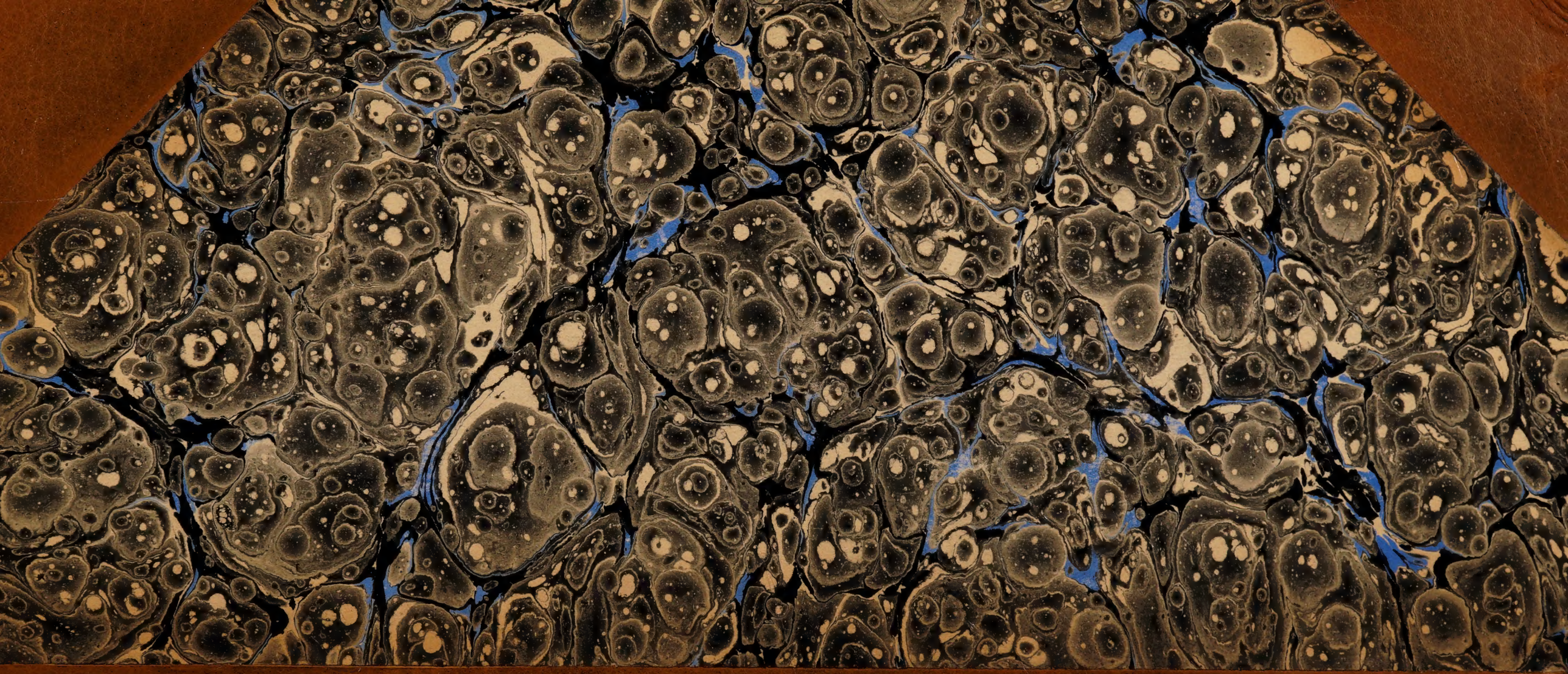


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THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

VOLUME XLI.

For the YEAR M.DCCLXXI.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON:

Printed at St. *John's Gate*, for D. HENRY, and ſold by F. NEWBERY, the Corner of St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, *Ludgate Street.*

2253

To Mr. URBAN, on compleating the XLI[st] Volume of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AGAIN, my Friend, with equal Pace,
Old Time and You have run the Race;
Another circling Year compleat
Again with you and Time I meet.
With Wonder I behold in You
What makes me think old Fables true:
'Tis ſaid, where Truth is mix'd with Lies,
That *Falls* could make ANTÆUS *riſe*;
You gain, as I proclaim in Rhime,
From Labour Strength, and Youth from Time.
To thoſe who doubt, your Works produce,
Where Pleaſure ſtill is join'd with Uſe;
The Touchſtone thoſe of Truth and Senſe,
To mark out Merit from Pretence.
The Muſe's Joy, the Dunce's Dread,
You guard the Mount with forky Head;
Nor ſuffer Feet prophane to rove
Where Science conſecrates the Grove.
Still, URBAN, o'er our Taſte preſide,
At once its Guardian, and its Guide;
Of Knowledge ſtill unlock the Springs,
And take the Tribute Genius brings.
Enjoy, thy nobleſt meed, the Praiſe
Which honeſt Admiration pays;
Which Wonder wrings from Envy's Breaſt,
In vain the falt'ring voice ſuppreſt:
Her Looks of Pain thy Worth proclaim,
Her Cenſure but enſures thy Fame.
May You, 'tis all your Friends can aſk,
Untir'd, purſue your annual Taſk:
Add but the future to the paſt,
And Wealth, and Fame, and Joy, ſhall laſt

PREFACE.

HAVING already assigned our Reasons for reducing our Preface to a Recapitulation of the Contents of the Volume which is finished, we shall insert that of the Year 1771 without farther Introduction.

An Account of Political Debates in a Newly-established Society, being a regular Series through the whole Year.

JANUARY. Natural History of Insects, with Directions for catching and preserving them: Rules for judging of the Weather by the Barometer: A Table for Pump-Makers, by Mr. Ferguson.

FEBRUARY. Explanation of the Number of the Beasts in Revelations xiii. 18, and xvii. 5: Instructions to young Medalists, with a new Method of taking-off Casts from Coins: A Collection of curious Adages: And a Refutation of Atheism, by Voltaire.

MARCH. A Method of making Mortar which will be impenetrable to Moisture: The Quality and Cultivation of a new Species of Potatoe: A curious Extract from the Alcoran: A Demonstration of the Utility of large Wheels: And a curious Anecdote of the late Marshal Wade.

APRIL. Memoirs of the late Rev. J. Pelling, D. D. An advantageous Method of planting Quickfets described: Hints towards preventing the Mischiefs arising from the Use of Copper Utensils: And an Account of Osney-Abbey.

MAY. A Mistranslation in the New Testament: Critical Remarks on Voltaire. Letter to Dr. Smollet, in Defence of the Quakers: And Thoughts on Subscription to the XXXIX Articles.

JUNE. A Description of Three curious Fishes: On Vulgar Errors, with some never before noticed: And a Fragment of Publius Syrus, and a very curious Leonine Verse.

JULY. A curious Description of the Iceland Falcon: An Essay on the Organization and Formation of Shells of Animals: Memoirs of the Founder of the Monastry de la Trappe: On Expression by drawing alone, independent of colouring: And Memoirs of the late Dr. Burton, of Eton.

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PREFACE.

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SEPTEMBER. A Compariſon of the Merits of Racine and Corneille: The Life of Reaumur: The religious Policy of the Turks: The Cruelty of Aurelias cenſured: An Account of the late Famine in India: A ſummary View of the Confeſſional Controverſy: And a Recipe for the Stranguary.

OCTOBER. A curious Anecdote of Thomas Coryate: An Account of a Soldier who eat and digeſted Stones: Mr. Brahm's Obſervations on the Coaſt of America: A Deſcription of the Great White Owl: And Baglivi's Account of a Cure of the Bite of the Tarantula; and Reaſoning upon it.

NOVEMBER. King Charles the Firſt, not the Author of Eikon Baſilike: A Deſcription of curious Antiquities in Scotland: An Eſſay on the Progreſs of Vegetation in Trees; and on the Miſtakes of eminent Authors; with Queſtions relative to the Formation of Mould.

DECEMBER. A Liſt of the Penſioners on the Civil and Military Eſtabliſhments of Ireland: A retrieved Piece of Ancient Hiſtory: Particulars of the Portland Cauſes: And an Account of Carfax Conduit, in Oxford.

With a Continuation of the Articles intitled, HUETIANA; containing a great Number of curious Particulars, beſides an Account of the following

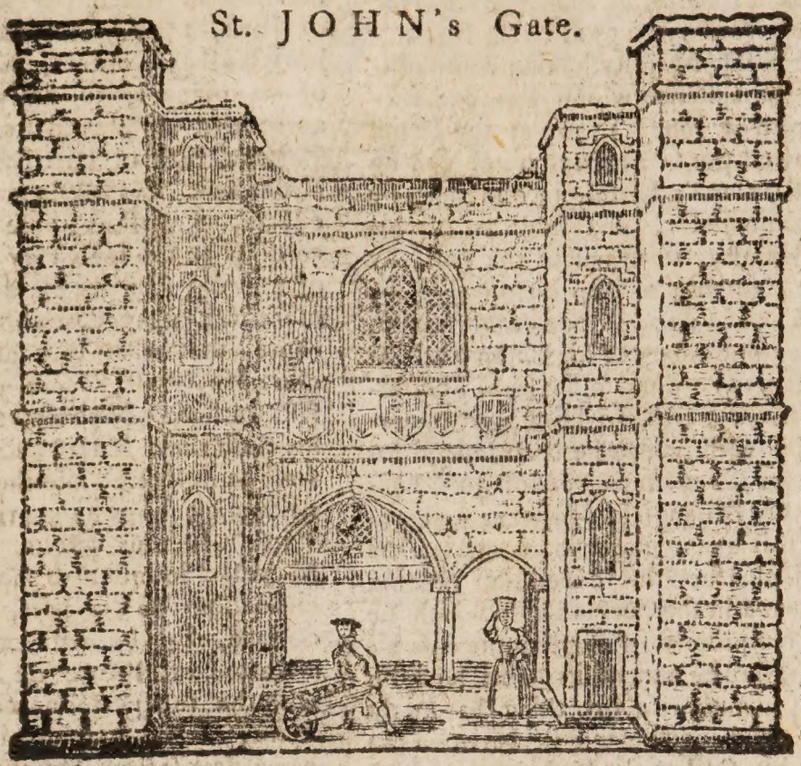
BOOKS:

The Life of Henry St. John, Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke. Grant's Enquiries into the Nature, Riſe, and Progreſs of Fevers. Critical Obſervations on the Buildings and Improvements of London. The Shipwreck and Adventures of Pierre Viaud. Hiſtorical Extracts, relating to Laws, Cuſtoms, and Manners, from a new Hiſtory of France. The Minſtrel; or the Progreſs of Genius. The Preſent State of Muſick in France and Italy. The Loves of Medea and Jaſon. Cadogan on the Gout. The Expedition of Humphry Clinker. A Diſcourſe delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy. Elements of the Hiſtory of France. The Firſt Book of the Luciad of Camoens. The Hermit of Warkworth. The Book of Job, in Engliſh Verſe. An Eſſay on the Subjects of Chemiſtry. Hewſon's Experimental Enquiry into the Properties of the Blood. Hiſtorical Account and Memoirs of a Society formed in Amſterdam, in favour of Perſons ſuppoſed to be drowned. The Compleat Engliſh Farmer. Boſſu's Travels through Louiſiana.—With the Dramatic Entertainments of the Year. An Epitome of the Philoſophical Tranſactions. A compleat Catalogue of new Publications; and many original Pieces of Poetry.

SUPPLEMENT

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſe
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
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Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JANUARY, 1771.

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More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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With an accurate Plan of the River Thames from Boulter's Lock to Kew-bridge, according to an actual Survey taken by Mr. Brindley, with a view to the cutting a navigable Canal from London to Reading; alſo a curious Plate of Natural Hiſtory, illuſtrating the manner of killing Inſects, in order to prepare them for the Cabinet.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

Reciprocal Declarations, relative to Peace.

Tranſlation of the Declaration ſigned and delivered by Prince de Maſerano, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from his Catholick Majeſty, dated the 22d. Day of January, 1771.

HIS Britannick Majeſty having complained of the violence which was committed on the 10th of June, 1770, at the Iſland commonly called the Great Malouine, and by the Engliſh Falkland's Iſland, in obliging, by force, the commander, and ſubjects of his Britannick Majeſty, to evacuate the Port, by them called Egmont; a ſtep offenſive to the honour of his crown; the Prince de Maſerano, Ambaſſador extraordinary of his Catholick Majeſty, has received orders to declare, and declares, that his Catholick Majeſty, conſidering the deſire with which he is animated for peace, and for the maintenance of good harmony with his Britannick Majeſty, and reflecting that this event might interrupt it, has ſeen with diſpleaſure this expedition tending to diſturb it, and in the perſuaſion in which he is, of the reciprocity of ſentiments of his Britannick Majeſty, and of its being far from his intention to authoriſe any thing that might diſturb the good underſtanding between the two courts, his Catholick Majeſty does diſavow the ſaid violent enterprize; and in conſequence, the Prince de Maſerano declares, that his Catholick Majeſty engages to give immediate orders, that all things ſhall be reſtored in the Great Malouine, at the Port called Egmont, preciſely to the ſtate in which they were before the 10th of June, 1770: For which purpoſe his Catholick Majeſty will give orders to one of his officers, to deliver up to the Officer, authoriſed by his Britannick Majeſty, the Port and Fort called Egmont, with all the artillery, ſtores, and effects of his Britannick Majeſty, and his ſubjects, which were at that place the day abovementioned, agreeable to the inventory which has been made of them.

The Prince de Maſerano declares, at the ſame time, in the name of the King his maſter, that the engagement of his ſaid Catholick Majeſty, to reſtore to his Britannick Majeſty the poſſeſſion of the Fort and Port called Egmont; cannot, nor ought, any wiſe, to affect the queſtion of the prior right of Sovereignty of the Malouine Iſlands, otherwiſe called Falkland's Iſlands. In witneſs whereof &c.

(L. S.) Signed Le Prince de MASERANO

Tranſlation of the Earl of Rochford's Acceptance.

His Catholick Majeſty having authoriſed the Prince of Maſerano, his Ambaſſador extraordinary, to offer in his Majeſty's name, to the King of Great-Britain, a ſatisfaction for the injury done to his Britannick Majeſty by diſpoſſeſſing him of the Port and Fort of Port Egmont; and the ſaid Ambaſſador having this day ſigned a declaration, which he has juſt delivered to me, expreſſing therein that his Catholick Majeſty being deſirous to reſtore the good harmony and friendſhip which before ſubſiſted between the two crowns, does diſavow the expedition againſt Port Egmont, in which force has been uſed againſt his Britannick Majeſty's poſſeſſions, commander, and ſubjects; and does alſo engage that all things ſhall be immediately reſtored to the preciſe ſituation in which they ſtood before the 10th. of June, 1770. And that his Catholick Majeſty ſhall give orders, in conſequence, to one of his officers, to deliver up to the officer, authoriſed by his Britannick Majeſty, the Port and Fort of Port Egmont, as alſo all his Britannick Majeſty's artillery, ſtores, and effects, as well as thoſe of his ſubjects, according to the inventory which has been made of them. And the ſaid Ambaſſador having moreover engaged, in his Catholick Majeſty's name, that what is contained in the ſaid declaration, ſhall be carried into effect by his ſaid Catholick Majeſty, and that duplicates of his Catholick Majeſty's orders to his officers, ſhall be delivered into the hands of one of his Britannick Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, within ſix weeks. His ſaid Britannick Majeſty, in order to ſhew the ſame friendly diſpoſitions on his part, has authoriſed me to declare, that he will look upon the ſaid declaration of Prince de Maſerano, together with the full performance of the ſaid engagement, on the part of his Catholick Majeſty, as a ſatisfaction for the injury done to the crown of Great Britain. In witneſs whereof &c.

(L. S.) Signed ROCHFORD.

In conſequence of the above declaration, the following motion was made by the Duke of R----d, in the Upper Aſſembly.

"That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his M-----y, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there be laid before this Houſe copies of all claims and propoſitions of the Court of Spain, relative to Falkland Iſland, ſince the firſt ſettlement of it by his M----y's orders, together with ſuch anſwers as have been received by the King's Miniſters to ſuch claims and propoſitions; and alſo copies, or extracts of letters, and other papers, containing any ſuch intelligence received by any of his M---- y's Principal Secretaries of State, or by the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or by any other of his M-----y's Miniſters, ſince the 1ſt day of June, 1770, touching any hoſtilities actually commenced by, or any warning, or other meaſures, indicating any hoſtile intention of the Crown of Spain, or any of its officers, againſt his Majeſty's iſland, called Falkland's Iſland, and all accounts of the reduction and capitulation of the ſame; and alſo copies of all requiſitions and demands made thereupon to the King of Spain, or any of his Miniſters, and for ſuch repartion and ſatisfaction as his M----y had a right to expect for the injury he had received by the inſults upon the honour of the Crown, in the ſeizure by force of the ſaid iſland, and for obtaining ſecurity for the rights of the people, which were deeply affected by the ſaid injury, with all anſwers to the ſaid requiſitions and demands; and alſo copies or extracts of all letters or inſtructions ſent thereupon to his M-----y's Miniſters at Madrid, and of all letters, relating thereto, received from the ſaid Miniſters by any of his M----- y's Secretaries of State, or other Miniſters at home." It paſſed in the affirmative

THE *Gentleman's Magazine*;

JANUARY, 1771.

DEBATES *in a Newly eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued.*

On Tueſday the 13th of November the Parliament met, and the Seſſions (being the fourth) was opened by a moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne. *See Vol.* xl. *p.* 608



THE ſpeech from the Throne having been read by the Speaker, an Addreſs was moved for by Lord G--v---l, who had never ſpoken before. His ſpeech was deliver'd with a timidity ſo ſuitable to his youth and ſituation, that what might perhaps be conſidered as a defect in itſelf, was relatively an excellence; it conſiſted of expreſſions of reſpect to his Majeſty, and commendations of the ſentiments he had expreſſed as the paternal governor of his people.

He was ſeconded by Mr. *R—ce*, who ſpoke to the following effect:

I riſe up Sir, to ſecond my noble friend, who I think, in his ſpeech has expreſſed the propereſt ſentiments in the propereſt words that could be found upon the occaſion, in moving for a dutiful addreſs to his Majeſty. I am confident that the opinion which it expreſſes concerning that great object a war, is the opinion of every ſenſible and honeſt man in the kingdom. The King and the ſubject are equally injured by the act of violence which has been committed upon Falkland Iſland by the Governor of Buenos Ayres; but do not let it be imagined that this injury ariſes from the value of the place, or that it has rendered any meaſures neceſſary on our part to eſtabliſh our character for ſteadineſs or ſpirit, or eligible as an occaſion of extending our dominions. The place is deſpicable and worthleſs, altogether a deſart, and incapable of cultivation. The atchievements of our forces both by ſea and land are too recent for our proweſs and courage to be brought into queſtion by any act of folly or injuſtice in a Spaniſh Governor, and the abuſe of a drunken beadle after a pariſh dinner, might as well be ſuppoſed a reaſonable cauſe for a gentleman to draw his ſword, as the ſeizing Falkland Iſland, conſidering merely the act and the agent, can be ſuppoſed a reaſonable cauſe for Great Britain to take the field; and if we were deſirous of extending our Empire, or our trade, we have reſources for either or both without deſtroying mankind, and ravaging the earth. But Sir, they who would not expoſe themſelves to great injuries, muſt repreſs thoſe that are ſmall; we muſt inſiſt upon ſatisfaction in the preſent inſtance, or procure it for ourſelves; not becauſe Falkland Iſland has been taken, but becauſe nothing of more worth may be taken hereafter; as we proſecute for petty breaches of the peace, to prevent formidable attempts upon property and life. If ſatisfaction is refuſed by Spain, we may hope with more confidence to extort it for ourſelves, as our Colonies, except an inconſiderable Province, have been brought back to a ſenſe of their duty by a ſpirit and prudence which do equal honour to our adminiſtration. We ſhall therefore, if a war is unavoidable, ſuſtain it with the concentered force of an extended but united Empire. We ſhall indeed

feel

feel the weight of taxes which new ſupplies will render neceſſary, but this is one of the evils which is as eſſential to war, as ſeeing a Doctor and ſwallowing Drugs are to a quinſey or fever; and it would be as abſurd to ſay, that a war ſhould never be undertaken becauſe ſupplies muſt be raiſed, as that the ſick ſhould take no remedy becauſe drugs are nauſeous and Doctors expenſive. Beſides, it is ſome comfort to reflect that we can have no enemy whoſe finances are not in a much worſe condition than our own. Upon the whole then, I am confident that his majeſty will find no conteſt among his people, but who ſhall beſt demonſtrate their zeal in affording him effectual aſſiſtance in a cauſe which indeed is leſs his than their own, and the ſentiments of this Addreſs will, ſcarce leſs than our military preparations, intimidate our enemies, by convincing them that whatever tranſient animoſities may ſubſiſt among ourſelves, we have but one hand and one heart againſt a common enemy.

Sir W—m M—th.

The language which our Miniſters and their friends affect upon this occaſion, puts me in mind of the fellow in the comedy who took it into his head to ſing that he might not be thought to be afraid. They pretend, with an ill aſſumed confidence, that they ſhall be ſupported by the people at the very time when they know that the people wiſh deſtruction to them and their meaſures. They talk of union in a common cauſe, but do they not know that there can be no common cauſe with a common enemy, and that we have a common enemy nearer than France and Spain. Their wiſdom is indeed worthy of their meaſures, and their meaſures of their wiſdom; while they, violating the rights of the people at home, are preſumptuouſly entering into a war in defence of rights abroad; their proceedings, however extraordinary, are not without precedent, but it is a dreadful one. Charles the firſt did the very ſame thing, but when he had in theſe circumſtances entered into a war, the people refuſed to fight, and the ſubſequent diſgrace and ruin which was brought upon that poor unhappy deluded Monarch is well known. A people who diſcover a concerted plan to enſlave them at home, have no motive to reſiſt the impoſition of a foreign Yoke; their motives urge them to another effort, to defeat and deſtroy the domeſtic enemy, and render the fatal attempts of an iniquitous adminiſtration ineffectual. Let me not, however, be ſuppoſed to inſinuate that we ſhould tamely ſuffer the inſult of Spain; I wiſh to ſee Great Britain do herſelf juſtice, but I know that till our rulers have the confidence of the people it is impoſſible. As the firſt requiſite therefore to obtain juſtice abroad, let the people be ſatisfied at home. Britons while liberty remains will fight for liberty, but when that is gone, they can have no motive to draw the ſword for any other object: they will never fight to arm deſpotiſm with new power, nor ſtrike a blow which can only rivet their own chains.

We may recollect other weak Princes who ruined their country by ſuch oppreſſions as made their ſubjects refuſe to fight in its defence. Our anceſtors abandoned King John, in conſequence of which he loſt all his foreign dominions; and Edward the ſecond was from the ſame cauſe deſerted in his war with the Scotch. Inſtances of the ſame kind, and of equal force may be found in more ancient hiſtory; the Romans under the oppreſſion of the Decemviri, did not only refuſe to fight but to conquer; for they would not face thoſe when under oppreſſion, who when the oppreſſion was thrown of, would not face them.

If I ſhould be aſked what we muſt do to recover the public confidence, and unite the people in their defence againſt foreign enemies, I anſwer "reverſe our deciſion on the Middle-

Middleſex Election." To hope for the publick confidence without this, is madneſs and folly; it is alſo madneſs and folly; to hope for ſupporting a war without the publick confidence. What then ſhall we think of thoſe who have at once deſtroyed the confidence, and preſerved the hope. With ſuch men I know that reaſon can have little influence; but if they are deaf to the voice of reaſon, if they are callous to the ſenſe of juſtice, if they have no compaſſion for the preſent age, nor any regard to poſterity, let them at leaſt make this ſacrifice to their own ſafety, and the ſtability of the Crown, and let them for once do an act to preſerve themſelves, which may appear like attachment to that maſter and that family whoſe ſervice and intereſt they have ſo often on their tongue.

Col. B-r-é.

I cannot indeed boaſt more weight in this aſſembly than the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, yet I will join my efforts, however feeble, to thoſe of my friends, I will at leaſt hang out the beacon from the rock, though I cannot change the courſe of the veſſel. It is unneceſſary to ſay that I agree in a poſition of which I think no man can doubt, that the people cannot heartily concur with our preſent Miniſters in any meaſure, leaſt of all in a war. Immediate evils always ſtrike the mind with greater force than thoſe that are remote, and the dulleſt imagination may at once diſcover that a war will neceſſarily encreaſe taxes and places, and conſequently extend the power that is now delegated to thoſe who abuſe it for the worſt purpoſes, and aſſiſt the progreſs of deſpotiſm by corruption; and can it be expected that the people will ſupport men whoſe encroachments on liberty always keep pace with their power to avoid the diſtant and contingent evils that may ariſe from an unjuſt act of a foreign power; what will be the conſequence of a war undertaken by a Prince who has not the ſupport of half his people? If his late Majeſty had engaged in the laſt war under ſuch circumſtances, could we have expected ſuch glorious ſucceſs! The great Miniſter to whoſe wiſdom and ſpirit the publick affairs were then confided, knew that there could be no vigour abroad without unanimity at home; he began therefore by producing one mind in the people, and he then involved our enemies in one ruin. Can we produce the ſame effect any otherwiſe than by the ſame cauſe, and ought not our Sovereign to buy again the affections of his people, which his Miniſters have treacherouſly ſold, at any price! With this *Family Compact* he may ſet the force and machinations of all others at defiance, and without it no prudent Senator will adviſe a conteſt. Whatever talents I poſſeſs are always at the ſervice of my country, not that I ſollicit employment at the hands of the preſent miniſters, for whoever aſſociates with them, muſt bring diſgrace upon himſelf, and ruin upon his country.

But do not let me cenſure any conduct without examination. Let me conſider what our Miniſters have done with reſpect to the preſent object in diſpute with Spain. They were acquainted with the attack of Falkland Iſland in the latter end of May, or the beginning of June; did our miniſters deem this act of hoſtility an effectual declaration of war? did they immediately prepare for ſtriking a deciſive blow, which would have brought into our ports the Newfoundland ſhips and ſailors of our enemy, and at once ruined their Marine? No—but as they had before degraded their Royal Maſter for two years with a wretched Libeller at home, they now brought him into conteſt with a little Spaniſh officer. The foes that rouſe the vengeance of England are John Wilkes, and Don Franciſco Eucarelli! theſe are the buzzards and owls on which the lightning of our Royal Eagle is exhauſted! But when our guardians were at length rouſed from their ſtupefaction, what did

did they do? what harbours did they improve? what forts did they repair? what cities did they fortify? have they ſtrengthened the lines at Quebec? have they ſecured that ſpot which, if taken by the enemy, will ruin our fiſhery? have they taken any ſtep towards the defence of thoſe Sugar Iſlands which are moſt expoſed to the inſults of an enemy? Let them ſtand forth and anſwer. They will ſay perhaps that at leaſt they have taken precautions for the ſafety of Gibraltar, but I deny it. I know indeed, that when the troops from Ireland arrive there, the garriſon will conſiſt of nine bartalions, but whoever ſuppoſes that number to be ſufficient, knows nothing of the ſervice. More inſtances might be pointed out in which we are left vulnerable, but it would be, I will not ſay treaſon, but impiety to point them out! and I ſhould hold myſelf inexcuſable for what I have already ſaid, if I did not know that our enemies are already appriſed of all they could learn from it. Our Miniſter, during the courſe of the laſt Seſſions promiſed us a ten years peace. We knew nothing then about Falkland Iſland, yet I ventured to doubt his prediction, and gave my reaſons: they were called indeed the ſuggeſtions of faction, however I had the pleaſure to hear the gallant admiral who now ſits at the head of our Marine department, ſo far countenance my opinion, as to declare, that whoever ſhould hold his place the next year, would find it neceſſary to call for an augmentation of ſix thouſand ſeamen. Theſe fore-bodings of the Admiral were as little regarded as my factious ſuggeſtions; but though I then thought a war approaching, and the firſt ſtroke has now been given by our enemies, I am of opinion that it might eaſily have been prevented, if we had acted with ſteadineſs and ſpirit in the negociations relative to Corſica.

(*To be continued*)

The Method of catching and preſerving Inſects for Collections

INSECTS in general are known to moſt people, the ſyſtematic diſtinctions but to few; nor have we any Engliſh names for the greateſt part of them. The general denomination of Beetles, Butterflies, Moths, Flies, Bees, Waſps, and a few other common names, are all that our language ſupplies. It would, therefore, be in vain to enumerate the immenſe variety of genera and ſpecies to any perſon unſkilled in the ſcience of Entomology: We may, however, give directions under general names, where to find and how to catch each kind.

I. The firſt great claſs called Beetles (1), are found in and under the dung (2) of animals, eſpecially of cows, horſes, and ſheep: Many of them make holes under the dung three or four inches deep; it would therefore be neceſſary to have an iron ſpade to dig them out when in ſearch of this tribe of inſects.

Some (3) are found in rotten and half decayed wood, and under the decayed bark of trees. On the carcaſes (4) of animals that have been dead four or five days, on moiſt bones that have been gnawed by dogs or other animals, on flowers having a fætid ſmell, and on ſeveral kinds of fungous ſubſtances, particularly the rotten and moſt ſtinking: others (5) may be found in a morning about the bottoms of perpendicular rocks and ſand banks, and alſo upon the flowers of trees and herbaceous plants.

Many kinds (6) may be caught by a net at the end of a long pole, in rivers, lakes, and ſtanding pools.

In the middle of the day when the Sun ſhines hot, ſome (7) are to be ſeen on plants and flowers, blighted trees and ſhrubs; others (8) in moiſt meadows are beſt diſcovered at night, by the ſhining light which they emit.

A great variety (9) ſit cloſe on the leaves of plants, particularly of the burdock, elecampane, coltsfoot, dock, thiſtle, and the like; or feed on different kinds of tender herbs (10).

Numbers (11) may be found in houſes, dark cellars, damp pits, caves, and ſubterraneous paſſages, or on umbelliferous flowers (12), on the trunks as well as the leaves of trees; in timber-yards and in the holes of decayed wood.

Some (13) inhabit wild commons, the

(1) Coleoptera. (2) Scarabæus, Dermeſtes, Hiſter, Staphylinus. (3) Lucanus, Cerambyx, Dermeſtes. (4) Hiſter, Silpha, Staphylinus. (5) Byrrhus, Curculio, Bruchus. (6) Gyrinus, Dytiſcus. (7) Coccinella, Bypreſtis, Chryſomela, Cantharis, Elater, Necydalis. (8) Lampyris. (9) Caſſida. (10) Meloe. (11) Tenebrio. (12) Cerambyx, Ptinus. (13) Leptura, Cicindela.

margins



Fig. 1.

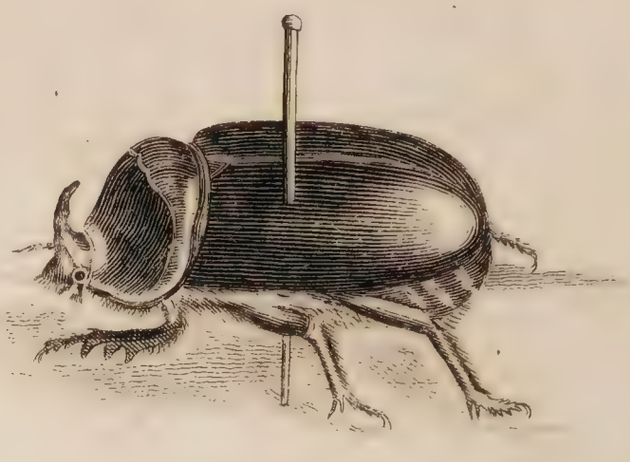


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



T. Lodge sculp.

margins of pools, marſhes, and rivulets; and are likewiſe ſeen creeping on flags, reeds, and all kinds of water-plants.

Multitudes (1) live under ſtones, moſs, rubbiſh, and wrecks near the ſhores of lakes and rivers. Theſe are found alſo in bogs, marſhes, moiſt places, pits, and holes of the earth, on ſtems of trees; and in an evening they crawl plentifully along path-ways after a ſhower of rain.

Some (2) may be diſcovered in the hollow ſtems of decayed umbeliferous plants, and on many ſorts of flowers and fruits.

II. Another claſs (3) of inſects are found about (4) bake-houſes, corn-mills, in ſhips, and in all places where meal is kept; on graſs (5), and all kinds of field herbage. Some (6) of theſe frequent rivers, lakes, and ſtanding pools.

III. Butterflies and Moths make another great diviſion (7). In the day when the Sun is warm, Butterflies (8) are ſeen on all ſorts of trees, ſhrubs, plants, and flowers. Moths (9) may be found in the day time, ſitting on walls, pales, trunks of trees, in ſhades, out-houſes, dry holes, and crevices; on fine evenings they fly plentifully about the places they inhabit in the day time: Some (10) are ſeen flying in the day time over the flowers of honey-ſuckles and other plants with tubular flowers. Inſects of this ſpecies ſeldom ſit to feed, but continue vibrating on the wing, while they thruſt the tongue or proboſcis into the flower, and in that action are moſt eaſily caught.

IV. Inſects of this claſs (11) are found in woods (12), hedges, meadows, ſand-banks, walls, pales, fruits, and umbeliferous flowers; ſome (13) fly about lakes and rivers in the day.

V. The fifth diviſion (14) including Waſps (15,) Bees (16), &c. may be ſeen about hedges (17), ſhrubs, flowers, and fruits. Waſps and Bees are the only winged inſects that have any great degree of poiſon in them, they ſhould therefore be taken with a pair of forceps and handled cautiouſly on account of their ſtings, which are dangerous. Some (18) of this diviſion have ſtings but no poiſon, and are to be found on the flowers of umbeliferous plants, when the Sun ſhines hot in the middle of the day, at which time others (19) are ſeen on ſand-banks, walls, and pales.

VI. Flies of various kinds conſtitute the next claſs (20); they fly about the tops of trees (21), little hills, horſes, cows, ſheep, ditches, dung-hills, and every offenſive object. Some (22) are found on all ſorts of flowers, particularly thoſe of a fetid ſmell. Many (23) of theſe are moſt eaſily taken when they begin to feed; for in the middle of the day they are ſo quick and active, that it is almoſt impoſſible to catch them.

VII. The laſt great diviſion (24) contains Scorpions, Spiders, Crabs, Lobſters, &c. It is neceſſary only to obſerve here, that all kinds of inſects having no wings may be preſerved in ſpirits, brandy or rum, except Crabs, Lobſters, and the like, which may very conveniently be preſerved dry.

I. The firſt claſs of inſects, conſiſting of Beetles (Coleoptera) are hard wing'd. Many kinds fly about in the day, others in the evening, ſome at night only. They may be caught with a gauze net, or a pair of forceps covered with gauze. When they are taken, ſtick a pin thro' the middle of one of the hard wings, and paſs it through the body, as in plate, fig. 1. They may be killed inſtantly, by immerſion in hot water, as well as in ſpirit of wine; then ſtick them on a piece of cork, and afterwards carefully place their legs in a creeping poſition, and let them continue expoſed to the air until all the moiſture is evaporated from their bodies. Beetles may alſo be preſerved in ſpirit of wine, brandy, or rum, cloſely corked up.

II. Inſects of the ſecond claſs (Hemiptera) may be killed in the ſame manner as Beetles, and likewiſe by means of a drop of the ætherial oil of turpentine to the head.

III. The diviſion of butterflies and moths (Lepidoptera) as well as all flies with thin membranaceous wings, ſhould be catched with a gauze net, or a pair of gauze forceps: When taken in the forceps, run a pin thro' the thorax or ſhoulders, between the forewings, as in plate fig. 3. After this is done, take the pin by the head, and remove the forceps,

(1) Carabus. (2) Forficula, or Earwigs. (3) Hemiptera. (4) Blatta. (5) Mantis, Gryllus, Fulgora, Cicada, Cimex. (6) Notonecta, Nepa. (7) Lepidoptera. (8) Papilio. (9) Phalæna. (10) Sphinx. (11) Neuroptera. (12) Myrmeleon, Hemerobius, Raphidia. (13) Libella, Ephemera, Phryganea. (14) Hymenoptera. (15) Veſpa. (16) Apis. (17) Tenthredo, Sirex, Ichneumon, Sphex, Veſpa, Apis.

(18) Mutilla. (19) Chryſis. (20) Diptera. (21) Oeſtrus, or Gad fly, Muſca, Tabanus, Hippobroſca. (22) Tipula, Conops, Aſilus. (23) Bombylius. (24) Aptera.

and

and with the other hand pinch the breaſt of the inſect, and it will immediately die: The wings of butterflies ſhould be expanded, and kept ſo, by the preſſure of ſmall ſlips of paper, for a day or two. Moths expand their wings when at reſt, and they will naturally take that poſition.

The beſt method of having the moſt perfect butterflies is to find out, if poſſible, the larva or caterpillar of each; to put them into boxes covered with thin canvas, gauze, or cat-gut, and to feed them with the freſh leaves of the tree or herb, on which they are found; when they are full grown, they will go into the pupa, or chryſalis ſtate, and require then no other care, till they come out a perfect butterfly, at which time they may be killed, as before directed. Sometimes theſe inſects may be found hanging to walls, pales, and branches of trees, in the chryſalis ſtate.

Moths might likewiſe be procured more perfect, by collecting the caterpillars, and breeding them in the ſame manner as butterflies. As the larva or caterpillars cannot be preſerved dry, nor very well in ſpirit, it would be ſatisfactory if exact drawings could be made of them while they are alive and perfect. It may be neceſſary to obſerve, that in breeding theſe kinds of inſects, ſome earth ſhould be put into the boxes, as likewiſe ſome rotten wood in the corners; becauſe, when the caterpillars change into the pupa ſtate, ſome go into the earth, and continue under ground for many months before they come out into the moth ſtate; and ſome cover themſelves with a hard ſhell, made up of ſmall pieces of rotten wood. Hence alſo, as many go into the earth, valuable inſects may ſometimes be found by digging after them a foot deep, about the roots of trees, ſhrubs and plants.

IV. The fourth claſs of inſects (Neuroptera) may be killed with ſpirit, or with a drop of ætherial oil of turpentine.

V. Inſects of the next claſs (Hymenoptera) are beſt killed by oil of turpentine alſo. A pin may be run thro' the bodies of theſe, between the fore wings, as repreſented in plate fig 2.

VI. Thoſe of the ſixth claſs (Diptera) may be killed with ſpirit of wine.

VII. The laſt diviſion (Aptera) in general are ſubjects which ſhould be kept in ſpirit.

When in ſearch of inſects, we ſhould have a box ſuitable to carry in the pocket, lined with cork at the bottom and top to ſtick them upon, until they are brought home.

In hot climates, inſects of every kind, but particularly the larger, are liable to be eaten by ants and other ſmall inſects, eſpecially before they are perfectly dry: To avoid this, the piece of cork on which our inſects are ſtuck in order to be dried, ſhould be ſuſpended from the cieling of a room, by means of a ſlender ſtring or thread; beſmear this thread with bird-lime, or ſome adheſive ſubſtance to intercept the rapacious vermine of theſe climes in their paſſage along the thread.

After our inſects are properly dried, they may be placed in the cabinet or boxes where they are to remain: Theſe boxes ſhould be kept dry, and alſo made to ſhut very cloſe to prevent ſmall inſects from deſtroying them; the bottoms of the boxes ſhould be covered with pitch, or green wax, over which paper may be laid, or which is better lined with cork, well impregnated with a ſolution of a quarter of an ounce of corroſive ſublimate Mercury, in half that quantity of ætherial oil of turpentine, and a pint of the camphorated ſpirit of wine.

The fineſt collections have been ruined by ſmall inſects, and it is impoſſible to have our cabinets too ſecure. Such inſects as are thus attacked may be immerſed in ſpirit of wine, without injuring their fine plumage, or colours; and afterwards let them be ſprinkled about their bodies and inſertions of the wings with the ſolution above-mentioned. We may diſſolve a much larger proportion of ſublimate Mercury, by means of a ſaturated ſolution of crude ſal ammoniac in water: I find that an ounce of the ſal ammoniac ſolution will diſſolve twenty ſcruples of the ſublimate.

Theſe obſervations and directions reſpecting inſects, may, perhaps, be the means of exciting the curioſity of ſome, whoſe enquiries after this part of natural hiſtory will be amply compenſated by the frequent opportunities of enlarging their knowledge, as there is ſcarce any part of the ſurface of this globe, ſcarce a tree, a ſhrub, or a plant; an animal either living or dead, or even the excrements of animals, on which ſome kind of inſect does not depend for its ſubſiſtance and propagation. An inquiſitive traveller, as well as every other perſon, has it more or leſs in his power to add to the common ſtock of knowledge, with very little expence either of time or labour.

CXIX.

The vanity of hoping, as men commonly do, to eſtabliſh their families, and perpetuate their names after their death.

WHEN we conſider the infinite trouble which men uſually take for the eſtabliſhment of their families, and the perpetuity of their name after their death, and the univerſal conſent of all people and of all ages in the ſame deſire, it ſeems preſumptuous to contradict it. But when we are diſpoſed to lay aſide our prejudice, and to examine it by reaſon, we ſhall find that nothing can be more vain and groundleſs. When the philoſophers, who knew the abſurdity of this opinion, would encounter it, they employed for that purpoſe the principles of morality, very ſolid indeed and conformable to right reaſon; but hitherto no one has thought that that queſtion may be reſolved by natural principles, nor has attempted by thoſe means to undeceive the world. If that be not done, I hope to ſhew that it may be done. Between a father and his ſon there is a paternal relation from the father towards his ſon, and a filial relation from the ſon towards the father. Between a man and his reputation there is a relation, of which that man is one of the terms; and the opinion which thoſe with whom he is in repute entertain of him, is the other term. The philoſophers call thoſe things which have a relation among themſelves, *relatives*; and the Greeks ſtyle them τα προς τι, which may be expreſſed by theſe Latin words, *quæ referuntur ad aliquid.* There are therefore two terms always neceſſary between relatives; and between theſe terms conſiſt the relation. And if one of theſe terms be deſtroyed, the relation muſt neceſſarily be annihilated. To explain myſelf by an example; Philip is the father of Alexander; there is a relation between thoſe two terms, and this relation conſidered in Philip the father, with regard to Alexander the ſon, is called *paternity*; and conſidered in Alexander the ſon, with regard to Philip the father, is called *filiation*. Now this relation has nothing real, and ſubſiſts only by the operation of our underſtanding, for the perſon of Philip being conſidered ſingly, and in itſelf, we find in it nothing effective, to which we can apply the term of paternity, any more than the term of filiation in the perſon of Alexander. The Greek Philoſophers* expreſs this maxim in theſe terms; τα προς τι επινοειται μονον, ουκετι δε υπαρχει. *Thoſe things which are relative, are only imagined, but do not exiſt.* And when this relation is deſtroyed, no real change is made in the terms, but only in the opinion. When Julia the daughter of Cæſar, died at Rome, and by her death the relation of paternity which exiſted in the perſon of Cæſar, then waring in Gaul, was deſtroyed, no change was made in his perſon, and he himſelf was ignorant of the diſſolution of his paternity, when no one was ignorant of it at Rome. That which is relative† is changed without ſuffering any thing, and without any alteration being made in it. Let us ſuppoſe a relation of another kind: *John reſembles Peter.* This reſemblance is a relation between thoſe two men who are the two terms of that relation. This reſemblance has nothing real, and if John be conſidered ſingly, without having regard to Peter, we ſhall find nothing in him which deſerves that name; and if one of the two terms of the relation be deſtroyed, there will be then no more reſemblance nor relation. Romulus and Remus were brothers: there was between them a relation of fraternity. When Remus was killed, that relation ceaſed, and there was no more fraternity between them. When an oak is planted near an elm, there is a relation of neighbourhood between thoſe two trees. If one of thoſe trees be cut down, that relation of neighbourhood will be aboliſhed; and the tree which remains, will no longer be the neighbour of the tree which is cut down. When my eye beholds the ſun, a relation of regard is formed between my eye beholding and the ſun beheld. When the ſun ſets, the relation ceaſes, and having no longer an object, there is no more regard nor relation. *Of relatives, if we deſtroy the one, we deſtroy the other.* This is the language‡ of the Philoſophers, to which they farther add, *relatives muſt exiſt together, and they cannot be ſeparated one from the other.* Let us proceed to another kind of relation. Alexander by his valour acquired in the opinion of men much reputation and admiration. This reputation had in itſelf nothing real, and only conſiſted in the notion and opinion which men entertained of him; and this idea formed a relation between it and Alexander, who was the object of it, between men admiring and Alexander admired. When Alexander

* *Sext. Empir. adv. Mathem. p.* 303.

† *Sext. Empir. ubi ſupra.* ‡ *Ibid.* 364 *et* 365.

died, he could no longer be the object of the admiration of men, becauſe he did not exiſt. If men perſevered in their admiration, they admired a void, and their admiration was falſe and without an object, and Alexander no more partook of it than of that which we now entertain of him; and ſince he had no ſhare in it, it may truly be ſaid that it no more belonged to him than to Ariſtotle his preceptor, or to Porus, King of India, his contemporary. And, in like manner, the opinion which we have at preſent of the genius and learning of Ariſtotle no more belongs to Ariſtotle, who does not exiſt, than to Calliſthenes, another philoſopher of that age, or to Alexander: that eſteem for him which has been tranſmitted to us, being a relation between us and him which does not exiſt, and which has for its term a vague, indeterminate, uncertain, and unknown object, which is a mere nothing, and which may be applied with as much right to every other object.

Now to make the application of theſe truths to the caſe propoſed, it follows from hence that between the Emperor Charles V. and his ſon Philip II. King of Spain, there was a relation of paternity and filiation; that Charles V. when dead, was no longer the father of Philip II. as he no longer exiſted; that Philip II. was no longer the ſon of Charles V. who no longer exiſted; and that when we ſtile him the ſon of Charles V. as he is uſually ſtiled in hiſtory, we ſpeak improperly; thus meaning that he was his ſon while he lived, and that he was ſo no longer, becauſe there cannot be a ſon without a father, and that when there is no longer a father, there is no longer a ſon. Philip II. was therefore no more the ſon of Charles V. deceaſed, than he was of Francis I. and Charles V. deceaſed was then no more the father of Philip II. than he was of Henry II. King of France, for he was neither the father of the one nor the other. Conſequently it follows, that when Charles V. imagined, in his life-time, that his kingdom would deſcend to his children after his death, he was groſsly miſtaken, ſince after his death his children would no longer be his children, and would no more belong to him than to any other man. That Braſilian ‖ argued much more wiſely, who, ſeeing a Frenchman hard at work in cutting down and carrying ſome Braſil wood, and freighting a ſhip with it, aſked him why and for whom he took ſo much trouble; and on the Frenchman's replying that he wanted to amaſs ſomething which at his death he might leave to his children after him, he laughed at it as the height of folly; well knowing that the children of him to whom he ſpoke, would then no more be the Frenchman's than his who ſpoke. It is with reputation as with children. A relation is formed between a man and his reputation. If he dies, one of the terms of the relation no longer exiſting, the relation is annulled, and that reputation cannot belong to him, ſince it no longer exiſts; and conſequently it belongs as much to any other man as to him.

[*This method of reaſoning ſeems rather ſubtile than ſolid. Let it be granted that* Charles *the* father *being dead, the relative terms of* father *and* ſon *no longer exiſt; but will it therefore follow that the principle which conſtituted the relationſhip ceaſed to exiſt alſo? Quere to the learned.*]

‖ See John d'Lery's Hiſt. of Brazil, Ch. 13. Rochefort's Hiſt. of the Antilles, ſecond [illegible], Ch. 2.

CXX.

Explanation of Gad *and* Meni, *mentioned by Iſaiah.*

The tranſlators of the ſacred books have taken much pains on that paſſage of Iſaiah, LXV. ii. where he reproaches the Iſraelites with furniſhing tables for Gad, and with filling cups with liquor in honour of Meni, *qui ponitis menſam Gad, et impletis Meni libamen.*§ The Seventy thus tranſlates this paſſage: Ετοιμαζοντες τω δαιμονιω τραπεζαν, και πληρουντες τη τυχη κερασμα. We know of a certainty that by the commentary of St. Jerom, that that paſſage of the Seventy is corrupted, and that we ought to read, Ετοιμαζοντες τη τυχη τραπεζαν, και πληρουντες τω δαιμονιω κερασμα: *Parantes Fortunæ menſam; et implentes Dæmoni mixtam potionem.* For moſt of the interpreters, and Jerom himſelf, agree that *Gad* means Fortune, or rather *good fortune*, and in that ſenſe it is evidently uſed in Geneſis, xxx. ii. Selden has proved this in the firſt chapter of his book on the Gods of Syria. And as according to the tenets of the ancient Chaldean and Egyptian aſtrology, the cauſe of all the cauſes in this lower world depended on the ſtars, and muſt be referred to them, they made fortune depend on the moon; and the dæmon, that is to ſay, the genius, on the ſun. This genius is that which preſides at the

§ In our Engliſh bible, *Gad* is tranſlated *that troop*, and *Meni*, *that number*—but, *Gad* and *Meni* are placed in the margin.

birth

birth of men, and is described in these words of Horace, lib. ii. epist. ii. 187.

Scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum,
Naturæ Deus humanæ, mortalis in unum—
Quodque caput, vultu mutabilis, albus et ater.

That Genius knows, who guides our natal star,
The God of human nature.*—

DUNCOMBE.

And by these of Censorinus, ch. 3. *Cujus in tutela ut quisque natus est, vivit*: "Under whose care every one is born "and lives." It is this genius which Isaiah means by the word *Meni*, whose signification is less known than that of *Gad*. Origen, in his commentary on St. John, vol. 14. reproaches the Jews for the worship which they paid μενι και σελήνη, to *Men* and to the moon. This *Men* is plainly the sun, and is applied to the sun, and to the genius which depends on the sun: in the same manner as *Gad* signifies fortune, and the fortune which depends on the moon. The same principles of ancient astrology ascribed to fortune and the moon the government of the body; and the government of the soul to the genius and the sun. The word *Meni*, which has produced the Greek μην is derived from the Hebrew root מָנָה, which signifies *to number*, because the motion of the sun serves to number time. And because the moon serves for the same purpose, it has derived from the same root its Greek name of Μήνη. To prove still farther that *Men* is the sun, the first King of the Egyptians, from whom came the religion of the Greeks, was named *Men*, according to Herodotus, book 2. ch. 9 and 99, and that first King was the sun, according to Diodorus, book 1. from whence the Egyptians gave that name of *Men*, or *Menis*, to the God Orus, which was the sun, and to the sacred ox, which was dedicated to him. Those Egyptian astrologers, as Macrobius relates, *Saturn.* lib. 1. ch. 19. believed, that four gods presided at the birth of every man, the Dæmon or Genius, Fortune, Love, and Necessity; but perpetually the two first, by which they would be understood to mean the sun, god, dæmon, and genius, the author and preserver of life; and the moon, the symbol of fortune, which presides over the preservation of bodies, and directs the casual adventures of life. These remarks will enable us to understand the passages of Isaiah which we are now examining; for it appears, that by the word *Gad*, which signifies *fortune*, he means the moon, the mistress and directress of fortune: in like manner, by the word *Meni*, which signifies the *genius*, or the dæmon which presides at the birth, he means the sun, the author, principle, and guardian of human life. From the Hebrew word *Meni* is formed the Greek word Μην, which signifies the sun, and the genius, from which is derived the plural, μηνες, that is, *months*, which are produced and regulated by the revolution of the sun. And the word μηνες, according to the Æolic dialect, makes that of μαννες; from which proceeds the Latin *Manes*, which are the Genii, according to that of Servius, *in Æneid*, v. 743. *Manes genios dicit, quos cum vita sortimur.* Those passages of Jeremiah, vii. 16. and xliv. 17, 18, 19. in which he so bitterly complains of the superstition of the Israelites in making cakes to the Queen of Heaven, and libations to strange gods, seem to have a great resemblance with this of Isaiah. Nothing more clearly confirms the explanation which I have proposed, than these words of Strabo, book ii. 12. where he says, that in the city of Cabares, the capital of Armenia, there was a Temple, which was called the Temple of the *Men of Pharnaces*, that is, of his genius, and that the oath which was called royal, was swearing by the *Men*, that is the *genius* of Pharnaces, and the fortune of the King. He adds that the same temple was also consecrated to Fortune; and he afterwards mentions several temples of Asia, dedicated to the same gods, the genius and fortune, whose worship had a relation to that of the sun and moon. This worship paid to the genius of the Prince was so religiously observed† among the Persians, that they served him every day with a table of exquisite meats; for the ordinary worship paid to the genii consisted in the service of tables covered with dainties. Antient Greece expressed this worship by tables of gold and silver

* In Mr. Francis's Translation, it runs thus:

But whence these turns of inclination rose,
The genius this, *the God of Nature*, knows.

But *the God of Nature* means in English, the Supreme Being, or the Maker and Governor of the Universe, which cannot be applied to the *genius*, nor was so intended by Horace. Dacier had before translated it in the same manner,—*le Dieu de la nature.*

† *Brisson. De regno Pers. lib.* 1.

placed in their temples, with ſome inſcriptions which denoted that they were dedicated* to the *good Gods*; and by that goblet of the good Dæmon, which was preſented to the gueſts after the deſert. Such were theſe coſtly tables of gold and ſilver of which Dionyſius the tyrant deſpoiled the temples; ſaying, that, "as "they belonged to the good Gods, thoſe "Gods, no doubt, would wiſh him to "avail himſelf of their goodneſs." Thoſe good Gods were the genii, which ſome have ſuppoſed to be called *Manes* on account of their goodneſs, deriving that word from the old word *Manum*, which, as Servius aſſures us, † ſignifies *good*. Among thoſe ſacred tables which Dionyſius the tyrant appropriated to himſelf, he took one which had been placed before the ſtatue of Apollo, and on which a good Dæmon ‡ was repreſented drinking to him, and inviting him to drink. Apollo, and that good Dæmon, expreſſed the God *Men*. The worſhip that was paid him by thoſe tables raiſed in honour of him, was the ſame that the Ethiopians paid by that table of the ſun, which is deſcribed by Herodotus, book iii. ch. 17. In ſhort, as Iſaiah here unites fortune and the genius, the Greeks were alſo accuſtomed to unite them. Thus in the cave of Trophonius, one and the ſame chamber, according to Pauſanias, was dedicated to the good Dæmon and Fortune, and Orpheus in his Hymns has not ſeparated them. To which muſt be added all the other paſſages above-mentioned. The oath which was taken among the Perſians, by the genius and fortune of the Prince, became common among the Romans. Now that God Meni, ſo religiouſly adored in Armenia, ſeems to have given him his name. When Jeremiah LI. 27. ſpeaks of the Gods of *Ararat* and of Minni, that is, of Armenia, the Chaldee Paraphraſt renders the word *Minni* by מדמנא *Harmeni*, that is *the mountain of Meni*, which is the proper name of Armenia. And this paſſage of Jeremiah is thus explained by the Rabbins. The mountain in Sicily named *Tauromínium*, ſignifies the ſame thing מדמונא *the mountain of Meni*, that is, *of the Sun*, for there was a Temple of Apollo in the neighbourhood of that mountain; and thoſe oxen conſecrated to the ſun, which Homer mentions in the Odyſſey, were in the ſame place. Minyades, and Manaitides, provinces of Armenia, the laſt of which was conſecrated to the God whoſe name it bore, alſo ſhow their origin to be derived from the word *Meni*. For a farther illuſtration of that *Meni* of Iſaiah, I ſhall add, that Pythogoras teaches that the cock was conſecrated to *Men*, that is, the ſun. I leave the reader to examine whether that table and worſhip of Dæmons mentioned by St. Paul, 1 Cor. x. 20, 21. have not a reference to this. ‖

[*To be continued.*]

* *Cic de Nat. Deor. lib.* 3.

† Athen. lib. 15. ch. 14. *Ariſtophan, Eccl. act.* 1. *ſc.* 1. *Ariſtot. de cura rei fumil. lib.* 2.

‡ *Serv. in Æneid.* 1. 143. & iii. 63.

§ *Ælian. var. hiſt. lib.* 1. *ch.* 20.

‖ Mr. Lowth (father of the preſent Bp. of Oxford) in his commentary on Iſaiah lxv. 2. takes notice alſo of the interpretation here propoſed by M. Huet. See alſo *Huet in comment. on Origen*, p. 109, 110. and Menagius on Laertius, lib. viii. n. 14. See alſo Huet's ſecond epiſtle to Bochart, publiſhed by Tilladot.

Our Engliſh tranſlators, who have rendered the word *Gad*, *Troop*, muſt ſuppoſe it to mean ſome heavenly conſtellation. Dr. Pocock ſuppoſes it an Idol of the Arabians. *Not. ad ſpecim. hiſt. Arab. p.* 92. Bochart and Dr. Spencer take it for an hero worſhipped by the Egyptians: De Legib. Hebr. l. iii. c. 2.

Mr. URBAN,

I Herewith ſend you the life of an illuſtrious and learned foreigner, which as it is agreeable to your plan, I hope you will convey to the public by the means of your Magazine. It is a pleaſing truth that though ſuperſtition and melancholy too often abound in the Romiſh community, there are not wanting within the pales of that church worthy perſons, whoſe exemplary lives may be propoſed for our imitation, notwithſtanding ſome ſingularities which ought by no means to be practiſed.

Jan. 1771. J. C.

An account of the life of the late Duke of ORLEANS.

LOUIS D'ORLEANS Duke of Orleans, firſt Prince of the Blood Royal of France, a perſon of diſtinguiſhed endowments and amiable piety, was the ſon of Philip Duke of Orleans, afterwards Regent, and of Mary Frances of Bourbon. He was born at Verſailles on the fourth of Aug. 1703. His great genius, enlarged underſtanding, and reverence for religion, appeared even in his childhood. Of the ſtudies of Phyſiques and natural hiſtory he was particularly fond, but his tutors and other perſons, who had the care of his

edu-

education, were often obliged to reſtrain and interrupt his ſtudies, on account of the delicacy of his conſtitution, and the frequent complaints to which he was ſubject. He appeared firſt at Court at the time the Prince his father became Regent of France. After the death of the Regent, he married Auguſta Maria of Baden in 1724, a Princeſs whoſe amiable qualifications rendered her a proper Conſort: they lived together in the tendereſt union, but alas! their happineſs was of ſhort duration, for in 1726 our Prince was deprived of his new wife. She died lamented by people of every degree.

A death ſo unexpected, joined with the reflections which the Prince made on that of the Regent his father, altered all his former ſchemes, and rendered him deeply ſenſible of the infelicity of titles, pre-eminence and all earthly enjoyments. He ſought for that comfort in the exerciſes of religion, which courts cannot beſtow. He immediately propoſed to himſelf a new plan of life, which he afterwards purſued, dividing his time between the duties peculiar to his rank, thoſe of a chriſtian, and the ſtudy of religion and the ſciences. About the year 1730, he took, in the Abbey of St. Genevieve, an apartment in a manner ſequeſtered from the world, mean and inconvenient. Here he was near the two churches of St. Genevieve and the Mount, in which he had galleries, and this was one motive for fixing on it. The apartment, however diſagreeable to others, he preferred to the fineſt palace: He firſt retired to it only at the ſolemn feſtivals, but reſided in it more frequently after the year 1735, and when he left the Court in 1742 took up his conſtant abode there, nor returned more to his palace, except to attend the council from which he ſeldom abſented himſelf.

After his converſion (for ſo he called this change of life which began in 1726) he practiſed the greateſt auſterities. He ſlept on a rough ſtraw bed, roſe at four every morning, paſſed ſeveral hours in prayer, drank nothing but water, faſted rigorouſly, deprived himſelf almoſt conſtantly of fire, even in the moſt inclement ſeaſons, mortifications theſe, eſpecially that of taking no wine, which he ſaid ſometimes had coſt him no ſmall trouble and inconvenience. He often poured water into his ſoup, under a pretence to cool it, but in effect from a principle of ſelf denial.* He was by no means curious in his apparel, but uſually dreſſed like a common gentleman, neither were his table and equipage at all ſplendid. He was in all his actions an example of chriſtian penitence. He loved to mingle in the French churches among the common people, and reverenced the external rites of religion; he attended divine ſervice regularly, ſpent five or ſix hours at Church every ſunday and holiday, and continued this practice even in his laſt illneſs, receiving the communion, and often attending thoſe who adminiſtered it to the ſick, and has been ſeen many times during the Eaſter week, although troubled with the gout, going up the fourth or fifth ſtory of a houſe to attend the miniſter of a pariſh, who went to adminiſter the ſacrament to the ſick and indigent. Filled with the ſpirit of prayer, he was ſometimes ſurpriſed in the inmoſt receſſes of his apartment, proſtrate on the ground; but nevertheleſs the Duke did not forget the duties of his ſtation, for he was an active perſon at the council-board for ſeveral years, till his indiſpoſition and domeſtic duties made him determine entirely to quit the court. During his receſs he loſt nothing of that tender attachment and profound reſpect he always had for the King. It is well known with what concern he heard of his ſickneſs at Metz. When the news arrived he ſhed tears, and haſted to that place immediately. The Duke was often heard to ſay, *the King is our maſter; we are his ſubjects, and we owe him reſpect, attachment, and obedience.* Full of veneration for the piety of the Queen, he called it a piety of the underſtanding *and the heart*, and he expreſſed the greateſt joy at the birth of the *Dauphin*, he ſpoke reſpectfully of the virtues of the young Prince, which he ſaid *declared beforehand the happineſs of our grand children*; He was conſtant in his love to her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs of *Orleans* his mother, who died in 1749, and always ſhewed the greateſt parental tenderneſs to his ſon the preſent Duke of Orleans. His good actions gave him much ſatisfaction, the joy was viſible in his countenance which he felt when the converſation turned on the eminent qualities of this Prince, and of the proweſs he ſhowed whilſt in the army.

But what muſt ever render dear to France the memory of our Duke, was

* Our readers may perhaps deem theſe auſterities, as well as thoſe mentioned in the Huetiena, works of ſupererogation, but they will do well to remember that the beſt of men have their weakneſſes.

an extenſive charity, and an unaffected zeal for the public good and the intereſts of religion. The indigent and unhappy of every age, ſex and condition, might depend on his aid and relief. He heard their complaints every day in one of the halls of the convent of St. *Genevive*; nor did he alone hear and commiſerate but he alleviated all their diſtreſſes, and when it was not in his power to diſmiſs them entirely ſatisfied, one might ſee that his heart granted what neceſſity obliged him to refuſe. It is hard to conceive what ſums our pious Prince expended in placing children for education in colleges and nunneries, in portioning young women, endowing nuns, putting boys apprentices or purchaſing for them their freedoms, ſetting unfortunate tradeſmen up in buſineſs again, or preventing the ruin of others, maintaining officers in the ſervice, or granting aſſiſtance to their widows and children, reſtoring and ſupporting noblemen's families, relieving the ſick, and paying for ſurgeons; the wounds of ſome he examined himſelf, and ſought others in chambers and garrets, attended only by one ſervant.

The overflowings of the *Loire* in 1733, having done conſiderable damage to the country of *Orleans*, our Duke preferred, by the immediate relief he afforded them, a number of men who were on the brink of ruin; he ſupplied them with ſeed for their land: every one knows that in 1739, and 1740, he ſet no bounds to his beneficence. To thoſe that imagined the auſterities he practiſed would impair his health, he would ſay with a ſmile, *'tis ſo much ſaved for the poor*; whom he *termed the courtiers of the Lord*, and added, *he* would not ſerve his body *at the expence of his ſoul.*

He was a friend to the indigent of every nation. He relieved the poor catholicks of *Berlin*, and of all *Sileſia*, as well as thoſe of the *Indies* and *America*. He ſent miſſionaries to the remoteſt parts of the world. He founded in ſeveral places charity ſchools, and communities of men and women, a college at Verſailles, a profeſſorſhip of divinity in the *Sorbonne*, to explain the original text of the ſacred ſcriptures; he rebuilt academies and ſeminaries for young men. At Orleans he eſtabliſhed hoſpitals for lying-in-women. He employed many ſkilful ſurgeons. He made great improvement in phyſic, agriculture, arts, and manufactures. He purchaſed and made public a variety of uſeful remedies. His gardens were filled with medicinal plants of all ſorts, natives not only of his own, but the moſt diſtant climates.

Nor was his progreſs in literature obſtructed by his extenſive benevolence and charity. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of *St. Thomas* of *Eſtius*, of the moſt excellent religious treatiſes, of the fathers of the church, and the beſt eccleſiaſtical writers, of the *Hebrew*, *Chaldee*, *Syriac*, and *Greek* tongues, to convince himſelf more and more of the fundamental principles of his faith: the œconomy of religion had ſtruck him to ſuch a degree that he never doubted of the truth of chriſtianity, and often ſaid the *peruſal of infidel treatiſes never excited in him any apprehenſion of the truth of the chriſtian myſteries, and the belief of thoſe myſteries never diſturbed his mind.* He alſo devoted ſome of his time to the ſtudies of hiſtory, geography, botany, chymiſtry, natural hiſtory, philoſophy, and painting, all uſeful ſciences, and the progreſs he made in learning is ſcarce to be credited. In the ſeven or eight laſt years of his life, he could repeat without book, the greateſt part of the ſacred ſcriptures, with the differences between the Hebrew, the Greek, and the vulgate. He underſtood the Greek as well as the Latin fathers, and could tranſlate with eaſe the dialogues of *Plato* and other prophane authors. Some learned perſons who heretofore could never believe the Duke had attained ſo much knowledge, can now teſtify the truth of what we have aſſerted. It ſhould be conſidered that he had a quick and piercing genius, and during the ſpace of twenty five years, ſtudied a conſiderable time every day, choſe the beſt maſters in every kind of learning, and converſed with the literati of all nations on ſuch ſubjects as were moſt familiar to him: he honoured learned men with his protection, encouraged them by his favours, and always preferred thoſe whoſe enquiries tended to the advancement of virtue, and the public good. He gave the Abbé Francis a penſion, which at his death he changed to a legacy, explaining thus his motives for this bequeſt in the codicil of his will: *Being deſirous*, ſays he, *to encourage the Abbé Francis, to whom the public are under great obligations for a recent work on the proofs of our religion; and being willing to enable him to continue his uſeful labours, I give and bequeath to the ſaid Abbé Francis an annuity of* 1500 *livres.* Such as excelled only in the *Belles Letters* and Poetry, had

had ſeldom acceſs to this Prince. An enemy to praiſe, he feared they might again revive his taſte for *French* Poetry, for ſometimes he had made verſes and received no ſmall praiſe for them. Abbé L'Avocet tells us he had ſeen pieces of his compoſition, tho' elegant and ingenious, which he afterwards threw into the fire. Senſible of the importance of time, it was his care to improve every moment. When artiſts or learned men waited on him, they were admitted into his preſence immediately, or if he had appointed them to attend at a certain hour, and his other avocations would not permit him to ſee them, he ſent his ſervant to inform them of his engagements, and prevent them the trouble.

Notwithſtanding the immenſe ſums he diſperſed both at home and abroad, he diſcharged the debts of his anceſtors, retrieved their exhauſted finances, and conſiderably augmented the domains of his houſe. Modeſt and humble in private life, he was great and magnificent in his public character. He went with the utmoſt pomp into *Alſace* to marry the Queen by proxy. He behaved with the greateſt propriety when Lieut. Gen. of the *French* infantry. Cheerful and ſprightly in common converſation, he was always ſerious on ſubjects of importance. He was ſuch an enemy to detraction, that he was not known to ſpeak ill of any abſent perſon, nor would he ſuffer others to do it in his preſence. He was equitable tho' at his own expence, and even thanked a private man whom he had furniſhed with money to go to law againſt himſelf, and who had gained his cauſe, for having ſaved him from injuſtice.

The delight he found in his change of life and conduct, he thus expreſſed in a converſation with one of his friends; *I have been made ſenſible by experience of the folly and deluſion of ſublunary grandeur and pleaſure*; and that they always prove infinitely below the *conceptions we form of them*; on the contrary ſuch complacence and felicity *may be found in a devout life*, as *the ſenſual mind has no idea of*. *Zeal*, he would ſay, *muſt be enlightened. Zeal and prudence ought ever to go hand in hand.*

The Duke being once ſollicited by a nobleman to diſcard an officer from the ſervice, becauſe he was diſſolute in his conduct, and would ſometimes inveigh againſt religion, anſwered him with ſpirit: *Learn, Sir, that the King ought not to deprive the ſtate of an excellent officer, becauſe his life is not ſo regular as might be wiſhed, and he has not ſo great a veneration for religion as we could deſire; vice and irreligion ſhould be diſcouraged as much as poſſible, but his Majeſty muſt not for a trifling complaint deprive his ſervants of their employments.*

His ſevere abſtinence and intenſe application to ſtudy, at length occaſioned a long and painful illneſs. The news of which being ſpread abroad, threw all *France* into conſternation. The church of St. *Genevive* was filled with people of all ſorts, who offered up fervent prayers for the reſtoration of his health. This cauſed an illuſtrious princeſs to ſay, that though the exchange would be glorious to him, his ſurvivors muſt be unhappy. The Duke himſelf foreſaw and expected death with the greateſt fortitude and compoſure. He ſpoke of this awful event as of the demiſe of another perſon, to thoſe about him; and in his laſt will he enlarges in the moſt pathetic manner, on his firm faith in a future reſurrection. His ill health increaſed, yet no one could perſuade him to ſleep longer than he was uſed to do; when thoſe about him repreſented that it was abſolutely neceſſary, and that he ſhould change his ſtraw bed for a ſofter one, he replied, *Phyſicians have no concern for the ſoul, they care only for the terreſtrial part. When a perſon draws near his diſſolution, his zeal ſhould increaſe. 'Tis in the arms of penitence that a true chriſtian is to die: I have always made it a part of my ſelf-denial to ſit in an uneaſy poſture; I am reſolved to perſiſt in it to my laſt moments, for I have not yet practiſed mortification enough.* In his will he expreſſes himſelf much in the ſame manner. In his laſt moments he was ſolely intent on God, nor did he ceaſe to implore his bleſſing for the Duke of *Chartres*. *I have a ſon* (ſaid he, to the Miniſter who attended him,) *whom I would commend to the Almighty Parent, and entreat him that his natural virtues may become chriſtian graces, that the qualities which gain him eſteem, may be ſerviceable to his ſalvation, that his love for the King, and his love for me may be the beginning of that immortal charity which holy ſpirits and elect angels enjoy above.*

The Duke was ſteady to the plan he had preſcribed for upwards of twenty years, and ever anxious for the advancement of religion and the public good. He died on the 4th of February 1652, after having paſſed here forty eight years and ſix months. He was beloved by the wiſe and good of all ranks, and fol-

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lowed to the grave by the indigent and unhappy, who loſt in him a conſtant benefactor.

His writings were very numerous and conſiſt of, 1, A tranſlation and comment on ſome parts of the *Old Teſtament*. 2, A literal verſion of the *Pſalms* from the original *Hebrew*, with notes and a paraphraſe; this work is the moſt complete which our pious and learned Prince has left; in his laſt illneſs he was employed on it, and finiſhed it but a few days before his death; it is filled with learned remarks and ſound criticiſm. He proves clearly in one place, that the *Greek* annotations on the *Pſalms*, which are found in the *Catena* of Father *Cordier*, and go under the name of *Theodorus* of *Heraclea*, are falſely attributed to that author, and were in fact written by *Theodorus* of *Mopſueſt*, a diſcovery which this learned Prince firſt made, and muſt be attributed to his deep penetration. 3. Several diſſertations on the *Jews* to ſerve as a refutation of the famous *Hebrew* book, entitled *Kiſouch Emouna*; i. e. *the Buckler of Faith*. The Duke of *Orleans*, not ſatisfied with *Gouſſet's* refutation of this book, undertook the taſk to anſwer it himſelf, but did not live to compleat the deſign. His animadverſions, tho' incompleat, are far ſuperior to thoſe of *Gouſſet*. He has examined and refuted the objections of the *Jews*. 4, A literal tranſlation of the epiſtles of St. Paul from the *Greek*, with a paraphraſe, annotations and uſeful remarks. 5, A treatiſe againſt theatrical exhibitions. 6, A ſolid refutation of the large *French* work, entitled the *Hexaples*. 7, Several other treatiſes and curious diſſertations upon divers ſubjects. His modeſty would never ſuffer him to publiſh any of his writings. He bequeathed them with his library to the order of *Dominican Friars*, and by his will left that order full liberty to add, retrench, ſuppreſs, or even employ his writings as materials in the compoſition of ſuch works as they might undertake upon the ſame ſubjects. For the writings of St. *Thomas* he had a particular eſteem, and this eſteem he teſtifies even in his laſt will.

This account, imperfect and ſhort as it is, we hope will be agreeable to the public. The biographer might fill a large volume with a detail of his piety, learning, charity, and benevolence. It may be obſerved however, that what is related in this account is not collected from popular reports. Abbé L' Avocat was admitted often into his company, from the time of his retirement to his death, and had ocular proof of many things here mentioned.

To conclude, we would recommend to our readers *what things are pure, lovely, and of good report*, in the character of this eminent perſonage, and we truſt they will make candid allowance for thoſe exterior acts of mortification, which he practiced, as they proceeded from a miſtaken principle of piety. When theſe exceſſes of piety are forgotten, his great learning, profound devotion, and extenſive liberality will be remembered.

Mr. URBAN,

AS a ſhort ſpecimen of Mr. Jackſon's *Beauties of Nature diſplayed*, which has been unmercifully treated by the Monthly Reviewers, I deſire that you would inſert the following deſcription of matrimony, which has been no leſs ſeverely cenſured by the ladies.

" Matrimony, (ſays he p. 243) is a " neceſſary ſtate of ſlavery. If a man " is tired of his liberty, or wants an " *alarum* to keep him awake, let him " marry. Matrimony is like a pot of " *aloes* covered with honey, which juſt " ſerves the pretty fond babes to dabble " in during the honey-month: but " when the ſweet covering is gone, the " remainder is an inexhauſtible ſource " of bitters which ends but with life.

" Matrimony is abſolutely neceſſary, " for without a regular ſyſtem of marriage, the civil government of any " ſtate or nation could not be ſupported. " It is alſo neceſſary to lay a reſtraint " upon our paſſions, to ſweeten the " charms of ſociety, by the dearer ties " of blood and affinity, and to aſcertain " patrimonial deſcents of property; " which otherwiſe could not ſubſiſt.

" There are five things indiſpenſibly neceſſary to make the married " pair happy, viz. a competence; mutual good humour; ſincerity; a proper allowance for human frailties; " and a mutual confidence in each " other. Without theſe and their ſecondary attendant graces, no married " couple can be happy; and where " theſe ſubſiſt, the perſons are rarely " otherwiſe. One great misfortune amongſt married people is, they generally expect more from each other " than nature will allow, or reaſon authoriſe; each ſeeing the errors or defects of the other, are blind to their " own; whence mutual bickerings, " jealouſies, or diſtaſtes ariſe; and the " calm

" calm union becomes like the jarring " elements.

" Matrimony is like a bad novel; " the cloſer it is read, the worſe it " pleaſes; yet by a ſenſible man the " pureſt ſweets may be extracted from it.

" One would imagine that young " people took matrimony for Heaven, " from the inconſiderate precipitancy " with which they headlong plunge in- " to it; but it is diverting enough to " hear them cry out in a pitiful tone, " *Lord have mercy on us, for we have* " *certainly miſtook our way, and are* " *tumbled into hell* —When the united " conſtantly ſeek to pleaſe, and make " each other happy; when their mutual " enlargement are founded on virtue, " love, and eſteem, and when they ge- " nerally allow for each other's errors " of judgment and defects of diſpoſiti- " on; they certainly conſtitute the hap- " pieſt ſtate human nature can admit of. " It is the vitiouſneſs of choice, and the " imprudence of our behaviour which " makes the married ſtate unhappy, " and not any thing in itſelf."

Now, Mr. Urban, I ſhould be glad to be informed by ſome of your fair correſpondents, what there is in all this that can make them ſo angry with its author; for my own part I can diſcover nothing in it culpable, unleſs it be the author's telling truth too bluntly!

IMPARTIALIS.

☞ *The former part of this Gentleman's Letter does not come within our Plan, and is therefore rejected,*

Mr. URBAN.

As the circumſtances of cruelty attending the death of his Cabbin boy, were greatly aggravated againſt Captain Ferguſon, *in your account of his trial,* [ſee vol. XL. p. 588.] *in juſtice to the character of that unfortunate young man, you are deſired to inſert thoſe that have ſince appeared on his favour. I am, Sir, &c.* J. F.

THAT the weather was remarkably cold, and the change very ſudden from the warm latitudes to the contrary extream, on the coaſt of North America.

That ſeveral other people died at the ſame time from being froſt-bitten on board of the other ſhips then on the coaſt of America, as well as the four on board Capt. Ferguſon's ſhip. This was proved on the trial Captain Ferguſon underwent at Virginia for one of the murders, where he was fully acquitted.

Gent. Mag. Jan. 1771.

That with reſpect to the boy Jack, for which he was lately condemned, it was admitted by the evidence againſt him, that the Captain began to chaſtiſe the boy for not taking the proper precautions againſt the ſeverities of the weather, by putting on the very cloaths which the Captain had given him, particularly his ſhoes and ſtockings, and this at a time when the deck was covered with ice, and the ſhrouds ſnapping with the intenſeneſs of the froſt, and two iſlands of ice floating in view of the veſſel.

It is alſo admitted that the boy, notwithſtanding the horrid cruelties which the witneſſes pretended the Captain uſed towards him, did not complain on the day he was beaten, till eleven at night; that the next day he fell into the hold, and was found, after being miſſing five hours, ſpeechleſs on the ſtone ballaſt, which was ſurely a more rational cauſe of his death than the beating he received the day before, of which he did not then complain.

But the circumſtance moſt remarkable in this caſe is, that the very murder for which Captain Ferguſon is now condemned, was not even charged in Virginia, nor did he ever hear of any accuſation in that reſpect till he was taken before the Lord Mayor of London. This will appear by the evidence of Captain Lilly, and the papers ſent home by Lord Bottetourt.

That Capt. Ferguſon was actuated by a conſcious innocence, appears from many circumſtances; firſt, in voluntarily ſurrendering himſelf after the ſhip in which he came home was caſt away, and likewiſe in going to trial without the evidences who had depoſed in his favour at Virginia, and who he could not bring home for want of money. It muſt be confeſſed, that Captain Ferguſon was forced to uſe diſagreeable ſeverities with his crew, in order to keep them to their duty; but whoever has been a winter voyage from the Weſt Indies to North America, attended with the circumſtances of cold, and diſtreſs of weather which the ſhip Capt. Ferguſon commanded underwent, well know the neceſſity of uſing harſher methods than can be vindicated in common life, in order to preſerve the ſhip; but Capt. Ferguſon is far from meaning to inſinuate by this, that ſeverities which can endanger the life of his fellow ſubject, can be vindicated on any principle of this kind; but this he preſumes to ſay never was the caſe, but that the people died from being froſt-bitten, and the ignorant man-

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ner in which they were afterwards treated; for instead of rubbing them with snow, exposed to the open air, they were put into close cabbins, and carefully covered with warm cloathing. The malice of some of the crew, who had suffered great hardships from the severity of the weather, and some corrections which their indolence rendered necessary, imputed the deaths which happened to the cruelty of the Captain, instead of imputing them to the natural cause, which was, in fact, a process of nature they had never seen before, (and which is, indeed, very quick and wonderful in itself,) although very common on the coast of America in hard winters.

It was on this principle the Jury in Virginia acquitted Capt. Ferguson for one of the murders, which was, in fact, attended with every circumstance of guilt accompanying the others, for the four murders imputed to Capt. Ferguson were really one and the same action, happening nearly at the same time, under the same degree of guilt, and the same degree of extenuation. He was obliged to correct many of the crew, to force them to keep the deck, and four of them, died by frost-nips.

If he was guilty in one, he was guilty of all. If he deserved to be acquitted in one, he deserved to be acquitted in all.

It is hardly possible to believe that a man, who had passed through life with credit till that period, and who produced so many respectable Gentlemen to his character, should have committed four murders within two or three days of each other, without any signs of remorse: but it is easily to be conceived, in a ship bound from Antigua to North America, when the sailors are often half-naked, meeting with storms of wind and most intense cold, where the shrouds were snapping, and the masts ready to tumble by the board, that the Captain should be forced to use great severities with the crew to keep them on deck, and that four out of that number should afterwards die by being frost-nipped.

Lastly, it is humbly submitted, whether the evidence given by Major Watson and Captain Lilly, namely, "that it was owing to the resolution and good conduct of Capt. Ferguson, that themselves, and the crew of the ship in which they came passengers, were saved, when the vessel was wrecked on the coast of Sussex," might not have been favourably reported as a motive to incline his Majesty to pardon his offences.

W. D. *presents his respects to Mr.* Urban, *and desires the favour of him to insert the following answer to his Correspondent, who, in the* Gentleman's Magazine *for the last month, has offered some additional reasons in support of a late visitatorial decree, under the signature of* L. M.

SIR,

THE council of Lateran having forbid the holding, without dispensation, two incompatible benefices, together with the precaution taken by the founder of Magdalene College to preclude the interposition of persons acting by the papal authority (and it is well known that these licences were generally granted by the Legates of the see of Rome) will not suffer me to acquiesce in the notion of its being that Prelate's intention to let any of its members possess two livings with Cure of Souls. And Mr. Hornley's preferments being of this kind, confirms my suspicion, that a call of duty to reside upon one of them was the sole reason of his leaving Oxford. You will be pleased to observe that the body of statutes, by which the Society is now governed, were not given for more than twenty years after the resignation of that excellent divine;* the constitution therefore, to which you refer, could not empower him to hold his livings with his Presidentship. It is not improbable but that by degrees the founder became less rigid in this article, and allowed a liberty to the heads of his College, to hold any number of Ecclesiastical Benefices; judging after mature deliberation, that the bare revenue he had settled upon them would not be a sufficient inducement to men of distinguished abilities and merit to undertake this important charge. Not that it is necessary to conclude that these must be incompatible preferments; for many might be procured which would not fall under this denomination. William of Wykeham, by the account of his most learned biographer, possessed eleven Sinecure Benefices, and, upon the publication of the famous Bull of Pope Urban the fifth against Pluralities, A. D. 1366, he resigned only one with Cure, which he had holden by Apostolical Dispensation†. The intent of this quo-

* Mr. Hornley quitted about the year 1558: but the statutes were not sent to the College till 1579. Ayliffe's hist. vol. i. p. 345, and 347.

† Dr. Lowth's life of this Prelate. P 31-36.

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tation is to ſatisfy you, that in a period, which may properly be ſtiled the age of pluralities, clergymen of principle, and even thoſe infallible paramount rulers of the church, who had the leaſt regard to decency, made a diſtinction between preferments compatible and incompatible; between thoſe which required reſidence, and others that were diſcharged from that obligation.—I muſt, however, be ſo ingenuous as to own that when I wrote my remarks upon the defence of the viſitatorial deciſion, I was ignorant of the Preſidents of Magdalene College being favoured with the indulgence you mention. But your diſcovery ſeems to have clinched the point in diſpute. It evidently ſhews that Bp Waynfleet, in the ſtatute of the cauſes of amotion of Fellows, uſed the word *Benefice* in the ſingular number with deſign, and not from inadvertence. It amounts to a *direct* proof of his reſolution to deny that privilege to the inferior members of the Society which he granted to the head of it. The latter was to enjoy *aliqua Eccleſiaſtica Beneficia*; the former were to be contented with a *Benefice*, and even that was not to exceed a certain annual income.—As my grateful acknowledgments are due to you for correcting my miſtake in one inſtance, you will, I truſt, readily permit me to communicate to you a piece of information, which you proteſt you never have obſerved in the ſtatutes of any founder, viz. that vaſt paſſion for, and attention to, ſucceſſion, that aimed at puſhing out the members of their ſociety to make room for new ones.—From your want of knowledge on this ſubject it might be conjectured that you are no Oxonian. For, to paſs by the noble modern bequeſts of Dr. Radcliffe and Mr. Vyner, of which, by the expreſs rules of their inſtitution, no Fellow can receive the emoluments beyond a limited time; had you been one of us, you muſt have frequently heard that the Warden of Wadham vacates his headſhip on his advancement to a Biſhoprick; and that every Fellow is obliged to leave that College after he has compleated eighteen years from his Regency in Arts. To compel a man, who is paſt the active ſeaſon of life, to go out into the world without the leaſt proviſion, is certainly a ſevere edict. And doubtleſs to obviate this grievance the founder of the College, from one of the ſtatutes of which you cite a few lines, declared, that the ſuperannuated Fellows, like *milites emeriti, de Eleemoſynâ ejus vivere debent et ſuſtentari*. By the explanatory words you have immediately ſubjoined, I am perſuaded that you are as averſe as myſelf to ſee the ſeats of learning and the liberal ſciences converted into Alms-houſes and Hoſpitals, or what may be worſe, into receptacles of indolent and luxurious Monks. When a poor man, poſſibly of ingenuity, with great acquired knowledge, and of exemplary manners, has been ſo unfortunate as not to find a patron from the days of his youth till the infirmities of age have ſeized him, his caſe is truly pitiable. Can, however, a perſon, who, from the free gift of generous friends, has obtained an ample income, have the leaſt claim to encouragement in an attempt to bar others from partaking of the fruits of a munificent endowment which have qualified him to hold the preferment he poſſeſſes? ought he not rather to be admoniſhed—*cedere uti conviva ſatur!*

You ſeem inclined to believe, that not one in a hundred will ever get benefices circumſtanced as Dr Walker's were. But in fixing this proportion you calculate from what has happened, inſtead of what may be reaſonably expected after the wonderful ſucceſs of that gentleman's refined contrivance. If you will only examine Pope Nicholas's valor, § you will ſoon perceive a very large number of Parochial Benefices charged at and under the ſum ſpecified in the ſtatutes of ſeveral other Colleges, as well as of that founded by Biſhop Waynfleet.

Out of eighty-ſix livings belonging to three Deaneries within the Dioceſe of Wincheſter, there are no fewer than ſixty which do not exceed twenty marks. And it appears from the ſame book of Taxation, that in the like number of Deaneries in another Dioceſe, only nine of ſeventy eight Rectories and Vicarages were ſubject to a higher aſſeſſment. Beſides, by the no unuſal practice of exchange, a living under the limited value may be eaſily procured for one that riſes above it; and a clerk, who is already happily ſeated in a lucrative birth, can afford to let the ſcale preponderate in favour of a brother who has it in his power to accomodate him. —Fully, Sir, am I convinced that neither of us wiſh to ſee any ſcheme countenanced that may render the original plan of our Univerſities abortive. Our fore-

§ A manuſcript ſuppoſed to contain the much greater part of this valuation of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in England, is depoſited in the Bodleian Library.

fathers

fathers founded and amply endowed theſe ſeminaries with the commendable deſign of training up many wiſe and good men, who might from time to time propagate the ſeeds of true religion and uſeful learning in every part of our iſland. The queſtion is, whether this glorious end will not be beſt anſwered by as quick a ſucceſſion as poſſible of the members of theſe reſpectable Societies. A complaint is daily made that the admiſſions into our Colleges are much fewer than they formerly were. This diminution is attributed partly to the, perhaps unavoidable, increaſe of the expence of an Academical Education. But the leſs chance a parent ſees of obtaining for his ſon a decent maintenance, within a reaſonable period, after he has incurred ſo heavy a charge, the leſs diſpoſed muſt he be to ſend him to the Univerſity. And if a young man has but ſlender hopes of being elected into a fellowſhip, which generally is, and indeed ought to be the firſt object of his views, as the earlieſt reward of his ſtudious application and regular behaviour, he will certainly give a preference to ſome other courſe of life, which promiſes to him a more ſpeedy recompence for his labours, I am yours, &c.

W. D.

Mr. URBAN,

I Muſt beg the ſame favour of a little room in your valuable Magazine, which you have lately allowed to a * cenſurer of the *confeſſional*: who ſeems angry, that the errors pointed out by friends or foes in the two former editions, generally remain uncorrected in the third. I would, if I could, rectify the miſapprehenſions of your correſpondent and other well-meaning perſons, who ſeem to judge of this, as they do of common productions.

But certainly the *Confeſſional* is a work of ſo tranſcendent a nature, that it is not to be weigh'd and examined in the ordinary ſcales of right and wrong. The renowned author of it would be, like † *Cowley's* Pindar, *a vaſt ſpecies alone*; but that the ſame age and country have fortunately given him an equal, and I may even ſay, a *great aſſociate*; for civil and religious liberty go hand in hand. In the cauſe of theſe two heroes I have taken the field in reſplendent armour; and with heroic ardour to releaſe us miſerable mortals from our preſent fetters of body and mind: both aſpire eagerly to bring the conſtitution, the one in the *church*, the other in the *ſtate*, to the ſummit of perfection, that is, to the ſimplicity of the golden age, when there was no ſubordination, but a happy equality of mankind. In this high emprize they have diſplayed equal talents, and with thoſe who do not judge of actions by the event, won immortal praiſe by a ſteady and ſevere perſeverance in attacking great offenders who are weak or wicked enough to oppoſe the general good.

There is indeed juſt at preſent, this difference in their conduct, that our patriot actors would boldly impeach *Frederic Lord North* in the full career of his power and reputation; while our patriot writer does yet connive at the endeavours of *Frederic Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury* to ſupport the church of England *now* eſtabliſhed; and *viſits* this ſin on the aſhes of his predeceſſors.

To narrow minds this way of proceeding may appear leſs generous than the other; but the wiſe will always prefer ſedate benignity to raſh courage. And, beſides that this conduct is extremely claſſical; for the great *Roman* ſatiriſt profeſſes to purſue it,

‡ Experiar quid conceſſatur in illos,
Quorum Flaminia tegatur cines atque
Latina;

It breathes the very eſſence of Philanthrophy, to ſtigmatize the mighty dead for the ſake of the living; when nothing is felt on one ſide, and great good accrues to the other.

Read a lecture to a large company upon a man's real or fancied vices and follies before his face, and you excite ſhame and grief, and perhaps ſharp reſentment in his breaſt. But ſtay till he is faſt aſleep; and then however you entertain or inſtruct them at his expence, your wit and oratory give him no diſturbance.

‖ Now when a man quits this earthly ſtage, the theology of our learned author caſts him into ſo ſound a ſleep, that he ſhall take his reſt without even a ſingle dream, till the voice of the Arch-angel, and the trump of God ſhall at laſt awaken him. Who then can condemn, nay who muſt not extol, the ſcheme of ſacrificing the characters of your *Wakes* and *Seekers* to publick utility; when a

* See a letter, in the Gent. Mag. for laſt Nov. p. 514, ſubſcribed *Humanus*.

† *The Praiſe of Pindar*, among *Cowley's* Pindaric Odes.

‡ Concluſion of Juvenal's firſt ſatir.

‖ See *Confeſſional*, c. iii. p. 68, of the ſecond edit. &c.

good

good name can give them no pleaſure, nor the loſs of it make them uneaſy any longer?

But to reſume our parallel. On this we build an argument for the laſt edition of the *Confeſſional*, which we truſt will fully vindicate its learned author, and confound his adverſaries. The maſs of the community, they *whoſe voice is* affirmed to be *the voice of God*, are ſo poſſeſſed with the abilities and zeal of the patriotic *Alderman* to promote the welfare of his country, that every other conſideration vaniſhes before this; and they never think of calling upon him to reform his life, or pay his debts. Why then muſt another, equally patriotic, and moving in as bright a track of glory, be teazed and harraſſed eternally to correct the errors of his book? Suppoſe theſe, between falſe principles, falſe reaſonings, falſe aſſertions and miſtakes, to amount on a fair computation to two thirds of the whole; in ſuch a caſe candid critics will allow an exalted genius the benefit of *Horace's* rule,

Non ego paucis
Offendar maculis. §

But ſuppoſe the ſum of them to riſe ſtill higher; Is a perſon of ſuch enlarged views and deſigns of univerſal good, to waſte his ſpirits and time in a low ſervile adherence to truth, by which his arduous undertaking can never be brought to bear?

Let your correſpondent and his friends, who have written *Charges, Eſſays, Letters, Doubts, Dialogues*, &c. againſt the author of the *Confeſſional*, take ſhame to themſelves, that they have ſo long oppoſed him; and if they have been hitherto ſtrangers to the improved wiſdom of modern policy, let them learn and conſider this maxim ſurely founded upon it, that however it may be the duty of an inſignificant private perſon, *firſt to caſt out the beam out of his own eye*, it is the office of a great Patriot, in civil or ſacred affairs, to correct the faults of others, and not his own.

A particular account of what happened at the election of the Earl of Stair, one of the Sxteen Peers of Scotland, on Wedneſday the 2d of this inſt. Jan.

THE Peers preſent were in number 28, of whom 17 voted for the Earl of Broadalbane, and 11 for the Earl of Stair.

For the earl of Broadalbane, the D. of Buccleugh, the Marquis of Tweedale. The Earls of Crawford, Buchan, Glencairn, Eglingtoun, Moray, Home, Kelly, Haddington, Selkirk, Elgin, Aboyne, Broadalbane, Hyndford. Lords Elphinſton, Elibank.

For the Earl of Stair; Earl of Dalhouſie, Leven, Northeſk, Dundonal, Stair, Roſeberry, Glaſgow. Lords Borthwick, Lindores, Colvil, Napier.

Signed liſts were ſent by the following Lords:

In favour of Earl of Broadalbane, by Earl of Hopton.

In favour of Earl of Stair, by Duke of Athol. Earls of Errol, Rothes, Caſſils, Abercorn, Loudoun, Lauderdale, Dumfries, Mareh, Marchmont, Portmore, Delorain, Arbuthnot. Lords Forbes, Banff, Rollo, Newark.

In favour of Earl of Dyſert, by Duke of Gordon.

A proteſt was entered againſt a ſigned liſt, pretending to be ſent by Lord Forbes, alledging that it appeared plainly, by the colour of the ink, that the name of the Earl of Stair had been inſerted that morning, though Lord Forbes is in a remote part of the kingdom.

A proteſt was entered by the Duke of Buccleugh, to which the Marquis of Tweedale, 13 Earls, and two Barons, adhered, againſt the liſt ſent by Lord Newark, alledging that the Peerage of Newark being limited to the heirs male of the body of the firſt Lord Newark, the perſon aſſuming the title is not the heir male of his body. A proteſt was entered againſt ſome other ſigned liſts, by the Earl of Selkirk, alledging a defect in form.

After the Earl of Stair was declared to be elected, the Earl of Selkirk entered a Proteſt, (which was next day given in to the clerks in writing,) to which moſt of the Noblemen, who voted for the Earl of Broadalbane, adhered.

The Duke of Buccleugh ſeconded the motion for Lord Selkirk's Proteſt.—"I think, (ſaid his Grace,) the interference of Miniſtry in the Election of the Peers of Scotland is not only unconſtitutional, but is a high affront to us. When I come here to give my voice in the Election of one of our repreſentatives, I conſider myſelf as a Judge. I am going to give my voice in the Election of one of the ſupreme Judges of Great Britain, and I look upon ſolicitation in ſuch a caſe to be the ſame as ſoliciting a judge. Theſe circular letters are therefore a high affront to us, and for my own part I do declare, that if ever I receive another ſuch circular letter, if I can gueſs at its contents, I will put it

§ *Horace* De Arte Poetica, v. 350.

it into the fire unopened."—This noble indignation warmed the hearts of every ſpirited hearer.

Ld Elibank alſo gained much honour by his ſpirited behaviour on this occaſion. He objected to the liſt of one noble Lord, that it had been ſent blank from the North of Scotland, for that he believed he could prove that a name was written in it that very morning, conſequently it was not the voice of a Peer, but of the Gentleman to whom the ſtrange truſt of filling it up had been committed. He objected to Lord Marchmont's liſt, that the date was not mentioned in letters at full length, but only in figures as in 1770; that he was not bound to underſtand thoſe Arabic hieroglyphics, thoſe anti-chriſtian characters. The objection of an anti-chriſtian mode of writing to Lord Marchmont, whom Preſbyterians and Diſſenting Divines have bepraiſed ſo much, raiſed a loud laugh.

After the Earl of Selkirk's ſpirited declaration that he was to proteſt, and the Duke of Buccleugh's admirable ſupport of it, up roſe the Earl of Dalhouſie, and ſaid, "as the noble Lord's proteſt may perhaps tend to throw an imputation on thoſe Lords who have given their votes for the Earl of Stair, I riſe up to ſay a few words in my own vindication. I come here unplaced, unpenſioned, to give my vote voluntarily and freely. It is true I received a circular letter, firſt from Lord North, and then from Lord Sandwich: I diſclaim neither of them; but I do declare, that I am not influenced by them upon this occaſion. Had the noble Lord who was firſt propoſed, continued to be ſupported by Miniſtry, as I looked upon that as an improper choice, I ſhould certainly have oppoſed it, and given my vote againſt him: but now, when this noble Lord, the Earl of Stair, who was a candidate, a noble Lord every way proper and qualified, ſhould I oppoſe him merely becauſe he happened to be agreeable to the Miniſtry? Such have been my ſentiments on this occaſion, and I have thought it neceſſary to ſay thus much in my own defence."

Upon this ſpeech the following obſervations were made:—Since his Lordſhip of Dalhouſie was reſolved to oppoſe Lord Dyſart, the firſt and improper Nominator, why did he not write an anſwer to the letter of the patriotic Peers, who entered into the generous aſſociation to oppoſe Lord Dyſart, and have actually kept him out? If his Lordſhip wiſhed to ſupport the independency of the Peers of Scotland, ſhould he not have made his own private approbation of any particular Candidate give way to that great principle; and becauſe the Miniſter had nominated, or given a Conge d'Elire in favour of that Candidate, was not that a ſufficient reaſon for ſetting him aſide? —Would his Lordſhip have ever once thought of giving his vote for Lord Stair if he had not received a circular letter from Lord Sandwich?

Notwithſtanding theſe obſervations, it is but juſtice to acknowledge that Lord Dalhouſie ſpoke with a recollection, an eaſe, and gracefulneſs, that every body admired.

The Earl of Selkirk then ſaid, "I am extremely ſorry that any noble Lord has miſtaken my meaning. When I declared my reſolution to proteſt againſt the election of the Earl of Stair, I did not mean to accuſe any noble Lord of having given his vote through undue influence. I hope there are none ſuch. Had I known of any, I ſhould have proteſted againſt their votes being received: I only meant to ſay, that as the Miniſtry by their circular letters had endeavoured to influence this election, the Candidate who has now the majority of voices was thereby incapacitated. We muſt reſiſt the fatal influence of Miniſters, whether it may have had effect or not. There may be other times, and other Peers, who may not have the ſame ſentiments of honour which I hope all the noble Peers, who have voted upon this occaſion, poſſeſs. There may be Peers, ſo unhappy as to have no other means of ſubſiſtence than a penſion. There may be Peers who may look on a circular letter from the Miniſter, as a command which they cannot diſobey. I ſhall give in my Proteſt in writing, and I am ſure it will be ſuch as can give no offence to any noble Lord." Which he accordingly did, and is as follows:

"*Edinburgh, Jan.* 2, 1771.

"I DUNBAR, Earl of Selkirk, do proteſt againſt the Earl of Stair's being returned one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland; becauſe the Miniſters of ſtate have contrary to the rights of the Conſtitution, uſed undue influence relative to this Election, by writing circular letters to the Scotch Peers in ſupport of the Earl of Stair: ſending theſe letters from the Secretary of State's office to Edinburgh, thence tranſmitted to all parts of Scotland by expreſſes; thereby attempting to intimidate all who have depen-

dence

dence on the favours of Administration, from giving their votes in that unbiassed manner which is essential to the existence of Liberty, and our free Constitution. For although these letters may be couched in terms apparently inoffensive, and evasive of their real and essential meaning, yet there is no man of common sense but understands the intention; and therefore, I think it is the duty of those, who wish for the preservation of the independence of the Scotch Peers, to oppose all such illegal and unconstitutional attempts. And although the Peers, who have voted for the Earl of Stair, may have strictly followed their own inclinations and opinions upon this occasion, against none of whom, nor against the Earl of Stair, is there any personal aspersion whatever hereby intended; yet I do protest for myself, and for those who shall adhere to this my Protest, that the Election in his favour is rendered void and null, and therefore, that the Earl of Broadalbane is duly elected our Representative, and ought to be returned accordingly.

(Signed) SELKIRK.

And the following Noblemen adhered —Buccleugh, Tweedale, Haddington, Buchan, Hyndford, Glencairn, Aboyne, Elgin, Kincardine, Moray, Eglington, Elphinston and Elibank."

The following, we are told, is the form of the first letter sent on occasion of the above Election:

"*My* LORD,

"I trouble you with this, to inform your Lordship that the Earl of D. intends offering himself as a Candidate to succeed the late Duke of A. and I own he *has my good wishes.*

I am, &c.

Copy of the second letter sent to many of the Scotch Peers, previous to the late Election at Holy Rood House.

Whitehall, Dec. 21, 1770.

"*My* LORD,

"I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that many Peers of North Britain have objected to the Earl of D. as a Candidate to be one of the Sixteen Peers to represent that part of the united kingdom in Parliament; and also having considered the Earl of S. as a proper person to be chosen in the place of the late D. of A. your Lordship will, therefore, I hope, allow me to express my wishes for the Lord S's success. I am, with great truth and regard, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

SANDWICH."

Mr. URBAN,

Red-Lion-Square, Jan. 8, 1771.

HAVING read in the account which Dr. Cook has laid before the public of his travels thro' Russia and part of Persia, a passage which I thought very injurious to the credit of Mr. Jonas Hanway as a traveller, I was, I own, not a little impatient to consult the Original to see in what manner my old and worthy friend had acquitted himself in describing *Temples that neither has, nor ever had existence*, and *in inventing prodigies invisible to every eye but his own*; and finding, upon the perusal of his account, nothing great or wonderful, nothing that carries the least appearance of vision or invention, I cannot forbear making it my particular request that you would lay the inclosed extracts before the public, in hopes that some Gentleman into whose hands your Magazine may fall, may be able to do justice to Mr. Hanway's relation, by a full confirmation of the facts.

The charge which Mr. Cook has brought against Mr. Hanway is in these words; "I shall not take up the reader's time to give an account of Zoroaster, nor his successors, who were the first worshippers of fire, as Mr. Hanway has done, nor follow his example, in describing several arched temples of ten or fifteen feet high, which at present have no existence, and probably never had; nor will I take upon me to describe a horizontal gap in the cleft of a rock, two feet deep from the ground, near six long, and about three feet broad, out of which he says, issues a constant flame, which riseth, when the wind blows, eight feet high, but burns lower when it is calm weather, and how the inhabitants burn lime with this wonderful holy fire; because all these prodigies were invisible to every one of our Gentlemen; nor did the Priests, who were very ready to shew our people every curiosity, say any thing about them: neither were such wonders known to the inhabitants of Baku, nor to the Chiefs of the Persian army, with whom we conversed daily, and made all possible enquiry about their wonders and curiosities. But here follows a very true account of what is to be found worth notice there.

"On the 11th our Ambassador, with many of his Gentlemen, went to see this famous fire. After they had passed over the hills into the plain, on the

about

north side of them, distant from Baku about five, or at most six wrests, they entered into a small square dike, built with stone, the area of which would scarcely be half an acre of ground, Scots measure. The soil was a pure flexible sand. Within this area was a well of spring water, the surface of which was covered over with pure white naptha, but a few inches lower than the general surface of the sandy area. Our company only saw one poor room, where these wonderful works are said to be seen, and another mean apartment where the votaries lived, the number of whom at that time did not exceed forty. They gladly introduced our Gentlemen into the room I spoke of above, where was a place apart like our hearths, which, you may, with Hanway, call their altar: In this, being pure sand, were placed a few hollow reeds; one by way of pre-eminence, was in the middle, and larger then the rest, to which other reeds were closely joined, so as to form three openings at the top, out of which issued three pale blue flames. At this time, some of these reeds were extinguished: but, that the Amdassador and his company might see them all at work, they brought a vessel with pure naptha, and poured some of it on the sand about the reed, and with a bit of burning paper set the naptha exhaling through the reed on fire. This is a true account of the everlasting fire at Apsheron; all other stories wrote about it, by which they have imposed upon the world, never before detected, as far as I know, are groundless; and indeed it is to be lamented, that bodies of credulous, otherways learned men, should submit to be so grosly imposed upon, by false and fabulous accounts of things." Thus much Dr Cook.

The countenance which Mr. Hanway has given to the *stories* and *impostures* here said to be detected, is to be found in the first volume of his *Revolutions of Persia*, p. 381, *&* *seq.* where having already related what tradition had handed down of the first Zoroaster, he proceeds to speak of another of that name, who, he says, contrary to his great predecessor, caused *Temples* to be built in which the *sacred fires* were ordered to be constantly and carefully preserved. He then adds, that some of the posterity of the antient *Indians* and *Persians*, who are called *Gebers* and *Gaurs*, are still very zealous in preserving the religion of their ancestors, particularly in regard to their veneration for the Element of *fire*. What *they* commonly call the *everlasting fire* near *Baku*, before which these people offer their supplications, is a phœnomenon of a very extraordinary nature, in some measure, peculiar to this country, and therefore deserving of a particular description.

This object of devotion to the Gebers lies about ten English miles N. E. by E. from the city of Baku, on dry rocky land. There are several antient temples built with stone, supposed to have been all dedicated to *fire*; most of them are arched vaults not above ten or fifteen feet high. Amongst others is a little temple in which the Indians now worship; near the altar about three feet high is a large hollow cane from the end of which issues a blue flame in colour and gentleness not unlike a lamp that burns with spirits, but seemingly more pure. *These Indians affirm* that this flame has continued ever since the flood, and *they* believe it will last to the end of the world; that if it was resisted or suppressed in that place, it would rise in some other. Here are generally 40 or 50 of these *poor devotees*, who come on a pilgrimage from their own country, and subsist upon *wild salary*, and a kind of *Jerusalem artichokes*, which are very good food, with other herbs and roots found a little to the northward. Their business is to make expiation, not for their own sins only, but for those of others, and they continue the longer time in proportion to the number of persons for whom they have engaged to pray. They mark their foreheads with saffron, and have a great veneration for a *red cow*. They wear very little cloathing, and those who are of the most distinguished piety put one of their arms upon their head, or some other part of the body in a fixed position, and keep it unalterably in that attitude.

A little way from the Temple is a low cliff of rocks, in which there is a horizontal gap, two feet from the ground, near six long, and about three broad, out of which issues a constant flame of the colour and nature already described; when the wind blows it rises sometimes eight feet high, but is much lower in still weather; they do not perceive that the flame makes any impression upon the rock. This also the Indians worship, and say, it cannot be resisted but it will rise in some other place. About twenty yards on the back of this cleft is a well cut in a rock 12 or 14 fathom deep with exceeding good water.

two

The earth round this place for about two miles, has this ſurpriſing property, that by taking up two or three inches of the ſurface, and applying a live coal, the part which is ſo uncovered immediately takes fire almoſt before the coal touches the earth; the flame makes the ſoil hot, but does not conſume it, nor affect what is near it with any degree of heat. Any quantity of this earth carried to another place does not produce this effect. Not long ſince eight horſes were conſumed by this fire being under a roof where the ſurface of the ground was turned up, and by ſome accident took flame*.

If a cane or tube of paper be ſet about two inches in the ground, confined and cloſed with earth below, and the top of it touched with a live coal and blown upon, immediately a flame iſſues without hurting either the cane or paper, provided the edges be covered with clay; and this method they uſe for light in their houſes, which have only the earth for the floors. Three or four of theſe lighted canes will boil water in a pot, and thus they dreſs their victuals. The flame may be extinguiſhed in the ſame manner as that of ſpirits of wine. The ground is dry and ſtony, and the more ſtony any particular part is, the ſtronger and clearer is the flame; it ſmells, ſulphurous like naptha, but not very offenſive.

Lime is burnt to great perfection by means of this Phœnomenon, the flame communicating to any diſtance where the earth is uncovered to receive it. The lime-ſtones muſt be laid on one another, and in three days, the lime is compleated. Near this place brimſtone is dug, and naptha ſprings are found.

The chief place for the black or grey naptha, is the ſmall iſland *Weſtey*, now uninhabited, except at ſuch times as they take naptha from thence. The Perſians load it in bulk in their wretched veſſels, ſo that ſometimes the ſea is covered with it for miles together. When the weather is thick and hazy, the ſprings boil up the higher, and the naptha often takes fire on the ſurface of the earth, and runs in a flame into the ſea incredible. In clear weather the ſprings in great quantities to a diſtance almoſt do not boil up above two or three feet; in boiling over, this oily ſubſtance makes ſo ſtrong a conſiſtency as by degrees almoſt to cloſe the mouth of the ſpring; ſometimes it is quite cloſed, and forms hillocks that look as black as pitch; but the ſpring, which is reſiſted in one place, breaks out in another. Some of the ſprings which have been long open, form a mouth of eight or ten feet diameter.

Naptha is unpleaſant to the ſmell, and uſed moſtly among the poorer ſort of *Perſians* and other neighbouring people as we uſe oil in lamps, or to boil their victuals, but it gives a diſagreeable taſte. They find it burn beſt with a ſmall mixture of aſhes. As they find it in great abundance every family is well ſupplied. They keep it at a ſmall diſtance from their houſes in earthen veſſels under ground to prevent any accident by fire, of which it is extremely ſuſceptible.

There is alſo a white naptha on the peninſula of *Apcheron* of a much thinner conſiſtency; but this is found only in ſmall quantities. The Ruſſians drink it both as a cordial and medicine, but it does not intoxicate. If taken internally, it is ſaid to be good for the ſtone, as alſo for the diſorders of the breaſt, and in venereal caſes and ſore heads; to both the laſt, the Perſians are very ſubject. Externally applied, it is of great uſe in ſcorbutic pains, gouts, cramps, &c. but it muſt be put to the part affected only; it penetrates inſtantaneouſly into the blood, and is apt for a ſhort time to create great pains. It has alſo the property of ſpirits of wine to take out greaſy ſpots in ſilks or woollens, but the remedy is worſe than the diſeaſe, for it leaves an abominable odour. They ſay it is carried into India as a great rarity, and being prepared as a japan is the moſt beautiful and laſting of any that has yet been diſcovered.—*******Shah Abbas drove the worſhippers of fire out of Perſia; they were then very numerous in ſeveral provinces which have ever ſince been thinly inhabited. I heard of no towns or villages only Guebarabad near Iſpahan, where there are any who openly profeſs that religion, except theſe miſerable pilgrims of whom I have been ſpeaking."

Here, Mr. Urban, is a plain tale accompanied with no embelliſhments, and told with all the ſimplicity that generally conveys truth. Here we are told indeed of fire iſſuing out, out of a rock; earth that is inflamable upon the ap-

peel

* Of this remarkable property of the earth Mr. Cook takes no manner of notice tho' much more wonderful than that of the Temples, or the burning Cliff.

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proach of fire, and of springs that produce naptha; of a few biggons that worshipfire, and of the remains of temples built by their ancestors, whose religion they have obstinately adhered to in spite of persecution. There is nothing in all this so far above the ordinary course of things, as to induce Mr. Hanway to apply to invention to excite our wonder.

Why therefore Dr. Cook should go out of his way to discredit Mr. Hanway, unless to give his own paltry performance an air of more authenticity, I leave to the candour of your readers to decide.

Some years ago I saw myself a burning well in Shropshire that seems to have all the properties of that related by Mr. Hanway.† The poor old man that discovered it, used to boil his pot over it, and could extinguish the flame and light it again by the application of a candle. And I have heard of an inflammable‡ earth found in the mines of Derbyshire, that by a mixture of oil would break out into a flame, attended with a most intense heat that not only would burn lime, but melt the hardest metals.

Who that hears of rivers of liquid fire pouring from the sides of Mount Vesuvius, can wonder at flaming naptha's floating upon the sea?

Inflammable vapours abound in all mines, and in coal mines there is frequently found a stinking oily kind of substance, which if it does not resemble naptha in all its properties, has something in it that makes the existence of such a substance in the highest degree probable. I am far therefore from thinking that Mr. Hanway was capable of imposing upon the credulity of his countrymen by the description of things that had no foundation in truth; and am rather inclined to believe from the manner in which his report is discredited that Dr. Cook chose rather to depend upon what other people told him, than take the pains to examine those curious particulars himself.

There are innumerable natural curiosities abounding in this kingdom, of which neither our clergy nor the officers of our army ever heard, and about which they never inquire; nor is it very likely that the Persian priests or their military officers are more inquisitive after such matters than those of our own country; yet, it is upon their report, it should seem, that Mr. Hanway is to be distinguished as *an inventor of prodigies, a reporter of* antiquated stories, *and a describer of* non-existing Temples.

† See a particular description of the Phœnomenon here alluded to by our correspondent, vol. xxv. p. 302.

‡ See Experiments made with the earth spoken of vol. LIII. p.

A description of an Automaton, *which plays at Chess. In a letter from the Rev. Mr.* Dutens.

Presburg (in Hungary) July 24.

SIR,

I Leave others to describe to you the magnificent feasts and rejoicings, occasioned here by the presence of the Empress Queen, the Emperor, and all the Imperial family. It is in my opinion almost impossible to do justice to that affability and condescension, so full at once of regard and confidence, with which these great personages converse with their subjects; and no less so to describe that noble tribute of love and reverence which they receive from their subjects in return. I shall content myself to inform the public thro' the channel of your correspondence, of an invention which reflects no less honour on the sciences, than on the city of Presburg which hath produced it.

During my stay in this city, I have been so happy as to form an acquaintance with M. de Kempelt, an Aulic Counsellor and Director General of the Salt-mines in Hungary. It seems impossible to attain to a more perfect knowledge of Mechanicks, than this Gentleman hath done. At least no Artist has yet been able to produce a machine so wonderful in its kind, as what he constructed about a year ago. M. de Kempelt excited by the accounts he received of the extraordinary performances of the celebrated M. de Vaucanson, and of some other men of genius in France and England, at first aimed at nothing more, than to imitate those Artists. But he has done more, he has excelled them. He has constructed an Automaton, which can play at Chess with the most skilful players. This machine represents a man of the natural size, dressed like a Turk, sitting before a table which holds the Chess-board. This table (which is about three feet and a half long, and about two feet and a half broad,) is supported by four feet that roll on castors, in order the more easily to change its situation; which the inventor fails not to do from time to time,

time, in order to take away all suspicion of any communication. Both the table and the figure are full of wheels, springs, and levers. M. de Kempett makes no difficulty of showing the inside of the machine, especially when he finds any one suspects a boy to be in it. I have examined with attention all the parts both of the table and figure, and I am well assured there is not the least ground for such an imputation. I have played a game at Chess with the Automaton myself. I have particularly remarked with great astonishment the precision with which it made the various and complicated movements of the arm, with which it plays. It raises this arm, it advances it towards that part of the Chess-board, on which the piece stood, which ought to be moved: and then by a movement of the wrist, it brings the hand down upon the piece, opens the hand, closes it upon the piece in order to grasp it, lifts it up, and places it upon the square, it is to be removed to: this done it lays its arm down upon a cushion which is placed the Chess-board. If it ought to take one of it's adversaries pieces, then by one intire movement, it removes that piece quite off the Chess-board, and by a series of such movements as I have been describing, it returns to take up its own piece, and place it in the square, which the other had left vacant. I attempted to practice a small deception, by giving the QUEEN the move of a KNIGHT; but my mechanic opponent was not to be so imposed on: he took up my Queen and replaced her in the square she had been removed from. All this is done with the same readiness that a common player shows at this game, and I have often engaged with persons, who played neither so expeditiously, nor so skilfully as this Automaton, who yet would have been extremely affronted, if one had compared them to him. You will perhaps expect me to propose some conjectures, as to the means employed to direct this machine in its movements. I wish I could form any that were reasonable and well founded; but notwithstanding the minute attention, with which I have repeatedly observed it, I have not been able in the least degree to form any hypothesis, which could satisfy myself. The English Ambassador, Prince Guistiniani, and several English Lords, for whom the inventor had the complaisence to make the figure play, stood round the table, while I played the game. They all had their eyes on M. de Kempett, who stood by the table, or sometimes removed five or six feet from it, yet not one of them could discover the least motion in him, that could influence the Automaton. They who had seen the effects produced by the loadstone in the curious exhibitions on the Boulewards at Paris, cried out, that the loadstone must have been the means here employed to direct the arm. But, besides that there are many objections to this supposition, M. de Kempett, with whom I have had long conversations since on this subject, offers to let any one bring as close as he pleases to the table, the strongest and best-armed magnet that can be found, or any weight of iron whatever, without the least fear that the movements of his machine will be affected or disturbed by it. He also withdraws to any distance you please, and lets the figure play four or five moves successively without approaching it. It is unnecessary to remark, that the marvellous in this Automaton consists chiefly in this, that it has not (as in others, the most celebrated machines of this sort) one determined series of movements, but that it always moves in consequence of the manner in which its opponent moves; which produces an amazing multitude of different combinations in its movements. M. de Kempett winds up from time to time the springs of the arm of this Automaton, in order to renew it's MOVING FORCE, but this you will observe has no relation to it's GUIDING FORCE or power of direction, which makes the great merit of this machine. In general I am of opinion that the contriver influences the direction of almost every stroke played by the Automaton, although as I have said, I have sometimes seen him leave it to itself for many moves together; which in my opinion is the most difficult circumstance of all to comprehend in what regards this machine. M. de Kempett has the more merit in this invention, as he complains that his designs have not always been seconded by workmen so skilful as was requisite to the exact precision of a work of this nature; and he hopes he shall ere long produce to the world performances still more surprising than this. Indeed one may expect every thing from his knowledge and skill, which are exceedingly enhanced by his uncommon modesty. Never did Genius triumph with less ostentation.

I am, Sir Yours, &c. &c.

Sir,

SIR,

I NOW ſend you the Directions for Pump makers, which I promiſed you ſometime ago*. If you think they deſerve a place in your Magazine, you are extremely welcome to them from

Bell Court, Fleet-ſtreet; Sir, your humble Servant,

Jan. 15, 1771. *Vol. xxxvii. p. 634. JAMES FERGUSON.

DIRECTIONS FOR PUMP MAKERS.

All Pumps ſhould be ſo conſtructed as to work with equal eaſe, in raiſing the water to any given height above the ſurface of the well: and this may be done by obſerving a due proportion between the diameter of that part of the Pump-bore in which the piſton or bucket works, and the height to which the water muſt be raiſed.

For this purpoſe I have calculated the annexed table, in which the handle of the Pump is ſuppoſed to be a lever, increaſing the power five times: that is, the diſtance or length of that part of the handle that lies between the pin on which it moves, and the top of the Pump-rod to which it is fixed, to be only a fifth part of the length of the handle, from the ſaid pin to the part where the man (who works the Pump) applies his force or power.

In the firſt column of the table, find the height at which the Pump muſt diſcharge the water above the ſurface of the well; then, in the ſecond column, you have the diameter of that part of the bore in which the piſton or bucket works, in inches and hundredth parts of an inch; and in the third column is the quantity of water, (in wine meaſure) that a man of common ſtrength can raiſe in a minute.—And, by conſtructing according to this method, Pumps of all heights may be wrought by a man of ordinary ſtrength, ſo as to be able to hold out for an hour.

Height of the pump in feet above the ſurface of the well.	Diamet. of the bore		Water diſcharged in a minute, in wine meaſure.	
	inches	100 parts of an inch	Gallons.	Pints.
10	6	93	81	6
15	5	66	54	4
20	4	90	40	7
25	4	38	32	6
30	4	00	27	2
35	3	70	23	3
40	3	46	20	3
45	3	27	18	1
50	3	10	16	3
55	2	95	14	7
60	2	84	13	5
65	2	72	12	4
70	2	62	11	5
75	2	53	10	7
80	2	45	10	2
85	2	38	9	5
90	2	31	9	1
95	2	25	8	5
100	2	19	8	1

JAMES FERGUSON.

MR. URBAN,

THE following particulars may be agreeable to ſome of your readers. On the evening of the 9th Inſt. after viewing the Planet Saturn, I ſaw ſomething near the Equator, which, at firſt, I thought, reſembled a Nebula, but on examination I found it to be a Comet. Though it appeared faint, the nucleus ſeemed very diſtinct, ſurrounded with a coma, which, extending towards the South Eaſt, formed a tail of about five or ſix degrees apparent length. At firſt, by its ſituation in the Heavens, and the brightneſs of the nucleus, I had reaſon to think the Comet was deſcending towards the Sun; and therefore hoped ſoon to have a nearer view of it: but from obſervations on the ſucceeding nights, I perceived its apparent-motion decreaſe, and it gradually became leſs diſtinct: and a few nights after, it was not to be ſeen at all; from whence it appeared to be returning from the Sun towards its aphelion. Its apparent courſe was North Weſt, moving in three days 29 degrees, 30 minutes, which was the more conſiderable, as it ſeemed at a great diſtance from us. Tracing its courſe on the Globe two or three days back, we ſhall find it had then riſen about midnight, and, beſides, had ſo much South declination as to bring it low in our Horizon, which will, in ſome meaſure, account for its not having been ſeen here ſoon after its return from the Sun; but in Latitudes to the Southward of us, it is likely to have been more conſpicuous. In its way towards the Sun, the Comet would probably have been viſible in the Northern Hemiſphere, had it not been for the long continuance of cloudy weather about that time. However, I had the pleaſur

pleasure of observing it several nights in its return, and found its place as follows:

	rt. asc.	n. dec.
h o.	° ′	° ′
1771, Jan. 9 at 11 *p. m.*	130 40	0 25
—— 10 at do.	121 20	5 20
—— 11 at 8	113 20	10 15
—— 12 at 9	104 35	14 45

Was it not already known that there are a considerable numb r of comets, it might seem strange that we have been visited by three in little more than thirteen months. Tables with 49 different appearances of this kind are now published, 20 of which have been observed since the year 1700, and tho' some of these, without doub', describe the return of the same Comet; yet probably the greater part are all different ones. It is likewise possible that many small Comets passed unnoticed when astronomy was less improved than at present, and it is also certain that many may descend to the sun, and return, without a possibility of being seen by us; from which we may reasonably conclude that their number is much greater than was thought in former ages. These no doubt have all their peculiar u'es, and are subservient to many excellent purposes, tho' unknown to us, yet consid red only as part of our solar system, add not a little to its variety, beauty, and grandeur.

Canterbury Jan. 23, 1771.

JAMES SIX.

Rules to judge of the Weather by the Barometer.

BY the help of the Barometer we seem to have regained that foreknowledge of the weather which still resides in brutes.

The rising of the mercury in the Barometer forebodes *fair* after *foul*, with *easterly* or *northerly winds*, and its falling on the contrary portends *southerly* or *westerly winds*, either *stormy* or *continued rains*.

In general we may expect, when the mercury rises high, *a few days of* fair weather will follow, and if it falls again in two or three days, but soon rises high without much rain, we may expect *fair weather* for several days, and in this case the clearest days are after the mercury begins to fall. In like manner, if the mercury falls low, with much rain, and rises soon, but falls again in a day or two, with rain, a continuance of bad weather is to be expected. See Mill's Rules to judge of the weahter. See also vol. xxvii. p.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for *Feb.* 1770.

February 1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N freſh	30	48	a clear, bright day.
2	S W ditto	30 1½	46	bright morning, dull afternoon.
3	Ditto	30 1½	43	a very fine bright day.
4	Ditto	30 1	48	a fair day but not bright.
5	Ditto	30	47	a very fine bright day.
6	N N W ſtrong	29 7½	47	Ditto.
7	N ſtormy	29 2	44	a very bad day, a great deal of ſnow and rain.
8	Ditto ſtrong	29 9	38	ſmart froſt, bright fine day
9	S freſh	30 2	37	ſlight froſt, bright and cloudy at Intervals.
10	S W ditto	30 ½	39	very moiſt air, with miſling rain at times.
11	Ditto	29 9	42	miſling morning, fair afternoon.
12	S S W freſh	29 9	44	fair day and tolerably bright.
13	S little	30 1½	47	fair day but heavy.
14	Ditto	30 2½	47	Ditto.
15	Ditto	30 1½	46	Ditto.
16	S freſh	29 8	47	Ditto.
17	S ſtormy	29 2	47	very moiſt air and a good deal of rain at times.
18	W ditto	28 9½	42	Hail, ſnow, heavy ſhowers of rain at intervals.
19	Ditto ſtrong	29	40	moiſt, and chiefly cloudy.
20	W N W ditto	29 1½	40	mid day bright, reſt of the day coarſe and dull.
21	Ditto to N freſh	29 3½	40	fine bright day, clear froſty air.
22	N N E. ditto	29 5	39	a very heavy, black cold day.
23	Ditto	29 5	38	Ditto, a fall of ſnow about noon.
24	Ditto	29 8½	38	ſlight froſt, ſome ſnow in the night, heavy day.
25	Ditto	30 1½	39	cloudy cold day.
26	S W freſh	30	38	Ditto.
27	S ditto	29 7	39	tolerable bright day, wet evening.
28	S to N W ditto	29 5	42	a very moiſt dark day.

1. CHOIR GAUR, *the grand Orrery of the antient Druids, commonly called Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, astronomically explained, and mathematically proved to be a Temple erected in the earliest Ages for observing the Motions of the heavenly Bodies. Illustrated with three Copper Plates. By Dr.* John Smith. *White, Horsfield,* 1770. 4to 55.

STonehenge has been a subject of conjecture to no less than eight writers since *Camden*, who (if we except Henry of Huntingdon) *first* noticed it. The progress of antiquarian knowledge and new discoveries give to the latest hypothesis the greatest probability. *Camden* could see nothing but confusion and rudeness in this stately pile; *Jones*, full of ideas of architecture, conceited it a *Tuscan* temple of *Cælum* or *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*;—as if the rudest monument of that nation was not more regular than this; and, as Aubrey well observes, "while he pleases him-"self with retrieving a piece of archi-"tecture out of Vitruvius, he abuses "his reader with a false scheme of the "whole work."—Against him, *Charlton* contended for its being *Danish*, and came nearer the probability of its being the work of some northern people. The attentive, though credulous, Aubrey, first hit upon the notion of its belonging to the Druids as a temple, which Dr. *Stukely*, by accurate admeasurements and a lively imagination confirmed. Mr. *Wood*, of Bath, was the last who surveyed it, and concurs in this opinion, with the additional idea, that it had an astronomical, as well as a theological use; yet he places the eastern point ten degrees atleast to the northward, together with all the detached stones of the temple.

Dr. *Smith*, driven from his inoculating house by the rustics of Benscomb, to amuse himself with examining these stones, presents the public with an improvement on this part of Mr. Wood's hypothesis, or rather with a clear view of the place under this new idea, divested of all the parade of historical illustration from the cosmogony and theology of the eastern and other nations. After giving in fifty pages, an abstract of what other writers had advanced on Stonehenge, not excepting even that *fool's bolt* shot at it by *Gibbons*, with as little probability as the reveries of *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, *Sommes*, or *Bolton*, spends 14 pages more in describing the present state of the stones, and his application of them. According to him, it is demonstrably clear, that the outer circle of 30 stones, multiplied by 12 within, for the 12 signs of the Zodiac, represents the antient solar year of 360 days —— The inward circle is the lunar month of 29 days, 12 hours, represented by 30 more stones, of which 6 at the upper end of this circle, exhibit the harvest and hunter's moon, rising six nights together with little variation. Next to this circle is a great ellipse, composed of 7 pair of pillars, with an impost on each pair for the seven planets, whose influence Dr. Smith supposes, alluded to by these compages of three stones. Within these, forming a concentric ellipse, are twelve smaller single stones for the 12 signs of the Zodiac, with a 13th at the end for the Arch Druid's seat before the altar. The oval form represents the creation, when the Druids conceived "all nature to spring from this egg of the earth, which they represented as proceeding from, and formed by, the Deity, emblematiz'd by a serpent. The center of this temple, our author finds to be 51° about 11′, the latitude assigned to it in the maps; nor could it, he observes, be erected in this form in any other parallel of latitude. The great stone called the *friar's heel*, 210 feet from the body of the structure, was the index that disclosed its uses. Three other stones, and probably a fourth, lie on the bank that surrounds the whole with some variation from the Cardinal points: and directly N. and S. just within the bank is the appearance of circular holes, surrounded with a bank of earth thrown up, which may have been intended for a meridian line. The Doctor has given exact measures of the outward stones now standing, which being unequal, could never answer to an architectorical plan. As to the name *Choir Gaur*, he finds in *Calasio's* Hebrew Lexicon, *Chor* or *Cor* rendered *Concha Marina*, which he confines here to *Cancer*, from the oval form of its shell resembling the *Choir* of a church. *Gaur* in Irish, *Gauyr* in Armoric, and *Gafr* in Welch, signify *Caper*, an He Goat: So that we have in this name the two solstices, *Cancer* and *Capricorn*. He supposes the name of *Stonehenge* arose from the fall and poise of the great impost of the Trilithon, representing the sun, which *hangs* in equilibrio across the altar moveable by hand.

If the readers of this pamplet should not

not be convinced, that the ſtupendous pile of ſtones is a "tropical temple, erected by the antient Druids for obſerving the motions of the heavenly bodies," their indulgence, if not their thanks, is due to Dr. Smith, who has ſuggeſted ſuch a magnificent idea of our old theologiſts, and ſo much more worthy of the human mind, than that of carving mount Athos into a Coloſſus, or rearing pyramids whoſe uſe remains yet unaccounted for.——*Stonehenge* will no longer be ranked among the *ſubſtructiones inſanæ*, nor its builders among the ignorant tyrants of dark antiquity. Upon ſuch obſcure ſubjects, every conjecture not obtruded on the world with petulance, or defended with pertinacity, demands a candid reception from the ingenuous inquirers after knowledge.

D. H.

2. *The Life of* Henry St. John, *Lord Viſcount* Bolingbroke. 8vo. *Davis.*

HENRY St. JOHN, Lord Bolingbroke, was born in the year 1672, in a houſe at Batterſea in Surry, which had long been the ſeat of his anceſtors. Of his father we have no account, but it appears that at the time of his birth, the ſeat at Batterſea was in the poſſeſſion of his grandfather, Sir Walter St. John.

Sir Walter's wife was one of the daughters of Lord Chief Juſtice St. John, well known for his Republican principles, and ſhe and Sir Walter being diſſenters were members of the church or congregation that was under the paſtoral care of the celebrated Daniel Burgeſs.

With this grandfather and grandmother, Harry was brought up, 'till it was fit to take him out of the hands of the women; during this period our author ſuppoſes him to *ſtudy*, for he ſays, that during this period his *ſtudies were directed* by Daniel. Bolingbroke ſomewhere complains, that he was obliged, whilſt a boy, to read over the Commentaries of Dr. Manton, whoſe pride it was to have made an hundred and nineteen ſermons on the 119th Pſalm. This alſo our Author ſuppoſes to have happened while he was in the hands of the women. As ſoon as he was taken from them, we are told, that he was ſent to Eaton, and that from Eaton he went to Chriſt Church College, Oxford.

He ſpent, as well the vigour as the prime of his life in the groſſeſt and moſt abandoned debauchery, and once in a fit of drunkenneſs ran with one of his rakehell companions ſtark naked thro' St. James's Park: In the intervals of theſe brutal exceſſes he made ſeveral attempts at poetry, but never ſucceeded: among theſe are ſome verſes prefixed to Dryden's Virgil, and ſeveral pieces which have appeared in ſome of the poſthumous volumes of Swift's Epiſtolary Correſpondence, which are indeed truly deſpicable. Our author mentions ſome other verſes leſs known, that were prefixed to a French work, publiſhed in Holland by the Chevalier de St. Hyacinth, intitled *le Chef d' Ouvre d' un Inconnu*; the chief d' Ouvre was a humourous criticiſm upon a miſerable old ballad. Of the verſes we learn nothing but that they are Engliſh diſguiſed in Greek characters.

In the year 1700, when he was about eight and twenty, he married the daughter and coheireſs of Sir Henry Wincheſcombe, a deſcendent from the famous Jack of Newberry, who though but a clothier, entertained Henry the VIIIth and all his retinue with great magnificence.

This lady brought him more than forty thouſand pounds, but neither honour nor probity could reſtrain him from his habitual debauchery, and in a ſhort time he conſented to allow her a ſeparate maintenance, very inadequate to her fortune.

Soon after his marriage he came into Parliament for the Borough of Wotton Baſſet, in Wiltſhire, by his father's intereſt, who then repreſented the County. Our author ſays, that the Tories were at that time gaining ground, and that Bolingbroke, though he had been educated a Whig, joined what appeared to be the ſtrongeſt ſide. Having made himſelf conſiderable, he was again returned for the ſame Borough in the next Parliament, and on the 10th of April 1704, was made ſecretary at war and the marines.

Our Author ſays, that at this time the *Tory* party was *eſtabliſhed in power*, and makes a merit of Bolingbroke's ſupplying the Duke of Marlborough with the neceſſaries for carrying on the war with vigour, becauſe he was at the head of the oppoſite party.

But this only ſhews him to be miſerably ignorant of the ſtate of public affairs at that time. It was by the prevalence of the *Whig* intereſt that the Queen reſolved to make good the engagements which had been entered into by King William, and declared war againſt France in 1702. And Bolingbroke had no more merit in furniſhing Marlborough

borough with neceſſaries for the war, which government had determined to carry on, than a merchant's clerk has in paying off a ſhip's crew with his maſter's money.

Sometime before Bolingbroke was made Secretary at war, Robert Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, to whom he had ſtrongly attached himſelf in the year 1701, became Secretary of State. When he was compelled to reſign the ſeals. Bolingbroke, ſays our Author, voluntarily gave up his appointment.

Upon the election of a new Parliament in 1708, he was not returned, and from this time to the diſſolution of that Parliament in 1710, he is ſaid to have applied himſelf with great diligence to ſtudy.

About this time Harley being appointed Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of the Exchequer, Bolingbroke was made Secretary of State. Of the account which our Author gives of his adminiſtration we ſhall ſay nothing, becauſe we would not retail in imperfect ſcraps, what is to be found in every Hiſtory of England during that period.

In July 1712, he was created Baron St. John, of Lidyard Tregoze, in Wiltſhire and Viſcount Bolingbroke, thus uniting the honours of the elder and younger branches of his family. His quarrel with Lord Oxford is as well known as his name; this therefore we ſhall paſs over. When the Queen died he loſt the power of Secretary, though for a little while he retained the name; all the packets and letters directed to the Secretary, being by order of the regency ſent to Mr. Addiſon, who had been appointed Under Secretary. The ſeals however were ſoon after taken from him, and the Secretary of State's office having been ſealed up, a meſſage was ſent him from court to be preſent when the ſeal was taken off, from which he excuſed himſelf, and the King at the ſame time refuſed his requeſt to have the honour of kiſſing his hand.

Articles of impeachment were ſoon after prepared againſt him, upon which he precipitately eſcaped to France. This he effected with great cunning; he talked of making an elaborate defence, he ſubſcribed to a new opera, that was not yet ready for exhibition; he went publickly to the play houſe in Drury-lane; and having beſpoke a play for the night following, he diſguiſed himſelf as ſoon as he withdrew, as a ſervant to Le Vigne, a meſſenger belonging to the King of France, and repaired with the utmoſt expedition to Dover, where one Morgan, who had been a captain in General Hill's regiment of dragoons, hired a veſſel which carried him over to Calais; at Calais he was received by the Governor in his own coach, and carried to his houſe with all poſſible diſtinction; to be careſſed however by the enemies of his country, is not much to a ſtateman's honour.

He wrote a letter to Lord Landſdown, proteſting his innocence. But articles of impeachment were ſoon after exhibited againſt him, none of which had any relation to his ſuppoſed project for bringing in the Pretender; and on the 10th of September he was attainted by both Houſes. His wife, in conſideration of the injuries he had done her, received great part of the fortune which ſhe had brought to Bolingbroke, from the hands of government.

His fortune being thus ruined in England, he became Secretary of State to the Pretender, and concerted meaſures with him to involve his country once more in the miſery and horror of civil war, and reduce it to the ſubjection of a Prince, by whom both its religion and liberty would have been ſubverted from the root.

In this project he perſiſted, even after he thought it deſperate; and an attempt was was made to put it in execution, which produced the rebellion in 1715, the progreſs and fate of which every body knows.

Bolingbroke was ſoon after diſmiſſed by his new maſter, and having already been impeached for treachery to the King, he was now impeached for treachery to the Pretender. The impeachment conſiſted of ſeven articles, againſt which he defended himſelf with great plauſibility in a written anſwer, and appealed to all the miniſtsrs with whom he tranſacted buſineſs, for his integrity.

His affairs being now deſp rate with the Pretender, in whoſe cauſe our Author ſays, he ſpent *great ſums* of his *own money*, though he ſays alſo, that he left England with a *very ſmall fortune*, he turned his mind intirely to the making his peace at home, which he found ſome difficulty to effect. After ſuch a courſe of public and private vice, this great genius thought fit to commence Philoſopher, and wrote what he calls Reflections upon Exile.

As he had the fortune to inliſt under all parties by turns, and to be charged by all with having betrayed them, the Tories, among others, brought their accu-

accuſation, when he deſerted their cauſe to make his peace with a Government in which the Whigs were predominant; on this article he endeavoured to juſtify himſelf, in a letter to Sir William Wyndham.

His firſt wife having died a martyr to grief and diſappointment, he married the widow of the Marquis of Villette, who was niece to the celebrated Madam de Maintenon; a young lady of great merit, and conſiderable fortune, which, however, was encumbered with an expenſive and embarraſſing law ſuit.

With this Lady he continued in France till 1723, and having then obtained his pardon, he returned to England.

It is remarkable, ſays our Author, that when Bolingbroke arrived at Calais, to take ſhipping for England, he met Atterbury, the Biſhop of Rocheſter, who being baniſhed, had juſt then ſet his foot upon French ground. The good Prelate obſerved with ſome emotion, that he perceived himſelf to be exchanged, and left others to determine whether his country had gained or loſt.

About two years after our Exile arrived in England, he obtained an Act of Parliament to reſtore him to his family inheritance, which amounted to the value of about three thouſand pounds a year, and to enable him to purchaſe any other eſtate.

He ſoon after bought Dawley, a ſeat of Lord Tankerville's, near Uxbridge in Middleſex, to which he retired with his Lady, and which he fitted up in the manner of a Country Farm, adorning even his hall with implements of huſbandry: In a farm, however, he could never be content, but entered warmly into the oppoſition which Lord Bath, of faithful memory, affected to ſupport againſt the venality and corruption of the adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Lord Orford. Bath, then Mr. Pulteney, ſays our Author, was to manage the Houſe of Commons, and Bolingbroke was to enlighten the people: with this view, he commenced a writer of political eſſays, particularly of thoſe publiſhed in a weekly news paper called the Craftſman. Having laboured in this vocation ten years without ſucceſs, he took leave of it with what is called, A Diſſertation on Parties; ſaid to be the beſt political compoſition that ſurvived him.

In the year 1736, having been able to procure no ſhare in the places and penſions that put an end to the patriotiſm of his coadjutors, he went again in-

to France. There he wrote his letters on the ſtudy and uſe of Hiſtory; a letter to Lord Bathurſt on the uſe of Retirement and Study. Ever reſtleſs, he came back again to England, and ſettled at the family ſeat at Batterſea, and in 1749, began his laſt production, containing reflections on the then ſtate of the nation, principally with regard to the debt and taxes, which he did not live to finiſh.

He had been long troub'ed with a cancer in his cheek, and died aged 75, and was buried at Batterſea. The particular day of his death we are not told, nor whether his ſecond wife ſurvived or died before him, or what children he had, or who inherited his title and eſtate. Theſe are all groſs defects, for which it is difficult either to apologize or account; but it is ſtill more reprehenſible and more ſtrange, that a writer who records ſuch a life as Bolingbroke's, ſhould impute his political writings to a deſire of ſervice to his country, and his metaphyſical to a regard for the more general intereſts of mankind. One was the effect of ambition, the other of vanity; and he did not more manifeſtly and knowingly ſacrifice the intereſt of his country, when he was contriving to deluge it with blood, in a civil conteſt whether the name of its governor ſhould be JAMES or GEORGE, than the intereſts of mankind in general, when he endeavoured, to uſe his own expreſſion, "To looſen the bands of ſociety, and take the reins from the mouth of that wild beaſt man."

Our Author does not indeed expreſsly commend ſuch of his performances as are written to diſſolve all moral obligation that is ſuppoſed to ariſe from religion; but having repreſented him as a prodigy of parts, with ſagacity and penetration ſuperior to the reſt of mankind, he has eventually given the ſtrongeſt recommendation of his principles, and adverti ſed his works. If "his vivacity was *always awake*, his apprehenſion *quick*, and his diſcernment and ſubtilty in thinking and reaſoning *profound*," if "his rational faculties were *improved* by reflection," and if "when he had exchanged the gay Statesman for the grave Philoſopher, he ſhone forth *with diſtinguiſhed luſtre*," what colour have we to pretend that he was abſurd, futile, ſuperficial and frivolous, with reſpect to thoſe works which employed his ſineſt judgment, and were the reſult of his laſt determination.

How

How come the system of thinking, which this Author says, "he had *always* propagated in conversation, and which he adopted in his *more laboured compositions*," to be a system of absurdity? And what right had Pope, among his other encomiasts, to say that "he trifled when he turned divine," if as a reasoner on other subjects, "he was more than mortal?" how can it be pretended that he began *too late in life* to reflect on principles that he had *always maintained?*

If he appears to trifle in his philosophical writings, if these "are not supported either with acuteness or learning," as our Author pretends, where are the testimonies of that penetration and profoundity for which he honours him with such hyperbole of praise? There is no doubt but that he believed the opinions which he broached; and he that supposes the opinions which he believed to be grossly erroneous, cannot, without the most ridiculous inconsistency, pretend his penetration and sagacity to be great. He can have no evidence of his abilities from any other of his writings, which the weakness and futility of these do not counter ballance; he must then implicitly repeat with thoughtless frigidity, the exaggerations of those who were warmed by personal friendship, and convivial enjoyments, without seeing, that like the foolish woman, he is pulling down the House that he should build.

The truth is, that Bolingbroke's parts were rather sparkling than strong, and his knowledge rather extensive than deep. Among forty other names that must occur to every mind which is at all acquainted with literary genius, what was Bolingbroke in comparison with Bacon? To descend much lower at once, in what, as a politician, is he superior to Montesquieu; in what, as an infidel, superior to Collins, and Tindal, or even to Chubb? He speaks a better dialect, but his observations are not more shrewd, nor his reasoning more deep. His writings are a tissue of tinsel, splendid without value, full of inconsistency and contradiction; and his philosophy, which Pope has put into verse, is a flimsy webb, which the lightest wing that can winnow falshood from truth, must tear to pieces, and sweep away.

These observations may be referred with equal force to the elaborate dullness of one Hunter, who has lately written what he calls a sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophical Character, a kind of literary eximel, a heterogenius mixture of vinegar and honey, nauseously sweet, and vapidly sour.

Epitome of the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. lix. for the year 1769.

1. *A new Manner of preparing Salep, by J. Moult, of Rochdale.*—This Salep, is the root of our common *Orchis*, or dog-stones, and is exactly the same with what comes from Turkey: Gather the root when the seed is formed, and the stalk going to fall; take the new bulb, which will be known by a white bud rising from the top of it; free it from the stalk, wash it, and rub off the skin; put as many of these as are wanted on a tin-plate in an oven, of the heat to bake bread, let them remain ten minutes, when they will become transparent like horn. Lay them then in a warm room a day or two to harden, reduce them to powder for use.

2. *A Brief Narrative of the Structure and Effects of a burning Speculum. By Dr. Wolfe.*—This Speculum forms the segment of a Parabola, its surface being a parabolic curve; it consists of several flat rods, or laths of wood, bound together on the convex side, and on the concave side covered with plates of copper, well polished, about one eighth of an inch thick, four feet and an half long, and two feet and a half wide, so closely joined, that the meeting of the edges can scarcely be perceived. It is suspended by an axis between the two extremities of a semicircle; which semicircle itself is supported upon a vertical axis, so that its position may be regulated at pleasure in all directions. Before the speculum an iron arc is suspended at the focal distance, with a contrivance to receive a vessel, in which, whatever is subjected to the experiments, is placed.

Mr. Eyhard, of Dresden, has six mirrours of this construction. The perimeter of the largest is 29 feet 4 inches, the diameter, or *ordinate*, 9 feet seven inches, the depth 1 foot 4 inches, and the focal distance four feet.

With mirrours of this construction, metal and metalic substances of almost every kind, were not only fused but vitrified in a few seconds; many effects are also related with respect to the light of fire and candles, reflected from these mirrours, that are very curious; a combination of them supply the sun's place in a solar microscope, and one of them will suffice for a Camera Obscura.

3. *An Account of Three Pins that were swallowed, and afterwards discharged*

charged at the shoulders, by Dr. Lysons, of Glocester.—The patient was a young woman about twenty. The pins remained in her throat eight weeks, and were at last forced down by the whalebone instrument; while they were in her throat, the parts inflamed, she breathed with difficulty, and could swallow nothing but liquids, so that for want of strength she was forced to lie in bed; after the pins were forced down she recovered strength and flesh, but had a pain in her right side below the false ribs, and any extraordinary motion brought on convulsions, which lasted eight or nine hours. In this state she continued three quarters of a year, and then she was brought to the infirmary. The convulsions affected her eyes, so that though the eye was open, the pupil was covered by the eye-lid. After about three months, a small painful tumour, about as big as a man's thumb, rose on her right shoulder, which disappeared in a week, without coming to suppuration, another soon after appeared on the left, which at length did suppurate; a spoonful of matter was discharged, and upon moving the dressings next day, one of the pins was discharged, with a quantity of fresh matter, and the day following the other two. The wound was on the fleshy belly of the *trapezius*. All the symptoms soon after disappeared, particularly a cough, and spitting of blood.—A case somewhat similar is recorded in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 481. [Vol. not mentioned.]

4. *Farther Account of Volcanoes, by Mr. Hamilton.* This article is a confirmation of Mr. Hamilton's opinion, that the mountains of all volcanos are thrown up by degrees, and consist of the materials cast out by the fire. No virgin earth is to be seen about any of them, and lava was discovered twenty-five feet below the level of the sea, near Vesuvius. It should seem, that his opinion extends to all mountains, for his words are, "If I was to establish a system, it would be *that mountains are produced by volcanos, and not volcanos by mountains.* He proposes to dissect and examine *Montagno Nuovo* near *Puzzoli*, which in the year 1538, rose out of the Lucrine Lake in one night, though it is three miles round, and 150 feet high. His account of this subject will certainly be curious, and we shall give it to our readers as soon as it appears.

5. *Rules to distinguish what trees are indiginous to Britain. By the Hon. Daines Barrington.*

The Rules are these:

1. They must grow in large masses, and cover considerable tracts of ground, the woods not ending abruptly, by a change to other trees, except the situation and strata become totally different.

2. They must grow kindly in copses, and shoot from the stool, so as to continue for ever, if not very carefully grubbed up.

3. The seed must ripen kindly; *nature* never plants, but where a succession in the greatest profusion will continue.

Lastly, Trees that give names to many places, are probably indiginous.

Mr. Barrington offers many arguments to prove, that the Spanish chesnut is not indiginous to Britain, though some have supposed old London to have been built principally of the wood; and that the Scotch firr is. By a comparison of the elm, the lime, and the maple, with the rules he has laid down, he concludes, they are not indiginous, and he expresses himself doubtfully of the yeugh, the poplar, the privit, and the spindle tree. He says he saw a yeugh in the church-yard of Glenlyon, near Taymouth in Scotland, which he twice measured, and found its circumference to be 52 feet. This is the only tree of the kind that he saw in a Scotch church-yard.

CATALOGUE of BOOKS for 1770.

Continued from the Supplement

RELIGIOUS *and* CONTROVERCIAL.

DR. Hunter's *Observations on the History of Jesus Christ*, 2 vols. 12mo.—Dr. Hunter, in this short treatise, takes occasion to examine the arguments of the enemies of christianity, and to display the simplicity, ease, dignity, and importance of the miracles of Jesus Christ, which he says give them a superiority over all others. Those who stand in need of arguments to prove the divinity of Christ, will here probably meet with conviction. The Dr. is one of the ministers of St. Andrew's, in Scotland.

Mr. Hunter's Sketch of the Philosophical Character of Ld. Bolingbroke, Cadel, 8vo.—After a very flattering encomium on the abilities of Lord Bolingbroke as a writer, Mr. Hunter adds, that the more he reads his works the more he is convinced of the futility of his reasoning, the ostentation of his learning, the vanity of his head, and the corruption of his heart. How this agrees with what he has said before let the reader judge. — He is, says Mr. Hun-

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Hunter, a cubbaliſt, chronologer, critic, ſtateſman, patriot, politician, and hiſtorian; and, on all theſe ſubjects is at home, free, familiar, copious, and unconſtrained. — His ſtyle is graceful harmony enlivened by wit and ſatire, enobled by eloquence, decently decorated by pertinent quotations from the learned, and enriched by the moſt appoſite and illuſtrious examples from hiſtory antient and modern. This writer is vicar of Wevetham in Cheſhire.

Williams's Diſcourſes on various occaſions, Becket, 8vo.—Theſe diſcourſes are calculated to eſtabliſh harmony among chriſtians, and to encourage an *honeſt enquiry* in matters of faith.

Dr. Dodd's Commentary on the Old and New Teſtament, 3 vols. fol. *Newbery.*—This work might more properly have been ſtiled The Commentary of Commentators on the Old and New Teſtament, being the ſentiments of many learned commentators collected into one work. The Doctor has ſhewn great induſtry and no ſmall judgment in the compilation.

Hardy on the principal Properties of the Old and New Teſtament, Pearch, 8vo.—This writer ſuppoſes, that many of the prophecies both of the Old and New Teſtament are ſtill to be fulfilled; that the Jews will moſt certainly be reſtored, and that after their reſtoration they will again relapſe into idolatry.

A Proteſtant Diſſenter's Anſwer to Dr. Prieſtly's Free Addreſs on the ſubject of the Lord's Supper. Buckland, 8vo. The freedom with which Dr. Prieſtly has treated one of the moſt ſolemn and important rites of the Proteſtant church, has given offence to more well-meaning Chriſtians than the writer of the above anſwer. Free enquiries are moſt certainly juſtifiable with regard to a man's ſelf; but not always expedient with reſpect to the public. By weakening the religious ſupport of the Lord's Supper, all ritual obligations muſt ſuffer.

Abp. Secker's Sermons on ſeveral ſubjects, Rivington, 4 vols. 8vo.—Theſe Sermons are calculated for no particular ſect of Chriſtians; but may be read with advantage by all. They are written with a view to make men *good*, not to make them bigots.

Newton's Review of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, Dilly, 8vo.—This is the firſt part of a work that promiſes fair to give ſatisfaction to thoſe pious people, whoſe notions of religion do not exactly ſquare with the doctrines of the eſtabliſhed church,

The Religion of Antichriſt, 8vo. *Chater.*—The writer of this treatiſe ſeems to apply the reign of Antichriſt to the dominion of the clergy of all religions, over the perſons, properties, or conſciences of men, and thinks the church of Rome and the church of Scotland equally involved in the ſame deſcription; he repreſents the preſent clergy throughout the world as bad as they uſed to be.

An Enquiry into the neceſſity of Preparation for the Lord's Supper upon the Authorities of Chriſt and his Apoſtles, and the Evidences of Reaſon and Argument, 8vo. *Wilkie.*—This writer, with Dr. Prieſtly and others, conſiders the Lord's Supper as merely commemorative, and that no particular preparation is neceſſary for the worthily partaking of it, any more than for the performance of any other Chriſtian rite.

Jones's Remarks on the Principles and Spirit of a work entitled the Confeſſional. Being a Sequel to the ſecond edition of a full Anſwer to the Eſſay on Spirit, 8vo. *Robertſon and Roberts.*

Vivian's Expoſition of the Catechiſm of the Church of England, by way of Queſt. and Anſwer, deſigned chiefly for the uſe of Schools, 12mo. *Dilly.*

Clement's Myſtery Unmaſked, addreſſed to people of any religion, and thoſe of none, 8vo. *Whiſton.*—This writer is a zealous ſon of the church, notwithſtanding the odd title he has given his book; and is an advocate for myſtery which he endeavours to reconcile with reaſon, but labours about it and about it.

Diotrephes Admoniſhed, or ſome Remarks on a Letter from the Author of Pietas Oxonienſis to the Rev. Dr. Adams at Shrewſbury, 8vo. *White.*

The Admoniſher Admoniſhed; being a Reply to the above, 8vo. *Dilly.*

Medical.

Dr. Rutty's Chronological Hiſtory of the Weather and Diſeaſes in Dublin, 8vo. *Robinſon and Roberts.*—From this chronology, faithfully regiſtered, the Author has ventured to form a ſynoptic table, in order to determine the times in which the moſt notable diſtempers make their appearance in Ireland. But the life of man is too ſhort a period to arrive at any certainty from obſervations of this kind. Indeed if faithful regiſters were to be continued from generation to generation, ſomething might be expected from accurate compariſons deduced from a long ſeries of inveſtigation; but of what uſe, if like weather were always to produce

duce like diſtempers, unleſs the weather was in the power of the phyſician.

Dr. Charleton's Enquiry into the Efficacy of warm Bathing in Palſies, 8vo. *White*. The Dr. is a champion for warm bathing in paralytic caſes, in oppoſition to Dr. Mead and his followers, who have pronounced it univerſally hurtful in all ſuch caſes.

Dr. Hill's Family Practice of Phyſic, 8vo. *Baldwin*.—It has been obſerved of late, that whenever the Doctor has recommended the virtues of any particular plant to the notice of the public, he has had a noſtrum immediately to follow. Be that as it may, the Dr. certainly deſerves the public thanks, if the virtues aſcribed are really inherent in the plants he points out. In this tract he recommends Bitterwort for the Aſthma; the Uva Urſi for the Gravel and Stone; the bark of Elder for the Dropſy, and the juice of the Nettle for immoderate bleedings.

Cook's Treatiſe of Poiſons, vegetable, animal, and mineral, with their cure, 12mo. *Dilly*.—Dr. John Cook of Leigh in Eſſex, ſeems, by his writings, to be one of thoſe labourers, who has all his life long, been employed in digging in the mines of ſcience, and who has heaped together a vaſt quantity of valuable ore, without knowing how to refine it. His writings are not deſtitute of knowledge, but his knowledge is crudely expreſſed.

Dr. Monro's Treatiſe of Mineral Waters, 2 vols. 8vo.—This treatiſe may be truly ſaid to render the peruſal of every former treatiſe on the ſubject unneceſſary; for the author ſeems to have read all that has been written, and to have collected the ſubſtance into his valuable work. The phyſician and patient may be equally benefited by the publication of this work, being alike calculated for both.

Elſe's Eſſay on the Cure of the Hydrocele of the Tunica Vaginalis Teſtis, 8vo. *Wilkie*.—His method is to lay a ſmall cauſtic on the anterior and interior part of the ſcrotum, there to remain a few hours till it is judged to have penetrated the *tunica vaginalis*, at leaſt to have affected it. This cauſtic will raiſe a ſmall eſchar, which, in two or three days, grows looſe and comes away, expoſing to view the tunica vaginalis, from whence the contained fluid may be let out with a lancet, or will dry away of itſelf.

Dr. Caverhill's Experiments on the Cauſe of Heat in living Animals, and velocity of the Nervous Fluid, 8vo. *Scot*.—Theſe experiments appear to have been accompanied with the moſt extravagant degree of wanton cruelty that ever was practiſed on living animals, and that for no other uſe but to ſupport the moſt extravagant hypotheſis that ever entered into the mind of man. It is pity but ſome law ſhould be contrived to reſtrain men from torturing brutes merely to gratify their whims.

Dr. Alſton's Lectures on the Materia Medica, containing the natural hiſtory of drugs, their virtues and doſes; alſo directions for the ſtudy of the materia medica; and an appendix on the method of preſcribing, 4to. 2 vols. *Dilly*.

Kirkland's Obſervations on Mr. Pott's General Remarks on Fractures, &c. 8vo. *Becket*.—The point in diſpute ſeems to be, whether in caſe of violent compound fractures amputation is or is not the moſt eligible method of treatment. Mr. Pott has declared for it, where life is in danger by delay. Kirkland is againſt it.

Dr. Falconer's Eſſay on Bath Waters, 12mo. *Lowndes*.—The Dr. has diſcovered contents in the Bath waters that were not diſcovered before.

His table is as follows:

1. Saline Bodies	Simple. — 1. Vitr. acid per ſe. *Qu?* compound.—2. Common ſalt in ſmall quantity.
2. Inflammable Bodies	Hepar ſulph. cum calci viva in large quantity.
3. Metallic Bodies	4. Iron one thirty ſeventh and a half of a grain in a pint of the water.—Lucas.
	5. Lead. *Qu?* If this is not an accidental impregnation.
4. Earthy Bodies	6. Selenites in large quantity.
5. Aërial Bodies	7. Common air. *Qu?*
	8. Mephitic air in large quantity.

Correſpondent to this analyſis, the Dr. propoſes to accommodate a courſe of food and medicines more ſuitably adapted to mix with the Bath waters; an improvement which, he ſays, has never yet been properly attended to. His reaſoning is very maſterly, and his chymical knowledge very conſpicuous.

Millar's Obſervations on the prevailing Diſeaſes in Great Britain. 4to *Cadell*.

Obſervations on the Effects of Sea Water in the Scurvy, 8vo. *Richardſon and Urquhart*.

INSCRIPTION on the Monument which will ſpeedily be erected in Weſtminſter Abby, to the Memory of the late BONNELL THORNTON, M. B. written by the Rev. Thomas Warton, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, &c.

BONNELL THORNTON, Armiger,
Honeſta Proſapia
In hac Civitate natus;
E vicina Schola Regia
Ad Ædem Chriſti Oxonienſis Alumnus migravit,
Ubi Gradum Baccalaurei in Medicina ſuſcepit.
Cujus Ingenium
Fauſtiſſime Literis omnibus humanioribus excultum,
Mores aperti, ſinceri, candidi,
Comitabantur et commendabant.
In Scriptis, in Sermone,
Mira erat Feſtivitate;
Et facetiarum Vena ibi ſere propria pollebat.
In Hominum Ineptis calamo perſtringendis,
Sine Felle tamen, et multa cum Hilaritate,
Unice felix.
Duxit in Uxorem SYLVIAM BRATHWAITE,
Quum cum tribus Liberis ſuperſtitem reliquit;
Hujus etiam Marmoris,
Summo ſui ſuorumque Luctu,
Sumptus rite facientem.
Obiit Deſideratiſſimus, Die nono Maii,
Anno M DCC LXIX.
Et Ætatis ſuæ XLIV.

JANUARY. A POEM.

NOW o'er the frozen world the feeble ſun
Sheds faint his almoſt horizontal beams,
And, without *warming*, gilds the barren ſcene.
From the keen north the ſnow incumber'd clouds,
Engender'd on the Hyperborean hills,
Diſpenſe their frozen treaſures. Globes of hail,
And curious flakes of vegetative nitre,
Sail thro' the air, or with reſiſtleſs force
Aſſault the ſhiv'ring windows. Roaring winds,
With ſounds hoarſe murmuring in the vault of heav'n,
Pour the inclement blaſt. The foreſts ſhake,
And from the ancient oaks, crackling deſcend
The wither'd branches, and beſtrew the ground
With fuel for the poor. The ſhiv'ring poor,
With cold infeebled, pick the ſcanty boon,
And on the chearleſs hearth, with frugal hand,
Quick raiſe the blazing pyle. The children round
Exult with joy to ſee the riſing flame,
And clap their little hands. The ſmiling Sire,
Pleas'd with their joy, forgets the toils of day,
Partakes with grateful heart his ev'ning meal,
And o'er the glowing embers ſits reclin'd,
Till ſleep recalls him to his nightly reſt.
Thro' the ſtill night deſcends the white wing'd ſnow,
And hides the works of men. Alas! how chang'd
The face of things! how *wond'rous* is the change!
When from the eaſt, at morn's approach the ſun
Illumes the landſcape with a feeble ray,
A dazzling brightneſs ſtrikes the gazer's eye.
All nature's face in one bright veil is hid,
And hills, and plains, and glades, brooks and vales,
A ſhining veſture wear. The rolling floods
Creep ſilent thro' their icy ſkirted channels,
And ſtanding lakes become a glaſſy plain.
The groves, with chryſtal fring'd, in bright attire
Wave, beauteous to behold. The pearly thorn,
Naked in milder days, is now array'd
With ſparkling gems, the beauteous work of froſt.
Thro' all the field a ſullen ſilence reigns:
No ſound of mirth ſalutes the traveller's ear;
No jocund ſwain, with harſh, untuneful tongue,
Hums the rude lay, or whiſtling plowman drives
His team a field. The voice of echo ſleeps
Within her caves, confin'd by rigid froſt.
The herds, cold ſhiv'ring, ſeek the friendly ricks,
Their food, and their defence. The feather'd tribes
Sit penſive in the thicket, or attend
The hoſpitable barn, where thund'ring flails
Beat out th' elaſtic grain, and round the doors
Scatter the golden treaſure. Here they hop,
And chirp, and pick; joy ſwells their little breaſts,
And long forgotten notes attune their tongues
With momentary praiſe. Safe let them hop,
And chirp, and pick; let no unfriendly hand
Extend the *murderous tube*, whence iſſues ſwift
The leaden ball of death. Let *pity* reign
(Triumphant virtue!) in the human breaſt,
And heav'n-born *charity*, her deareſt ſon.
The ſun his daily race now ſwiftly runs
Thro' the low ſouthern arch, and hovers bright
Over the weſtern main. Soon he reſigns
The face of nature to the rule of night;
Deep howls the frigid tempeſt, then deſcends,
Driven by the furious winds, the driving ſnow,
And

And levels all the footsteps of the day.
Now wanders, mournful, the benighted swain;
O'er the wild heath (no kind director near)
He wanders mournful; thro'-the pathless bog,
Where human feet no tracks have left behind,
Still on he wanders. Conscious of his fate,
Hope quits his bosom, and *despair* invades
His throbbing breast. Now faint with fear and toil,
His shiv'ring limbs no longer him sustain.
Trembling he casts his mournful eyes around,
For some kind hand to guide him on his way;
Some hospitable cottage, whence the ray,
Of friendly tapers might direct his steps,
And rescue him from death. But no *kind hand*,
No *human voice*, no *taper's* guiding beams,
Extend their friendly aid. Nought but the *storm*
Invades his list'ning ear. The driving storm
With fury beats on his defenceless head,
Relentless and severe. No longer now
Can he resist the fury of its force,
But in the dreadful tempest of the night
He faints, and falls, and dies.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR.

AGAIN returns the circl'ing year,
Again the festal day,
Which ushers in it's bright career,
Demands the votive lay:
Again the oft-accustom'd muse
Her tributary task pursues,
Strikes the preluding lyre again,
And calls the harmonious band to animate her strain.

Britain is the glowing theme,
To Britain sacred be the song:
Whate'er the Sages lov'd to dream
Lycean shades among,
(When raptur'd views their bosoms warm'd
Of perfect states by fancy form'd)
United here and realiz'd we see,
Thrones, independance, laws, and liberty!
The triple cord, which binds them fast,
Like the golden chain of Jove,
Combining all below with all above,
Shall bid the sacred union last.

What tho' jars intestine rise,
And discord seems a while to reign,
Britain's sons are brave, are wise,
The storm subsides, and they embrace again,
The master springs which rule the land,
Guided by a skilful hand,
Loosening now and now restraining,
Yielding something, something gaining,
Preserve inviolate the public frame,
As, tho' the seasons change, the year is still the same.

O, should Britain's foes presume,
Trusting some delusive scene
Of transient feuds that rage at home,
And seem to shake the nice machine,
Should they dare to lift the sword,
Or bid their hostile thunders roar,
Soon their pride would mirth afford,
And break like billows on her shore;
Soon would find her vengeance wake,
Weep in blood the dire mistake.
And [illegible]
Thrones, independance, laws, and liberty!

In JOANNEM WALKER, L. L. D.

Literis Romanis, Græcis, Hebraicis, et Arabicis inter Fratres Dissentientes eruditissimum Præceptorem nuper defunctum,

EPITAPHIUM.

HIC situs est pollens Linguis, qui Mente tenebat
Omnes Eoös, Hesperiosque Sonos.
Roma, adfer Lauros, tu, *Græcia*, spargito Flores,
Ut Laudes spirent, vigeantque Tumulo:
Adsint *Judæi* fragrantia Balsama fundant,
Necnon, Vos, *Arabes*, Thus cumulate sacrum.

In Reverendum Virum GEORGIUM WHITEFIELDIUM,

Laboribus Sacris olim abundantem, nunc vero, ut bene speratur, cœlestem et immortalem Vitam Christo agentem,

EPITAPHIUM.

ELectum et divinum Vas, *Whitefielde*, fuisti,
Ingenio plenum, Divitiisque Sacris:
His Opibus Populo longè latèque tributis,
Tandem perfrueris Lætitiâ Superum,
Inque hanc intrâsti, Domino plaudente Ministrum
Et Fidum atque bonum, "Gaudia plena tua."
Dum matutinam Stellam, quàm dulce rubentem!
Viviícos roresque ossa sepulta manent.

To a young LADY *curling her* HAIR.

From the Latin *of Dr.* LOWTH. *By the late* W. DUNCOMBE, *Esq;*

NO longer seek the needless a'd
Of studious art, dear lovely maid!
Vainly from side to side forbear
To shift thy glass, and braid each straggling hair.
As the gay flowers which nature yields
So various on the vernal fields,
Delight the fancy more than those
The garden gives to view in equal rows;
As the pure stream, whose mazy train
The prattling pebbles check in vain,
Gives native pleasure, while it leads
Its random waters swiftly through the meads:
As birds on boughs, in early spring,
Their wood notes wild, near rivers sing,
Grateful their warbling strains repeat,
And sooth the ear irregularly sweet:
So simple dress, and native grace,
Will best become thy lovely face;
For naked *Cupid* still suspects
In artful ornaments conceal'd defects.
Then cease, with [illegible]
And torture thus thy flowing hair:
O cease, with [illegible]
A cloud of scented dust around thy head.
Not *Berenice's* locks could boast
A grace like thine! Among the host
Of stars, though now transform'd they guide
The doubtful sailor through the nightly tide,
Nor *Venus*, when a form like thine
She chose, to veil her charms divine,
[illegible] her tresses uncomb'd
To wave and wanton [illegible]

Mr. URBAN,

I Doubt not but many of your readers will be glad to be informed of what is propoſed to be done by the City of London, and County of Berks, towards the making a navigable canal from Reading to Iſleworth, and repairing the channel of the old river, ſo have ſent you the following ſtate of the matter:

"At a General Meeting holden at the Town-Hall at Reading, Tueſday, the 9th of October, 1770, it was agreed *That a canal ſhould be cut from Sunning to Monkey Iſland; and that no perſon whatever might be injured thereby, it was alſo agreed, That the river Thames, from Sunning to Boulter's Lock, ſhould be amended at the expence of the canal, without any other toll being taken upon the river than what is now taken.*

At the ſame time it was agreed, *That the money ſhould be raiſed by life annuities, and when the tolls collected ſhould have paid the expences of cutting the canal, and repairing the river, and when a ſufficient fund ſhould be accumulated for the perpetual repair thereof, that then the navigation for ever after remain, and be a free navigation.*

"And at a future meeting, the 7th of November laſt, at Reading, it was further agreed, *That the ſaid canal be of ſuch dimenſions, as to admit the largeſt barges now navigating the river Thames to Reading, to paſs and repaſs freely in every part.*

"When the deſign of this canal was firſt laid before the city of London, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the utility of ſuch a meaſure, and every proper ſtep has been ſince taken to extend it. Plans have been made and eſtimates prepared, both for making a canal from Iſleworth to Monkey-Iſland, and alſo for repairing the river from Monkey Iſland to Mortlake; ſo that the application of the Commiſſioners for repairing the river by *an additional duty upon coals*, ſeems to be precluded becauſe the river will be repaired without any expence to them, and without any additional tolls upon the river; the conſequence of which will be, that all the trade upwards will paſs upon the canal, becauſe that being ſtill water, and the diſtance ſhortened, the expence and labour will be greatly reduced, and moſt of the trade downwards, (except in time of floods) will be by the river, becauſe they will be able to fall down the ſtream without labour, and ſave the expence of returning by the canal: By the increaſe of navigation, the river will have a much greater trade downwards than ever it had before, and the canal will be leſs obſtructed by veſſels returning to London; and it being intended to be of ſuch dimenſions as to receive the largeſt barges navigating the River Thames weſtward, it is ſuppoſed it will not be poſſible for any party whatever to be injured by it; for by Mr. Brindley's firſt report it appears, that the expence of taking up a barge, of a certain ſize, from Iſleworth to Sunning, and back again, by the river, is 80l. which, by the canal, may be done for 16l. ſo that a ſaving in expence of 64l. out of 80l. will be made, without any thing being allowed for the difference in time, damage in goods, loſs in pilferage, and diſappointments by long droughts in ſummer, and floods in winter.

"From what has been ſaid it will appear, that the moſt expeditious paſſage for all veſſels going upwards, to Henley and Marlow, will be to paſs the canal to Sunning, (which may be done in one day with the largeſt barges,) and fall down the river to Henley and Marlow, without labour, by the ſtream. A lock being placed below Monkey-Iſland, for the better croſſing of the canal, will make level water, and an eaſy paſſage up to Maidenhead and Boulter's Lock.

"A branch of the canal is propoſed to fall into the river above Windſor-bridge, for all veſſels going from London to Windſor, Datchet, Old Windſor, &c. and a branch alſo from Weſt Bellfont to Staines, Laleham, Chertſey, Weybridge, and the Guildford navigation, Shepperton, Sunbury, &c.

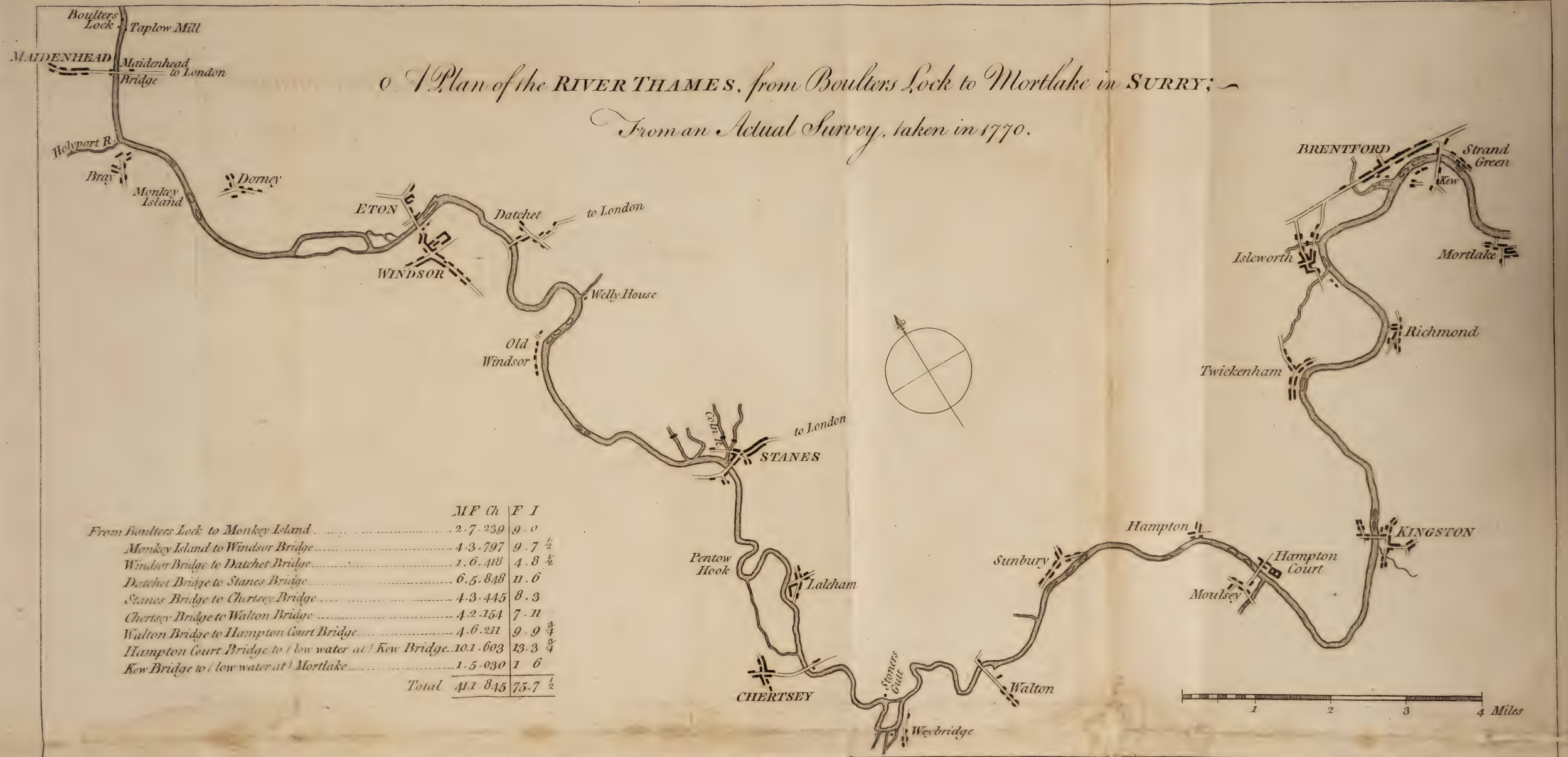
"And for the more eaſy paſſage from London to Brentford, Iſleworth, Richmond, Twickenham, and Kingſton, a good towing bank will be brought down as low as Mortlake; and a dam will be made, with ciſtern-locks, to keep the banks always full to high-water mark, and which will preſerve level water up to Tedington. By this means moſt veſſels will be able to reach Mortlake in one tide from London, and will then be ſure of an eaſy paſſage and level water into the canal, and will make the whole countty above it the moſt delightful ſpot in Europe.

By the annexed plan of the river from Boulter's Lock to Iſleworth, the Reader will, at firſt ſight, diſcover the vaſt utility of this undertaking, for by carrying the eye in a ſtreight line from Maidenhead to Iſleworth the navagation will appear to be ſhortened at leaſt two parts in three, and of courſe much time and expence will be ſaved

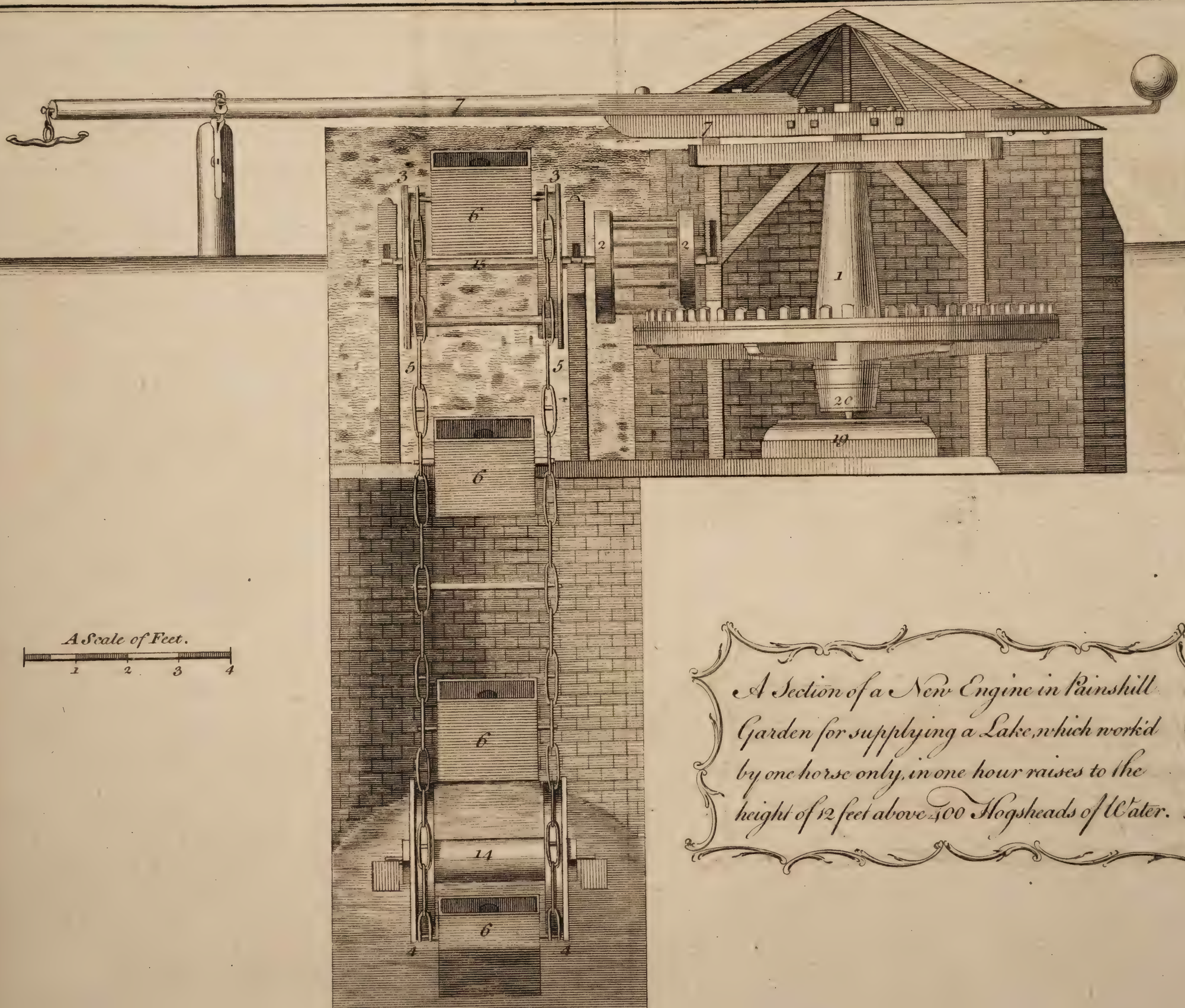
HISTORICAL

A Plan of the RIVER THAMES, from Boulters Lock to Mortlake in SURRY;

From an Actual Survey, taken in 1770.



	MF	Ch	F	I
From Boulters Lock to Monkey Island	2	7	239	9 . 0
Monkey Island to Windsor Bridge	4	3	797	9 . 7 ½
Windsor Bridge to Datchet Bridge	1	6	418	4 . 8 ½
Datchet Bridge to Staines Bridge	6	5	848	11 . 6
Staines Bridge to Chertsey Bridge	4	3	445	8 . 3
Chertsey Bridge to Walton Bridge	4	2	154	7 . 11
Walton Bridge to Hampton Court Bridge	4	6	211	9 . 9 ¾
Hampton Court Bridge to ſ low water at ſ Kew Bridge	10	1	603	13 . 3 ¾
Kew Bridge to ſ low water at ſ Mortlake	1	5	030	1 6
Total	41	8	45	75 . 7 ½



A Scale of Feet.

1 2 3 4

A Section of a New Engine in Painshill Garden for supplying a Lake, which work'd by one horse only, in one hour raises to the height of 12 feet above 400 Hogsheads of Water.

A Large French veſſel in great diſtreſs was driven up St. George's channel and put into Ilfracombe harbour. Upon ſearching her, there were found a quantity of apples and pears, under which were many large cheſts of arms and other warlike ſtores, with ſeveral great trunks of gold and ſilver laced cloaths. She was bound for Ireland, and her whole cargo is ſaid to be worth 100,000l.

Dec. 13.

A very melancholy accident happened to a poor family at Horncaſtle in Lincolnſhire, by burning charcoal in an iron pot to dry a new-plaiſtered chamber, in which lay a man and his wife, and three children. The wife being taken ill in the night, the huſband got up to call ſome neighbours to her aſſiſtance; two women came directly, who with the man, his wife and the three children were all ſuffocated by the fumes. A caution this againſt ſleeping in rooms with burning charcoal.

A freſh eruption of Mount Veſuvius has lately alarmed the adjacent country, but ſerves to amuſe the curious. The aperture is not above a foot in diameter. The river of liquid fire runs down the ſide of the mountain at a great rate, not leſs than five miles in an hour; but as this ſtream is not more than twelve or fourteen feet at the broadeſt parts, and ſpreads itſelf over former lavas, as ſoon as it reaches the great valey that lies between Veſuvius and the mountian of Somma. It is hoped it will not reach the fertile and inhabited parts, unleſs it ſhould increaſe greatly. The mouth of the Volcano ſmokes much, but neither caſts up ſtones nor makes any noiſe, ſo that one may walk upon the banks of this extraordinary river with the greateſt ſafety.

Dec. 15.

Mr. Cunningham, a merchant in Belfaſt in Ireland, having cauſed a man to be apprehended who had committed waſte on the eſtate of the E. of Donnegal, more than 1000 armed ruffians aſſembled next day, ſet fire to his houſe, and burnt it to the ground with all the valuable furniture; the whole damage ſuſtained amounted to 8000l. On leaving the town they took ſeveral merchants as hoſtages for the releaſe of the priſoner, whom it was thought proper to ſet at large in order to regain the hoſtages. As ſoon as that was obtained, a party of the military went in purſuit of them, but with what ſucceſs is not yet publicly known.

Dec. 16.

By Sir George Colebrooke's account of the preſent ſituation of affairs in India, there is not only a general peace among the ſeveral powers in the company's newly acquired territories, but there appears that harmony that bids fair for giving it a permanancy and conſolidation not to be diſturbed by the efforts of France in caſe of a ſudden rupture. He added, that though it was allowed that the French were ſtrengthening themſelves in the iſlands of Mauritius, yet they were without ſhips, and every one knows that nothing can be done in that country without a conſiderable naval force; however, as the company's ſettlements are now of conſiderable national importance, the directors had applied to government for an augmentation of their marine, and had obtained a promiſe that it ſhould be granted. The company's ſtock has ſince riſen near 30 *per cent.*

By what came out at the laſt general court, the company lays no claim to any part of the Manilla ranſom, ſo much talked of; that being a matter that concerns the captors only. The company's claim has a more ſolid baſis, and is founded on a promiſe made by government to reimburſe the company the expences incurred by aſſiſting in that expedition, and which are placed as a debt due from government, which muſt be diſcharged whenever the company's and government's accounts are finally ſettled.

The ceremony of chriſtening the new born daughter of their Serene Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Orange was performed with the greateſt ſolemnity in the great church of the Hague. The young Princeſs was named Frederica Louiſa Wilhelmina, and had the honour of the King of Great Britain, the King of Pruſſia, and their High Mightineſſes for ſponſors. In a few days after this ceremony, deputations from the States General and the different provinces and towns waited upon the Princeſs of Orange, and accompanied their complements of congratulation with the free gift of their conſtituents to the new born Princeſs, which amounted to 35,000 florins yearly for life.

An embargo was laid by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on all ſhipping, laden with Iriſh proviſions, in the ports of that kingdom, except to Great Britain and the dominions thereunto belonging. By this meaſure both Spain and France will be very much diſtreſſed to victual their reſpective fleets.

Dec. 23.

An account was received at the Secretary's office of the diſmiſſion of the Duke de Choiſeul, from all his employments at the court of France. He was firſt Miniſter of State, Secretary at War, and of foreign affairs, and Poſt-Maſter General. The Duke de Praſlain, Secretary of the marine was deprived of his employments at the ſame time. It was his Majeſty's intention to have eſtabliſhed the Duke d'Arguillon in their room; but the oppoſition has been ſo ſtrong againſt that nobleman, that his advancement is deferred till the ſtorm that is raiſed againſt him ſhall have ſubſided. The whole kingdom of France is in a ferment on this occaſion,

caſion, the King having exalted his prerogative above the laws. The letter of diſmiſſion to the Duke de Choiſeul was to the following effect.

"My Lord Duke;

"I am extremely diſſatisfied with your ſervices; and I command you to reſign the three departments which you hold, viz. the Office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Secretary at War, and Poſt-maſter General: I further command you to retire inſtantly to Chanteloux: My firſt intention was to have baniſhed you to Bourges; but, in conſideration to the Ducheſs of Choiſeul, I permit you to remain at your ſeat of Chantelcux until you ſhall know my pleaſure.

Signed, LOUIS."

Immediately after the delivery of this Letter, all the letters and papers belonging to Monſieur de Choiſeul were ſeized by the Duc de Villiere, and carried to the King.

Dec. 25.

Mr. Arnod, watch maker, in St. James's-ſtreet, preſented to his Majeſty a ſmall repeating watch in a ring, the cylinder of which he made of an oriental ruby. Its diameter is the 54th part of an inch, its length the 47th, and its weight the 200th part of a grain.

The powder magazine at *Straſund* in Pomerania unfortunately blew up at the time the workmen were all there, by which accident more than 100 men loſt their lives, and upwards of 100 were dangerouſly wounded. Seventy houſes were levelled to the ground.

Dec. 28.

Letters received by the General Poſt this day are full of the damage done by the dreadful ſtorm on the coaſts of this kingdom. Near twenty ſail of the colliers laden for London were wrecked off Yarmouth, and many of the crews periſhed. One of the government armed veſſels, with 123 men on board, ſuffered in the ſame manner. From every quarter the like melancholy accounts of wrecks and dead bodies filling the ſhores arrive daily. There has not been ſo general a deſtruction among the ſhipping on our coaſts in the memory of man.

Dec. 31.

By letters from Germany and Holland, the diſtreſſes of the inhabitants bordering on the great rivers are ſo great, occaſioned by the late inundations, that many periſh for want. Whole tracts of country are laid under water for hundreds of miles, and every thing is deſtroyed, and the land rendered unſerviceable for years to come.

By the Sheriffs and Commons of the city of Dublin, it was reſolved unanimouſly to requeſt the Lord Mayor, inſtead of giving a dinner and ball to the commons and citizens, as uſual, that he would be pleaſed to hand over the ſum of 227 l. 10 s. to a committee to be appointed for that purpoſe, to be by them diſtributed in charity. At the ſame meeting the ſame requeſt was preferred to Mr. Sheriff Perrier, that he would omit the public dinners uſually given, and that he would give the ſum of 150 l. to be applied to the ſame laudable purpoſe.

At this meeting the propriety of forming a general aſſociation of the nobility, gentry, traders, and citizens, for wearing the manufactures of Ireland, in order to alleviate the diſtreſſes of the manufacturers, was taken into conſideration, and proper means are concerting for carrying the ſame into execution.

Tueſday, Jan. 1.

Was obſerved at court as a high feſtival. Her Majeſty was dreſſed in a crimſon ſilk ſaque, ornamented with curious pearls and precious ſtones, a preſent from her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia. At noon the New Year's Ode, compoſed by Mr. Whitehead, was performed before their Maeſties.

Capt. Preſton, who was lately tried at Boſton, waited upon Lord Hillſborough.

Wedneſday 2.

The following convicts were executed at Tyburn purſuant to their ſentence, viz. Mark Marks for a ſtreet-robbery, which he denied to the laſt; Thomas Hand for firing a piſtol, and wounding Joſeph Holloway, with an intent to kill; and John Clark and John Joſeph Defoe for robbing Mr. Fordyce of a gold watch and ſome money. This laſt is ſaid to be grandſon to the celebrated Daniel Defoe, who wrote the True-born Engliſhman, Robinſon Cruſoe, Col. Jack, and other ingenious pieces.

Thurſday 3.

At half paſt two this morning began a moſt violent ſtorm of hail, ſucceeded by the heavieſt rain that has been known, attended by a very high wind, the fury of which laſted but a few hours. In this ſtorm ſeveral ſhips were driven from their moorings, particularly the Devonſhire.

A moſt horrid murder was committed at Haptonſtall near Halifax; where a poor fellow having threatened to give information againſt the murderers of Mr. Dyghton, formerly mentioned (See Vol. XXXIX. p. 604.) a gang of coiners, as is ſuppoſed, ſet upon him, thruſt his head into the fire, clapt a pair of red hot tongs round his neck, and filled his breeches full of burning coals, by which cruel treatment the poor unhappy man died in the greateſt agonies, and the villains made their eſcape.

Friday 4.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor made a regulation in the corn market at Mark-lane, when the meal weighers were ordered to take an exact account of the quantities of wheat bought, the different prices given, and the purchaſers names added. This regiſter was ſtuck up in the moſt conſpicuous part of the market, to the great pleaſure of the public.

Policies of inſurance were opened at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, at a high premium, on the private trade of an homeward bound Indiaman, who has a rough diamond on board

board, valued at 100,000 l. which is coming to be manufactured here on account of one of the Afiatic Nabobs.

The continual rains and high winds, have laid the whole country about Bruffels under water. The oldeft man living does not remember the like.

Saturday 5.

The maſter of a ſhip in the Weſt-India trade was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged by the father of his apprentice, with ſelling him to a rope-maker at Nantucket. He had taken the lad from the London-workhouſe, and when he had got him abroad ſold him. The father produced a letter from the boy written with a ſtick (for he could not procure a pen) informing him of his ſituation, but his Lordſhip could not admit of that as evidence, and, therefore, the captain was diſcharged.

Sunday 6.

Being Twelfth-day, the ſame was obſerved at court as a high feſtival. At noon their Majeſties went to the Chapel Royal, preceded by the heralds and purſuivants, and after hearing divine ſervice, his Majeſty advanced to the altar, and made the uſeful offering.

The Devonſhire, a Malaga ſhip, broke from her moorings in the night, and drove upon the ſterlings of London bridge. Her bolt-ſprit came full upon the baluſtres, and broke a whole range. She has been ſince got off, but very much damaged.

Monday 7.

The young Prince and Princeſs who were under inoculation appeared abroad perfectly recovered.

Wedneſday 9.

Sir Edw. Hawke reſigned his place as firſt Lord of the Admiralty, on account, as it is given out, of his bad ſtate of health.

Mr. Dalrymple, in conjunction with Lord Pigot, has formed a project for a new ſettlement in India, of which Mr. Dalrymple is to have the conduct.

A large antique ring was taken out of the Thames, over againſt the Tower, the gold whereof was valued at ſix guineas. It was purchaſed by a jeweller in St. Martin's-lane, and is judged by the Antiquarians to be 800 years old.

Capt. Ferguſon, convicted at the laſt admiralty ſeſſion for the murder of his cabin boy, (See Vol. XL. p. 588) was carried from Newgate, the marſhal of the admiralty, the officer carrying the ſilver oar, &c. attending, and executed at Execution Dock. His body was afterwards carried to the marſhes, and hung in chains.—For the account he gave of the murder, (See p. 179.) He was a young man of about 26 year of age.

The trial of the horſe grenadier for impriſoning Mr. Rainsford the high conſtable ſometime ago, (See Vol. XL. p. 437.) came on at the late ſeſſions for Weſtminſter, when the fact being proved, he was found guilty, but by the lenity of the proſecutor was fined only one ſhilling.

This evening a new comet was diſcovered by Mr. Six of Canterbury, for a particular account of which, See p. 29.

Friday 11.

The river Thames was entirely frozen over at Fulham.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Barfleur of 90 guns was taken into Chatham dock, and 480 hands employed upon her at once, who completely ſheathed and greaved her in one night, the moſt extraordinary performance, perhaps, that ever happened, except building a ſhip in the ſame time. See V. XXXIX. p. 417.

Saturday 12.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Rt. Hon. John Earl of Sandwich (in the room of Sir Edw. Hawke) firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

His Majeſty was then pleaſed to deliver the cuſtody of the Privy Seal to the Rt. Hon. Henry Earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire. And

To appoint the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halifax one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

At the ſame time the following promotions took place.

Hon. Juſtice Bathurſt—Lord Chancellor; Mr de Grey—Attorney General; and Mr. Wedderburn—Solicitor General, and Counſellor to the Queen.

A preſs gang beating their drum in the city was taken before the Lord Mayor and reprimanded.

A letter recommending a compoſition that will deſtroy any noxious, peſtiferious quality, either in the air or goods, ſtating that the ſame has by experiment been proved to be efficacious, removing the ſmell of rooms newly painted, and in rendering ſtinking muſty caſks ſweet and ſerviceable, was read before the Lords of the Treaſury, and was by their Lordſhips ordered to be tried.—A compoſition was more than twelve years ago diſcovered and tried by Mr. Wiſe of the Iſle of Wight, painter, which in a few hours took off the ill ſmell of a new painted room, and, though a bed-chamber, was made fit to lie in the night it was painted.

Monday 14.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort gave notice to the Treaſurer of the New Infirmary at Gloucester, that Lord Botetourt had left by his will 500 l. to that charity.

A paper having appeared in the Gazetteer, ſuppoſed to be written by a friend of Mr. Wilkes, charging Mr. Horne, 1. With ſubſcribing to the Society of the Bill of Rights, but never paying a ſhilling; 2. Receiving amazing ſums for Mr. Serj. Glynn's election; 3. Receiving ſubſcriptions for the widow Bigby's appeal; 4. Receiving ſubſcriptions for Mr. Gillam's trial; 5. Receiving ſubſcriptions for the affair of the weavers in Spital-fields to all which charges;

Mr.

Mr. Horne has this day given diſtinct anſwers. To the *firſt*, he ſays, that he never did *ſubſcribe* to the Society, but *paid* five guineas into the hands of Mr B. and numerous little ſums beſides. To the *ſecond*, he ſays, that no very amazing ſums were collected, and that if Mr. Glynn and his friends have no objection, he is very ready to lay every receipt and payment before the public. To the *third*, he ſays, he has received 110l. 16s. and has paid the attorney 150l. and throughout the courſe of the proſecution has never been leſs in advance than he is now, which is 39l. 4s. To the *fourth*, he denies that ever there was any ſubſcription for it, and defies his accuſer to diſcover a ſingle perſon who ever paid him one penny. To the *fifth*, he gives the ſame anſwer, and, except 20l. which he gave out of his own pocket, does not believe that any other money was paid. Thus of the five charges, three he has proved totally falſe, and for the truth of what he has ſaid of the other two he appeals to the gentlemen concerned; all of whom has ſince added their teſtimony. This diſpute may be thought of a private nature, yet as the name of Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Horne have for a long time been cloſely united, our readers may expect that we ſhould ſhew ſome cauſe now they are ſeparated; of which more hereafter.

This evening the Royal Academy of Artiſts met at the new apartments granted them by his Majeſty in Somerſet-houſe. The Duke of Cumberland and ſeveral of the nobility were preſent.

Tueſday 15.

A grand new dock was opened at Plymouth, and this day received the Northumberland man of war.

At a common council held this day, a motion was made to cenſure Mr. Alderman Harley for having backed the preſs-warrants ſent into the city; but Mr Harley not being preſent the motion was withdrawn.

Another motion was made to thank the Lord Mayor and thoſe worthy Aldermen, who had refuſed to back the preſs warrants; but this likewiſe, after much debate and perſonal altercation between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Townſend, was withdrawn.

A third motion was made for prolonging the time for granting a bounty to ſeamen, who ſhould voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve his Majeſty, to which ſtrong oppoſition was made, becauſe the benefits ariſing from the bounty were totally defeated by Aldermen backing the preſs-warrants; the city, it was ſaid, was no longer a ſanctuary for their ſervants, for that notwithſtanding near 2000l. had been paid in bounty-money by the city, a ſet of lawleſs ruffians were let looſe upon the citizens, who in the face of magiſtracy had preſſed thoſe who had a deſire to enter voluntarily, and who for that purpoſe were in their way to Guildhall. The mob grew clamorous on this occaſion, till a meſſenger arrived from the Trinity houſe, with an offer of adding 20s. more to the city-bounty, on which it was agreed to continue it ſome time longer.

A fray happened in Shoreditch, in which one John Foy was killed. Six perſons have ſince been taken up and committed to priſon for his murder, three to Newgate, and three to Wood ſtreet Compter.

Thurſday 17.

This day the fleet at Spithead conſiſted of twenty-ſix ſhips of the line, with Admiral Buckle at their head.

Friday 18.

Being obſerved as the anniverſary of her Majeſty's birth day, their Majeſties received the uſual compliments at St. James's. The ladies made a moſt brilliant appearance on the occaſion, dreſſed moſtly in our manufactures. The ball at night was ſplendid, and ended about twelve. It was opened by his R. H. the Duke of Glouceſter and Ducheſs of Buccleugh. The Manſion houſe was illuminated with 400 glaſs lamps.

The province of Friezeland has ſuffered a heavy loſs by the burning of its admiralty at Harlington, with the ſtores, archives, and every thing belonging to it.

Saturday 19.

The ſeſſions at the Old Baily which began on Wedneſday ended, when three convicts received ſentence of death, Daniel Harris for robbing his maſter of goods to a large amount; James Glover, a lighterman, for ſtealing butter from on board a ſhip in the river; and Ann Banks for a burglary.

Monday 21.

This day the remains of his Grace the late D. of Bedford, after lying in great ſtate at Bloomſbury-houſe, were interred with his illuſtrious anceſtors at Cheyney in Bucks. His grace being an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe at Deptford, the guns in the river at that place fired all the morning.

Tueſday 22.

At a Court of Common Council, a motion was made, that for the future if any perſon be impreſſed within this city by a warrant backed by any of the juſtices of the ſaid city, the City Sollicitor be directed to carry on a proſecution againſt ſuch Juſtice, and againſt any Conſtable which may aſſiſt, in the name of the perſon ſo impreſſed, if ſuch perſon deſires it, at the city's expence.

Friday 25.

The declaration ſigned by Prince de Maſerano, with Ld Rochfort's acceptance, were laid before the Parliament, and being read, Mr. D——ll made many juſt and pertinent obſervations on them; and after ſhowing that they offered a very inadequate ſatisfaction for the injury received, concluded with a motion, which reſolved itſelf into the three following propoſitions:

1. That all claims and requiſitions of Spain, previous or poſterior to the commiſſion of hoſtilities, ſhould be laid before the Houſe.

2. That copies of all letters of intelligence

gence received by the Courts of Admiralty, his Majeſty's Secretaries of State, or any other Miniſters, ſhould be laid before the Houſe.

3. That all letters and diſpatches that paſſed between the Spaniſh and Britiſh Miniſters ſhould be laid before the Houſe.

In reply to Mr. D——ll, Lord N—h roſe up, and ſpoke on the ſubject of the motion, but not of the papers, becauſe the conſideration of that ſubject would come on more properly on another occaſion, when the whole affair of the papers and of the motion is to be conſidered. Then roſe ſucceſſively Mr. Dunning, Colonel Barré, Charles Fox, Edmund Burke, &c.

The Speakers on the ſide of the Oppoſition did not attempt to go into the matter with that depth and preciſion which they promiſed to do in their future debates on the ſubject; but Colonel B—é declared, that there was ſome underhand work in this tranſaction, which was evidently myſterious and unaccountable, for which the Miniſters ought to be brought to the block: He charged Lord N--h with having ſaid, before Chriſtmas, that though it was not to be expected that Spain ſhould actually repay all our expences, yet a certain reaſonable part ought to be, and would be, inſiſted on from her. His L-------p endeavoured to ſhift off the charge, and ſaid he never *pledged* himſelf for it; and though Ch—s F—x aſſured the houſe, that he thought the noble L--d had not pledged himſelf, Mr. B—é, with equal coolneſs and juſtneſs obſerved, that he had not charged the noble L--d with *pledging* himſelf for any thing, but with having given his opinion that ſuch reparation ought to be made, which now appeared not to have been obtained; and ſaid, The enemy know you dare not go to war, [to Lord N---,] and therefore refuſe to make us any ſatisfaction. There is not an honeſt man in England who does not abhor the preſent ſett of M-----rs; there is not a petty Prince in Europe who does not laugh at and deſpiſe them. Thus it is in the power of any individual to put us to an enormous expence, and our M-----rs dare not avenge the affront; they dare not go to war, becauſe they are afraid they ſhall loſe their places: Thus the nation is expoſed to inſults abroad, and a F----h Secretary, being in your ſecrets, has made near half a million of money by gaming in your funds, * and ſome of the higheſt among yourſelves have been deeply concerned in the the ſame ſcandalous traffic. But a day of reckoning will come; this country cannot be in quiet, while every thing that is dear and valuable to the people is thus laviſhed from them.

Mr. B—ke obſerved, that the convention was not ſatisfactory in any particular; that no individual Spaniard had ſuffered, or was to ſuffer any thing for the violence offered; that the Spaniſh nation ſuffered nothing for it; that the rock of Falkland Iſland was taken from us naked, and naked it was to be returned; that not one farthing had been given by Spain to indemnify us for our vaſt expences; that the miniſters had very wiſely confined the whole matter of reparation to the ſingle object of Falkland Iſland, without taking any notice of the conſequent charges, to which their long delay, and poſſibly their refuſal to give ſatisfaction, had ſubjected the nation; that, in this narrow light, the convention had a cloſe correſpondence to its object, Falkland Iſland, being *little*, *cold*, and *barren*. This declaration, this wiſdom, this ſpirit of the miniſtry, this vindication of the honour of the crown, this ſecurity of the rights of the ſubject, which all lies in a nutſhell, has coſt the nation above *two millions of money!* The land tax was prematurely voted, or, rather, the country gentlemen have been duped out of 500,000l. The trade of this country has been greatly diſtreſſed and injured; 40,000 ſeamen have been voted; an additional army of 30,000 men have been voted, and they muſt all be paid; a great number of ſhips have been put into commiſſion, at a great expence to the public; and all this for what? why, to procure that diſhonourable Declaration that lies upon the table.

The miniſters made no reply.

Saturday 26.

This day's Gazette contains a proclamation for proroguеing the Parliament of Ireland from the 15th inſt. to the 26th of Feb. next, then to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

Tueſday 29.

The following Scotch peers did not vote at the late election. See page 21.

The Dukes of Argyll, Queenſbury, Montroſe, Roxburgh, and Lenox; the Marquis of Lothian; the Earls of Kinnoul, Morton, Strathmore, Galloway, Traquair, Findlater, Dyſart, Balcarras, Aberdeen; Viſcounts Falkland, Irwin, Dumblain, Duke of Lee's) Lords Gray, Somerville, Semple, Oliphant, Torphichen, Cranſton, Rae, Kircudbright, Hallertoun, Ruthven, Rutherford, and Kinnard. In all 27.

And beſides theſe, the Duke of Hamilton and Bellenden are minors;—the Marquis of Annandale, inſane;—the Earl of Newburgh and Lord Aſton are Roman Catholics;—the Earls of Stirling, Dunmore, and Bute, Viſcount Stormont, Lords Cathcart, Blantyre, Fairfax, and Belhaven, are abroad;—and the Earldoms of Sutherland, Caithneſs and Orkney, and the Baronies of Mordington

[* This is aſſerted for a truth, The Secretary to a foreign Ambaſſador, has realized above half a million in the alley. The Spaniſh Miniſter had orders to ſign the Declaration at leaſt ſix days before he did: the above Secretary, and others, knew this; and duped their friends, who wanted to get intelligence. Mr. B—w has likewiſe gained conſiderably. There were ſix lame Ducks on Thurſday laſt.]

ton and Forreſter, are either held by females, or in abeyance. In all 18.

So that, of 94, the preſent number of the Peers of Scotland, 18 were, by various cauſes, (as above,) diſabled from voting, 30, for reaſons unknown, did not vote, and only 46 voted at the late election.

This morning at ten o'clock, Lords Milton and Pouſett, finiſhed their diſpute behind Bedford Houſe. Lord John Cavendiſh was Lord Milton's ſecond, and Capt. Kelly was Lord Poulett's. When they had taken their ground, Lord Milton deſired Lord Poulett to fire firſt; which he did, and the ball entered Lord Milton's belly. Lord Milton then fired, and miſſed Lord Poulett. Lord Milton being wounded prevented their firing again.

Letters from Merionethſhire in Wales, take notice of great quantities of fiſh being found dead on the edges of the Bala-Lake, ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by ſome poiſonous matter being carried into the lake by the great floods from the mountains.

There have been many alterations among the great officers of ſtate, during the courſe of month laſt in the courts of France, Spain, Peterſbourgh, Denmark, Sweden, Berlin, and England, from whence people are apt to preſage, that the preſent ſchemes of policy will not be laſting.

The city of Hamburgh is in treaty with the King of Denmark to ſubmit itſelf to the ſovereignty of his government, and become Daniſh ſubjects.

In the courſe of laſt year 3890 ſhips have been cleared from Newcaſtle, of which 3520 were coaſtwiſe, and 370 only for foreign countries, being 58 leſs than were cleared out laſt year.

The Magiſtrates of Embden, a ſea-port, belonging to his Pruſſian Majeſty, have received orders to prepare quarters for 7000 troops, which occaſions much ſpeculation.

A ſtrong memorial it is ſaid, has been preſented to the Miniſtry by Count Malzaton the Pruſſian Envoy Extraordinary, in which his Majeſty demands the ſubſidy money due to him in a very high and unuſual tone. This demand on our Court is ſaid to amount to 1,500,000 l.

Letters from York take notice that by the late rains the weſt end of the Minſter has been tapped, and has ſunk conſiderably.

The French, it is aſſured, have actually planted nutmegs and cloves in the Mauritius Iſles, with a view to ſhare with the Dutch in the profits of the ſpice trade.

Births and Burials at Paris, in 1770.

Chriſtened.		Burials.	
Males 10,000		M. 9922	
Females 9540	19,540.	F. 8797	18,719

Number of Foundlings.

Males 3531 } 6918. Marriages omitted.
Females 3387 }

BIRTHS, for the Year 1770.

Dec. 21. Lady of Prince Galitzin, Ruſſian Ambaſſador at the Hague—a Prince.

29. Lady of Sir Sampſon Gideon, Bart—a ſon.

Jan. 1, 1771. Lady of his Excellency Baron Walmoden—a daughter.

Lady of Sir Walter Compton, Bart. of Hartbury, Glouceſterſhire—a ſon.

Lady of the Hon. Col Fitzroy, brother to the Duke of Grafton—a daughter.

11. Lady of Earl Gower—a daughter.

18. Hon. Mrs Mahon—a ſon.

Liſt of Marriages for the Year 1770.

GENERAL M'Kay—to Miſs Carr, with 30,000 l.

Rev. Mr. Deaſon, V. of Faceby, Yorkſh.—to Miſs Greenſide, Broughton.

Thomas Ackland, Eſq; —to Lady Mary, daughter of the Earl of Ilcheſter.

Dec. 18. Capt. Crane of Wolwich—to Miſs Parker, Covent Garden.

20. Swete Wood, Eſq; St. Ann's—to Miſs Bagſhaw, Parliament-ſtr. Weſtminſter.

Peter Gilbert, Eſq; of Grenada—to Miſs Tweedale, Wapping.

23. Rob. Mills, Eſq; New Burlington-ſtr.—to Miſs Gray, Woodſtock ſtreet.

27. Geo. Preſton, Eſq; New-Bond-ſtr.—to Miſs Greenwood, Curzon ſtreet.

29. Richard Hewett, Eſq; Crutched-Friars—to Miſs Forbes York buildings.

30 Capt Perry—to Mrs. Vernon of Twickenham.

2. Sam. Gibbons, Eſq; Maddox-ſtreet—to Miſs Hall, New Bond ſtreet.

3. Tho. Benet, Eſq; Pythouſe, Wiltſhire—to Miſs Darell, York-ſtr St. James's ſq.

Rev. Mr Haweis, R. of Aldwinkle, Northamptonſhire—to Mrs. Wordſworth.

Benj. Kennicott, Canon of Chriſt Church, Oxon—to Miſs Chamberlayne, Croſſingham, Norfolk.

6. Joſ. Simpſon, Eſq; Cavendiſh-ſquare—to Miſs Claxton, Welbeck ſtreet

9. —— Fitzgerald, Eſq;—to Miſs Columbies of Aldermens-walk.

Hon. F. Napier, Eſq;—to Miſs Greenway, daughter of John Greenway, Eſq;

17. Rev. Dr. Brownlow North, Dean of Canterb.—to Miſs Baniſter, Berkeley-ſq.

James Blackwell, Eſq; Oxendon-ſtreet—to Miſs Thorn, Clifford ſtreet.

20. Henry Atkins, Eſq; Argyle-buildings—to Miſs Baker, New Bond ſtreet.

John Terry, Eſq; Clapham—to Miſs Bruce of the ſame place.

Liſt of Deaths for the Year 1770.

JAMES Gwynne, Eſq; Bailiff of Landovery. Principal in the detection and proſecution of the murderers of Mr. Powell.

Rev. Mr. Smelt, Vicar of Leſtingham, Yorkſhire.

Benj. Taſker, Eſq; Planter, Virginia.

Hugh Ferguſon, Eſq; Planter, Antigua.

Valen. Snow, Eſq; Serj. Trumpeter to his Majeſty.

Henry Mill, Eſq; Chief Engineer to the New River Company.

John Mackenzie, Eſq; Guynd, Scotland.

Joſ.

Jof. Richardſon, Eſq; Member of the general Aſſembly of Philadelphia.

Hon. John Vining, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly New York.

Iſabelle - Sidonie - Wilhelmina, Baroneſs of Legen at Kientzeim in Alſace, aged 100.

Rev. Mr. Rochblave, Preacher at the French Chapel in the Friary, St. James's.

Rev. Mr. Randall, diſſenting Miniſter, Kenſington.

Frederick III. reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha, Uncle to his Majeſty, Brother to her R. H. Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and one of the Knights of the Garter.

Dec. 3. Rev Mr. Wagſtaffe, Clergyman of the Church of England at Rome, well known among the Literati.

13. Rob. Harriſon, Rector of Croomb, Woceſter.

18. Rev. Dr. Maſon, R. of Orwell, Cambridgeſhire.

21. Rowland Baydon, Eſq; Berkeley-ſquare.

Tho. Stewart, Eſq; College ſtreet, Weſtm.

Geo. Baker, Eſq;—Richmond.

Francis Yates, Eſq; Hop Merchant, St. Mary's Hill.

23. George Evelyn, Eſq; Brightelmſtone.

24. W. Northey, Eſq; Member for Great Bedwin, Wilts.

25. Joſeph Wareham, Eſq; of Wareham, Dorſetſhire.

Peter White, Eſq; many Years upper Clerk at the Salt Office.

Tho. Naſh, Eſq; a Proprietor of Calvert's Brew-houſe.

26. J. Hindmarſh, Eſq; Upper Brook-ſtreet.

William Taſh, Eſq; Wine Merchant, College hill

John Thornbury, Eſq; North ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare.

27. Rt. Hon. Matthew Ducie Moreton, Lord Ducie of Moreton, Staffordſhire. See p. 589.

Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Whitbread, Bedwell Park.

Morgan Graves, Eſq; of Mickleton, Glouceſterſhire.

28. Allington Wilde, Eſq; the oldeſt Printer in England.

Timothy Young, Eſq, Soho ſquare. He has left to the Poor of St. Martin in the Fields 200*l.*

Peter Flutter, Eſq; Alderman of Guildford, Surry.

William Lyſons, Eſq;—Clapham.

31. John Keen, Eſq; Mortlake, Surry.

Tho. Furling, Eſq; Proctor of the Eccleſiaſtical Court in Exeter.

Jan. 1. 1771. Jonath. Marſh, Eſq; Barbadoes, Merchant, Kenſington.

——Hemmings, Eſq; Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

Matthew Phillips, Eſq; Hagbourne, Berkſh.

2. Fran. Venables, Eſq; Lower Groſvenor-ſtr.

John Oakes, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Jerquers in the Port of London.

Rev. Wm. Withers, R. of Tankerſley, Yorkſhire.

3. Fran. Williamſon, Eſq; Putney.

4. Fran. Tomes, Eſq; of Buckinghamſhire.

5. Richard Roman, Eſq; many Years Deputy of the Tower Ward, &c.

Rt Hon. Lady of Lord Shelburne.

6. Rev. Mr. Warneford, Morning Preacher of St. Luke's, Old-ſtreet.

William Weſt, Eſq; Poplar.

Nath. Barnardiſton, Stockborker, London.

8. John Gregg, Eſq; formerly an Officer in the Train of Artillery.

Rev. Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian's Societies, Maſter of the Temple, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty.

Rt. Hon Marmaduke, Lord Langdale. He is ſucceeded in the Title and Eſtate by his only Son.

Edward Powell, Eſq; Stockton.

10. Rupert Dovey, Eſq; Stourbirdge, Worceſterſhire.

11. Richard Gildart, Eſq; Totteridge, Hertfordſhire.

E. Snelgrove, Eſq; Conveyancer, Gray's Inn.

12. John Deſchamps, Eſq; Twickenham.

12. Sir John Whitewrong, Bt. Weſtminſter.

14. His Grace John Ruſſel, D. of Bedford, Marquis of Taviſtock, Ld. Lieut. and Cuſt. Rotul. of the Counties of Bedford and Devon, &c. &c. His Grace married Lady Spencer, Aunt to the D. of Marlborough, who died in 1735. Two Years after his Grace married the eldeſt Daughter of John Earl Gower, by whom he had two Sons and a Daughter. He is ſucceeded in Title and Eſtate by his Grandſon Francis.

15. David Currie, Eſq; Chiſwick.

16. Sir John Kemp, Bart. Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

17. Henry Davis, Eſq; Counſellor at Law.

18. Sam. Richards, Eſq; Newington.

19. Rev. Mr. Pearce, one of the Prieſts of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal.

James Stapleton, Eſq; Mount ſtreet.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

His R. H. Wm. Henry D. of Glouceſter—Warden and Keeper of the New Foreſt—in room of the D. of Bedford. Hon. H. Ethurſt Eſq;—Lord Apſley, Baron of Apſley in Suſſex.

Rt. Hon. Lord Apſley—made Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Rt. Hon. Charles Earl of Cornwallis—Conſtable of the Tower of London, and Ld. Lieut. of the Lower Hamlets; Marquis of Carnarvon—Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Rt. Hon. Earl Powlett—Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon, Exeter, &c.

Rt. Hon. John Earl of Upper Oſſory—Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bedford.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

RT. Dr. Markham—Bp. of Chester, in room of Dr. Keene, tranſlated to Ely.

Rev. Mr. James Brown—to Stretton R. in ke Mar[illegible] by Lapse.

Rev.

Rev. Michael Smith — South Mims, V.
Rev. Mr. Hyde—Stock Talmage, R. Oxfordſhire.
Rev. Dr. Markham—Biſhop of Cheſter.
Rev. Dr. Dampier—Preb of Durham.
Rev. Mr. Dampier—Boxley, V. Kent.
Rev. John Hatch—Aſhwicken, and Leſvatt, R. R. Norfolk.
Rev. James Knight—Warkington, R. Lincolnſh. *cum* Beckington, R. Nottinghamſh.
Rev. Mr. Loadman—Hennington, V. Wiltſh.
Rev. John Lewis—Ingateſtone, R. Eſſex, with the Donative of Butſbury.
Rev. Mr. Williams—All Saints, V. with Peter's Maldon, Eſſex.
Rev. Mr Robinſon—Stanhope, L. Derbyſh.
Rev. Mr. Green—Lighthorn, V. Worceſterſhire.
Rev. Mr. Barbutt—Preacher at the French Chapel in the Friary, St James's.

B——KR——TS.

E. Johnſon, late of Chatham, innholder.
Geo. Whiffin, Bow lane, weaver.
J. Scholefield, Lawrence Poultney lane, brok.
Wm. Green, Mount ſtreet, ſadler.
Joſ. Hodges, Covent-Garden, gold ſmith.
N. Preaddie, Queenhithe, Lond. cheeſem.
John King, Leadenhall market, poulterer.
George Dwyer, Bread ſtreet, merchant.
Sarah Whale, Burnham, Eſſex, ſhop keeper.
R. Stringer, Newgate ſtreet, blue maker.
J. Mangnall, elder, Pilkington, Lancaſhire, and Ja. Mangnall, younger, Manchester, fuſtian makers.
Jacob Farro de Meſquitta, London, merch.
G. Oxford, Much Hadam, Hertfordſh. haberd.
Joſ. Irwin, St. Thomas Apoſtle, dryſalter.
Rob. Tolten, Braybrook, Northamtonſhire, dealer in cattle.
Sam. King, St. Philip and Jacob, Glouceſterſhire, malſter.
Matthew Morgan, St. John's, Wapping, Middleſex, mercer.
J. Pettit, Chippenham, Cambridgeſh. draper.
James Jones, Middleſex, carpenter.
J. Dawſon, St. Martin's lane, hardwareman.
Jacob Adolphus, Weſtminſter, dealer.
Wm. Wolfe, late of Taviſtock-ſtr. furrier.
J. Stephens, late of Villar's-ſtr. merchant.
Ferdinando Shaw, Mansfield, Nottinghamſhire, hoſier.
Benj. Rickman and Henry Hale, Southwark, mealfactors.
Stephen Mignan, Plymouth, merchant.
John Brumfield, Southwark, grocer.
W. Wilgh, Biſhopſgate-ſtr. cabinet maker.
Nath. Hendricks, Middleſex, and Benj. Noah, London, merchants.
Timothy Toft and Rd Lobb, Chelmsford, Eſſex, bookſellers.
Tho. Annesley, Henbury, Glouceſterſhire, gunſmith.

RAVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From Jan. 7, Jan. 12, 1770.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	2	3	9	2	9	2	0	2	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	5	5	0	0	2	10	2	2	2	0
Surry	5	7	3	0	2	10	2	3	3	6
Hertford	5	0	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	7
Bedford	5	0	3	4	2	11	2	3	2	9
Cambridge	4	9	3	2	2	10	2	5	2	11
Huntingdon	5	1	0	0	2	11	2	3	2	11
Northampton	5	8	3	9	3	4	2	0	3	4
Rutland	5	11	0	0	3	9	2	1	3	4
Leiceſter	6	1	4	11	3	9	1	11	3	10
Nottingham	5	8	4	4	3	4	2	0	3	5
Derby	6	6	0	0	3	8	2	3	4	2
Stafford	5	7	4	2	3	7	2	0	4	3
Shropſhire	5	7	3	5	3	1	1	5	0	0
Hereford	5	7	0	0	2	7	1	6	2	9
Worceſter	6	1	3	8	3	6	2	3	3	10
Warwick	5	11	0	0	3	8	2	5	3	9
Glouceſter	5	7	0	0	2	10	1	11	3	2
Wiltſhire	5	2	0	0	2	7	1	9	3	6
Berks	5	5	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	0
Oxford	5	5	0	0	2	9	1	1	3	1
Bucks	5	4	0	0	2	11	2	0	2	7
COUNTIES upon the COAST										8
Eſſex	4	7	3	0	2	8	2	1	2	
Suffolk	4	9	3	4	2	7	2	0	2	7
Norfolk	4	9	3	4	2	3	1	11	0	0
Lincoln	5	8	4	3	3	1	1	10	3	6
York	5	9	4	0	3	2	1	11	3	6
Durham	5	3	3	5	3	1	1	10	4	4
Northumberland	4	2	3	4	2	4	1	9	3	4
Cumberland	5	0	3	9	2	9	1	8	0	0
Weſtmoreland	5	6	3	0	3	1	1	10	3	4
Lancaſhire	5	6	3	0	3	1	2	1	3	7
Cheſhire	5	3	3	0	2	9	1	4	3	3
Monmouth	5	9	3	0	3	6	1	10	0	0
Somerſet	5	8	3	0	2	11	1	7	2	8
Devon	5	6	3	0	2	8	1	5	0	0
Cornwall	5	4	3	0	2	9	1	5	0	0
Dorſet	5	4	3	0	2	7	1	9	3	4
Hampſhire	4	11	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	6
Suſſex	4	7	3	0	2	7	2	0	3	2
Kent	5	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	9
WALES.										
North Wales	5	4	4	8	3	0	1	7	3	5
South Wales	4	11	3	8	2	10	1	4	3	4
GENERAL AVERAGE.										
Winchſt. Buſhel	5	7	3	9	2	11	1	10	3	3
Quarter of 8 Buſhels.	44	8	30	0	22	4	14	8	26	0

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Jan. 4.	Jan. 28.
Bank Stock	134½	148⅛
India Stock	—	214¾
3 per Cent. reduced	77⅝	84⅝
3 per Cent. Conſol.	—	84
4 per Cent. Conſol.	87⅝	93¾
Long Ann.	—	26

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 28. *to* Nov. 27.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	688	1320	Males	859	1794
Females	632		Females	935	

Whereof have died under two years old 526

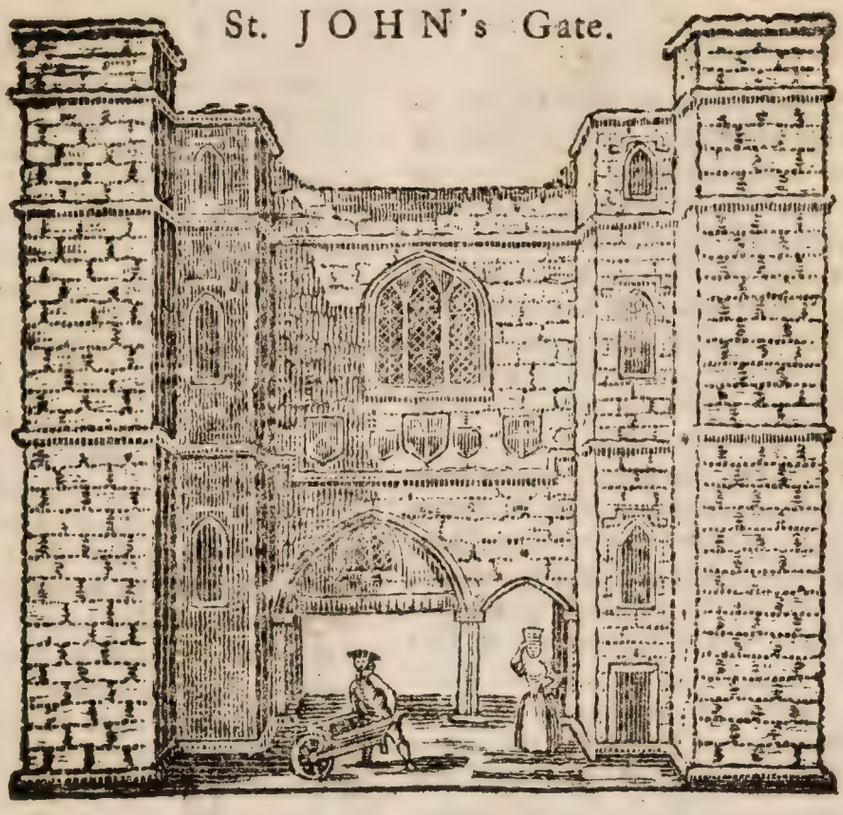
Between

2 and 5	133	50 and 60	172
5 and 10	64	60 and 70	159
10 and 20	76	70 and 80	125
20 and 30	169	80 and 90	45
30 and 40	158	90 and 100	8
40 and 50	149		

Peck Loaf 2s 2d. ½

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 paper
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsfor.

For FEBRUARY, 1771.

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Liſts of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Promotions Bankrupts, &c.

With an accurate Map of the River Thames, from Monkey Iſland to Reading, exhibiting two Cuts of a navigable Canal; alſo a Quarto Plate of Mr. Clarke's Engine, which raiſes 400 tons of Water in an hour; an antient Urn, and a curious Roman Coin.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

ON Thurſday the 6th of December laſt the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New York met at the City Hall, when his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to open the Seſſions with the following Speech:

"*Gentlemen of the Council and General Aſſembly,*

"When his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer on me a Government in this country, it filled me with the higheſt ſatisfaction, and I eſteem myſelf peculiarly fortunate in having been appointed to the Command of this Province, whoſe example has been the happy means of renewing that mutual intercourſe between the Mother Country and her Colonies, which is ſo much the intereſt of both to preſerve uninterrupted: this ſalutary reconciliation effected by the people of this Province, cannot fail of endearing them in a particular manner to our Moſt Gracious Sovereign.

"The violent proceedings of the Spaniards, in diſpoſſeſſing, in time of profound peace, his Majeſty's ſubjects of their ſettlement at Fort Egmont, in Falkland's Iſland, and the conſiderable naval armaments, which, we hear are preparing in conſequence by his Majeſty's orders, give ſufficient reaſon to apprehend that war may be the reſult.—If this ſhould happen, I have the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that the ſecurity of this part of his Majeſty's dominions will be a principal object of his care and attention; yet it is incumbent on us to conſider what may be neceſſary for its protection againſt the ſudden attempts of any enemy.

"*Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,*

"You cannot be too early in your deliberations upon making proviſions for thoſe exigences in caſe our apprehenſions ſhould be verified.—I have nothing more at this time to recommend to you, but the ſupplies for his Majeſty's Troops, and the neceſſary Support of Government.

"*Gentlemen of the Council and General Aſſembly,*

"The favourable opinion I have conceived of this Colony, as well as my duty to his Majeſty, will make me always ſollicitous to contribute whatever my authority, my credit, or my abilities can furniſh to promote the welfare thereof. The higheſt pleaſure I can enjoy will be faithfully to repreſent to his Majeſty the zeal and unanimity of his ſubjects in it, and my greateſt ambition to poſſeſs the eſteem and affection of the people of this Province.

DUNMORE."

Boſton, Dec. 28. By the New York paper brought by the Hartford poſt, we find that the General Aſſembly ſitting there ordered that Alexander M'Dougall ſhould attend the bar of the Houſe; he accordingly attended: The Speaker acquainted him, that he was charged by a Member of the Houſe, with being the author of a certain paper, directed, "To the Betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York, Dec. 1769." The ſame being read, Mr. Speaker aſked him, Whether he was the author or publiſher of the ſame? To which M'Dougall replied, "That as the Grand Jury and Houſe of Aſſembly had declared the paper in queſtion to be a libel, he could not anſwer to the queſtion. *Secondly*, That as he was under proſecution in the ſupreme court, he conceived it would be an infraction of the laws of juſtice, to puniſh Britiſh ſubjects twice for one offence; for that no line could be run—that he might be puniſhed without end: but he would not be underſtood to deny the authority of the Houſe to puniſh for a breach of privilege, when no cognizance is taken of it in another court." And upon Mr. Speaker's aſking, Whether the foregoing words of the ſaid M'Dougall were not a contempt of the authority of the Houſe, it was voted in the affirmative, twelve to five. It was then reſolved, That Alexander M'Dougall, in his above reply, does deny the authority of the Houſe, and is, therefore, guilty of a high contempt. And on Mr. M'Dougall's refuſing to aſk pardon of the Houſe, it was ordered, that he be taken into cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, and the Speaker iſſue his warrant to the gaol keeper of the city, commanding him to receive the ſaid M'Dougall into ſafe and ſecure cuſtody, and keep him priſoner in the common gaol, untill he ſhall thence be diſcharged by due courſe of law.

Letters from Charles Town, South Carolina, ſpeak poſitively of the non-importing Aſſociation being broke up, and that they have agreed to import Britiſh goods, except tea, like the other Colonies. There were no public annunciations of their reſolution, when the letters came away.

A letter from St. Auguſtine ſays, that a Settler on Mr. Rolle's eſtate having in his garden cultivated a plant of the Opuntia, or Indian Fig-tree, obſerved a large quantity of inſects thereon; which, upon trial, proved to be cochineal. Upon curing them, they prove to be as good as any in Mexico; which has induced all the Settlers to attempt the ſame. Hence we have reaſon to ſuppoſe we ſhall ſoon have no occaſion to purchaſe that valuable commodity from the Spaniards

Mr. Hall, a gentleman, of Tobago, had a Negro carpenter, named Sandy, who happening to do ſomething amiſs, Mr. Hall had him flogged; this irritated the villain, who, with ſome more of his nation, (Chormontees,) broke into Mr. Hall's chamber, and having ſtabbed him in many places, left him for dead. The Negro then cauſed an inſurrection of the other ſlaves, and again entered his maſter's room. Mr. Hall, hearing him coming, had the preſence of mind to beſmear his eyes with blood, and lie as if dead. Sandy then came near him with a candle, and putting it to Mr. Hall's eyes, ſaid he would ſee if he was dead. Mr. Hall bore it for ſome time, but was at laſt forced to flinch, upon which the villain gave him ſome blows on the head, and left him. By this time the neighbouring eſtates had taken the alarm; the number of Negroes, are about thirty, ſome of whom have ſince deſtroyed themſelves; and Gen. Melville has ſent up 20 ſoldiers from Granada to the aſſiſtance of the inhabitants. Mr. Hall is, notwithſtanding, likely to do well,

THE *Gentleman's Magazine*;

FEBRUARY, 1771.

DEBATES *in a Newly eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from p. 6.*

Continuation of Col. B-r-é's Speech.



DURING theſe negociations, I happened to be at Paris, and I affirm, as a certain truth, that the French would have deemed our intervention in favour of the brave Iſlanders, as an act of friendſhip to them. The vaſt expence of life and treaſure which they had incurred, had exhauſted them, and they would have thanked us for an honourable pretence to withdraw from a ſcene of perpetual diſtreſſes. But we then acted like poltroons, and poltroons will always be inſulted; now indeed, we affect the bully, but what can we do? who can make proper arrangements for a war, ſuppoſing that a war could be ſupported? Let me aſk our Miniſters, whom they will appoint for a Commander in Chief? he who could have filled that office with dignity and ability is dead; and who can refuſe a tear to his memory? His firſt object was the intereſt of his country, his ſecond was the glory of promoting it: he deſpiſed money, and appropriated all the influence which his talents and his courage gave him, not to his private emolument, but the public advantage. He might have directed our military councils with advantage; but he is gone, and where can ſuch another be found!

Our diſtreſſes, however, are not without conſolation, we have an excellent Secretary at War; a Secretary whoſe diſpatches may be ſafely truſted to our enemies, ſince it is impoſſible that our friends ſhould underſtand them. Such were ſome of his letters to the Governor of Gibraltar, during the laſt war, ſome were contradictory, and all were confuſed. This loſt us Minorca; and if his talents produced ſuch notable effects, when he was in a ſubordinate department, what may be expected when he is the ſupreme director! That he can write intelligibly, and give ſpirit to our troops, for ſuch purpoſe as wiſdom ſees fit, we have a memorable inſtance in the deſtruction of his Majeſty's ſubjects in St. George's Fields. I wiſh the Miniſtry joy of ſuch a ſuperintendant of the military department, but am ſorry that I cannot pay the ſame compliment to my country.

Lord *B-r--ng--n*,

It is impoſſible I ſhould hear the many charges which are brought againſt me with indifference, however ill founded, and therefore I hope this Houſe will indulge me a few words in my defence. My enemies have made exceptions to two of my letters; and conſidering the many hundreds of letters, I had almoſt ſaid, the many hundreds of thouſands, that I have written during the ten buſy years that I have held my preſent office, it is more honour to me that they have been able to make exceptions againſt no more, than diſgrace, that they have excepted againſt thoſe, even ſuppoſing that their cenſure is well founded: it has generally been ſuppoſed, that the neceſſary patibility of human nature requires ſome allowance, but my accuſer ſeems to think otherwiſe; it is however fortunately in my power, upon the preſent occaſion, to diſappoint his malice without controverting his opi-

nion.—My diſpatches to the Governor of Gibraltar were ſubmitted to a Court Martial, and to this Honourable Body, and I ſtood acquitted by both. I muſt therefo e hold my cenſure very cheap, and indeed, have little reaſon to regret that my name has ſhared the common fate of whatever is ſacred and venerable among us. I am content to ſtand or fall with this illuſtrious body, and am proud that by the ſame charges which have been brought againſt me, their deciſion is called in queſtion. But can my adverſary without confuſion and diſgrace recollect, that the letters which he pretends to have been unintelligible and contradictory, were underſtood and executed by the perſon to whom they were addreſſed! To what ſubterfuge will he fly from ſo full a detection of malevolence and falſehood! With reſpect to the affair of St. George's Fields, I have profited from the perſecution of my enemies, as Job did from that of the devil; to anſwer the dark purpoſes of a deſperate faction, it was brought into this Houſe, and though its whole force was exerted upon the occaſion, the mover of the queſtion could get no more than thirty-nine to divide with him againſt me. This is a proof that the accuſation was groundleſs, for which I am obliged to that worthy gentleman, and his friends.

But the Hon. Gentleman has brought other charges that are more general, and I fear ſome that muſt be admitted. Adminiſtration did not, as ſoon as they heard that Falkland Iſland had been attacked by a *Spaniſh Officer*, ſeize all the *French* ſhips that they could find, and it is equally certain that they ſuffered death to carry off the Marquis of Granby at a time when he might probably be much wanted. What anſwer does the man deſerve who makes theſe things matters of reproach? and how much honour do they gain, who drive their opponents into ſuch abſurdity, by giving their malice no other cauſe of complaint? I have the pleaſure to tell the Hon. Gentleman, what I believe he will not be very glad to hear, that he reviles and traduces me; I had the ſuffrages of the great Commander, the honeſt man, the liberal patriot, whom he affects to lament, in my favour; I eſteemed and loved him; and if either his word or actions are worthy of credit, he eſteemed and loved me; we were ſometimes divided in our political ſentiments, but our friendſhip was inviolable. The Hon. Gentleman aſks, where we ſhall find ſuch another? to which I reply, that I cannot tell. Will this alſo become matter of reproach? If any member can point out a proper ſucceſſor, he ſhall have my approbation. The Hon. Gentleman thruſts himſelf forward, with the amiable modeſty that diſtinguiſhes his character; but as I have no opinion either of his head or his heart, I will not give my advice that he ſhould be appointed ſucceſſor to Lord G----y.

Mr. E----d B---ke. The defence which the Hon. Gent. who ſpoke laſt, has been pleaſed to make of his conduct, is a very pleaſant ſally of his fancy, and a very polite compliment to this aſſembly. He has not attempted to ſhew the rectitude of his meaſures upon any principle of truth and reaſon, but he ſays that in every thing for which he has been cenſured he had your concurrence: this, however, while the exceptions to his conduct remain unremoved, is rather proving you to be wrong than himſelf to be right. He attempts his juſtification not by works but by faith; he has laid his ſins upon you, and I dare ſay, in the day of account, would be very glad to make you the propitiatory ſacrifice, and avail himſelf of the attonement. I apprehend, however, that you have iniquities enough of your own to anſwer for, and that it would be prudent not to take upon you the iniquities of others. No ſuppoſed criminal has any pretence to blame his accuſer, till he has exculpated himſelf; why then ſhould the names of faction and ſedition, by which he has thought fit to diſtinguiſh the motives

motives that induced me to bring the affair of St. George's Fields into this Houſe, move my choler. The meaſure was laudable, whatever were the motives, nor need the noble Lord, to take the part I acted ſo much in a dudgeon; I was not the firſt that accuſed him, I gave him, indeed, an opportunity to vindicate himſelf if he was traduced; and ſurely, if he had been innocent, he would have been obliged to me for that. But why did he exert all his influence, and all his oratory, to prevent an enquiry. There is but one reaſon, I believe, and of that no perſon in this Houſe is ſo dull as to be ignorant. It is true, that upon a diviſion, I was joined by no more than nine and thirty: but I was not ſurpriſed at that. The ſhare which a great perſonage had in the tranſaction that I arraigned, rendered many patriots who are flaming enough on other occaſions, extremely cool upon this. Their virtue was chilled by the fear of giving offence, and a man of more prudence than I profeſs, would have followed their example. If I had done ſo, I ſhould not, perhaps, have been accuſed of faction and ſedition. But to ſhew the noble Lord neither fear nor dependency have altered my principles, or ſhall alter my conduct, I here pledge myſelf to him, to this Houſe, and to the public, that I will bring this affair once more into queſtion during the courſe of the preſent Seſſions. Such materials have ſince come into my hands, that I hope to ſee it meet a fate very different from that which attended it laſt year. Much indeed, is not to be expected from this ſoil, yet I will do my duty, I will plant, it is your part to give the increaſe.

The noble Lord, I think, too haſtily concludes, that the two Letters which have been excepted to are inexceptionable, and that thoſe two are all againſt which exceptions can be brought. As to the firſt, he ſeems greatly to pride himſelf in the teſtimony of a Court-martial, but his pride may be humbled. Court-martials, as well as H----s of C—— have erred: they have no more claim to infallibility than a Pope or a Council. A Court-martial acquitted Leſtock and condemned Matthews; but the publick has ſince paſſed a different ſentence, and poſterity will approve the deciſion. I wiſh the noble Lord may not find that his conduct will fall under the ſame condemnation. In my opinion, he has no more cauſe to triumph over us, than his fellow labourers in the political Vineyard to triumph over the Americans; becauſe the Coloniſts have begun to import, they cry out victory: but the Coloniſts are ſtill true to their firſt principle, and ſtill act ſteadily upon it. They determined to import no article that was taxed, where many articles were taxed they refuſed to import many, now tea only is taxed, they refuſe to import tea: they have regulated their conduct by that of the Miniſtry; as Miniſtry roſe in its pretenſions, America roſe; as Miniſtry relaxed America relaxed. So that it is manifeſt, no advantage has been gained over them. The loſs of their trade, their affection, and their allegiance has been hazarded, but the quarrel is as far from being compromiſed as ever; before America, therefore, can heartily concur in any meaſures which it may be neceſſary for Britain to take, her grievances muſt be redreſſed; and he who ſhall adviſe hoſtilities againſt the Bourbon compact, till a compact ſhall take place between Britain and her Colonies, is a foe or a driveller. Nor is it alſo neceſſary, that the inhabitants of Britain ſhould be compacted with each other, which can never happen till the complaints of the Middleſex election are removed. I do not ſay that we are not a legal Aſſembly, I do not countenance the inſolence of the capital, but I know that many wiſe and good citizens ſuſpect us to be only a H---e of C-----s *de facto*, and not *de jure*; and while ſuch an opinion prevails, none will pretend that it is fafe for us to impoſe

poſe taxes and other burdens, which war cannot but render neceſſary, but thoſe whoſe policy and prudence are of the ſame caſt with thoſe of our Miniſters.

'Any other men would have foreſeen the harm that is now burſting over our heads, or at leaſt have truſted to the warning of thoſe who had better eyes. I, among others, ventured to foretell it from the appearance of the political ſky; but I was a Child of Faction, and my optics were jaundiced with diſcontent. Our wiſe rulers, eaſily believing what they wiſhed, and foreſeeing their own fall in a freſh war, would hear nothing about it. Spain preached to them in vain by her declarations; ſhe preached to them in vain by her conduct, and refuſing to hear them, they would not have believed, though one had riſen from the dead. They have been held torpid by ſome Circean enchantment, and when at laſt they were rouſed from ſleep, then it was ſome months before they could recover their ſenſes: Reaſon they could never recover, for they never had reaſon to loſe; they jumped about like a ſquirrel at the ſight of a cat, they leaped and ſquatted, and whiſked their tail about, and ran into a hole; and in what hole did they take refuge? why the Miniſtry of France. They applied to France as a mediator to accommodate their differences with Spain. When they thus betray the intereſt and honour of Britain to our enemies abroad, can we wonder, that the ſpeech from the throne does not convey as much intelligence as a common News Paper to the people at home: this annual ſpecimen of our Miniſters art in government and rhetorick has every deficiency that can render them deſpicable; it is not ſound ſenſe, it is not grammatical Engliſh. They have for a year paſt acted as if we had not an enemy in the world, and yet it is evident from the King's Speech at the opening of laſt Seſſions, that they apprehended a war. Let the Clerk read the paragraph of that ſpeech to which I allude.

This paragraph was read accordingly, and is as follows:

'The uncommon burthens, which my ſubjects have borne ſo chearfully, in order to bring the late war to a happy concluſion, muſt be an additional motive to make me vigilant to prevent the preſent diſturbances in Europe from extending to any part, where the ſecurity, honour, or intereſt of this nation may make it neceſſary for my crown to become a party. *The aſſurances* which I receive from the other great powers, *afford me reaſon to believe, that my endeavours will continue to be ſucceſsful.*'

Ld. B--r----n. If I have failed in that decorum of language which is univerſally due from one Gentleman to another I am ſorry; political ſentiments may be peculiar, good manners ſhould be common to all; and I ſhould be ſorry to have it ſuppoſed that politics and good breeding are incompatible. Lampoons ſhould have no place here, nor ſhould our debates degenerate into the ſcurrilous affectations of wit and patriotiſm, that circulate with a news paper. That my antagoniſt has religiouſly preſerved the diſtinction I will not vouch; as to myſelf, I have never intentionally tranſgreſſed. In the warmth of a haſty ſpeech, the words faction and ſedition paſſed my lips; are they a treſpaſs upon decorum? If they are, I cannot promiſe that I ſhall not be again guilty before I ſit down; ſo that if the Hon. Gentleman's choler is *moved*, it is, I fear, out of my power to *remove* it. My antagoniſt is leſs modeſt than thoſe who left a criminal unpuniſhed, becauſe they could not throw the firſt ſtone without aſſuming a freedom from ſin. He has charged me with perplexity and contradiction, and he has in the ſame breath perplexed and contradicted himſelf; he has told us with his uſual eloquence, that the Miniſtry did not apprehend a war, and that they would not have apprehended a war, though it had been predicted by one riſen from the dead, and he has told us, without ſit-

ting

ting down, that the Miniſtry *did* apprehend a war, and *that* they told this Houſe at the beginning of the laſt Seſſions; as he has been pleaſed to prove his aſſertion by an appeal to the Speech, it is unneceſſary to refute the firſt. But I cannot ſufficiently admire the uniformity with which he blends his fanaticiſm of religion and politics. It is, I find, his opinion, that of profeſſors themſelves, a very few only ſhall be ſaved; in ſhort, that even the patriots are damned, except himſelf, and the pious Thirty-Nine. Who can but pity this good Gentleman's perils among falſe Brethren, who can but lament, that in theſe wicked and perilous times, political Brethren ſhould be falſe.

But he threatens me with a new accuſation, when his brethren, having leſs temptation to treachery, will be more faithful to each other. I am, however, very eaſy under this formidable menace; he may throw down his glove when he pleaſes, I am ready to it take up. If he enters the field with as many offenſive weapons as a ninety-gun ſhip, I ſhall hold him as cheap as if he had only a rattle and bells: If he comes with his tropes and figures, I ſhall wrap myſelf up in my integrity, and I dare ſay, he will find me invulnerable. I wiſh the Gentleman was as ſparing of our time and trouble, as he is liberal of his own breath and lungs; he would not then think of propoſing, that the Houſe ſhould conſider, as a ſerious charge, what it has already determined to be a groundleſs calumny; or hope, that having already expelled John Wilkes, for ſaying little more of the riot at the King's Bench, than we have heard to-day, it would, at this inſtance, come to a reſolution of adopting John Wilkes's principles. Such a notion is the height of abſurdity, and only worthy of the head which conceived it. But the Gentleman loves exerciſe his eloquence, and by idle declamation upon fictitious topics, to prepare himſelf to ſhow away, if he ſhall be lucky enough to find an occaſion, among the realities of life. Will the Houſe indulge him in this? if any Member makes the motion, I will ſecond it; but if he could be perſuaded to transfer the ſcene of his declamation to the ſchool of his countryman Sheridan, I think he would act with more propriety and diſcretion. [*To be continued.*]

Mr URBAN,

ALTHOUGH it may be the intereſt of ſome, for particular reaſons, to conceal the truth from others, yet, as mankind in general have a natural inclination to know the truth, and not to be impoſed upon by thoſe who cunningly lie in wait to deceive, your inſerting the following will be of ſervice.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

PHILO-VERITAS.

EXPLANATION

Of the Number of the BEAST; Rev. xiii. 18. *and* xvii. 5.

In Hebrew				In Gr.		In Latin	
ס	60	ר	200	A	30	V	5
ת	400	ו	6	A	1	I	1
ו	6	מ	40	T	300	C	100
ר	200	י	10	E	5	A	
	666	י	10	I	10	R	
		ת	400	N	50	I	1
			666	O	70	V	5
				Σ	230	S	
					666		
						D	500
						E	
						I	1
						G	
						E	
						N	
						E	
						R	
						A	
						L	50
						I	1
						S	
						I	1
						N	
						Γ	
						Ε	
						Ρ	
						Ρ	
						Ι	1
						Σ	
							666

The account of the *Beaſt*, and *Babyloniſh Whore*, in the Revelations, is ſo fully deſcriptive of modern, or Papal Rome, that it ſeems to mean nothing elſe; and indeed it agrees with no other thing that we know of. We are there informed, that the *Number of the Beaſt* is 666.

All the Letters, both of the Hebrew and Greek alphabets, ſtand for numbers, as ſome of the modern, or Roman alphabet do. The Hebrew word סתור (*Sathor*) ſignifies *Myſtery, Concealing*, or *Hiding*; but MYSTERY is declared in the Revelations to be the name of the Whore, written in her forehead; and the Romiſh church conceals the ſcriptures from the people, and amuſes them with myſteries and falſehoods.

Among the Talmudiſts, the Hebrew word רומיית (*Romiith*) ſignifies the Romiſh conſtitution or eſtabliſhment;

ment: and the ſum of the numbers denoted by all the letters both in סתור and רומיית is 666 exactly.

Among the Greeks, (in whoſe language St *John* wrote) the Church of Rome was called ΛΑΤΕΙΝΟΣ (*Lateinos*) or the Latin Church. The ſum of the numbers denoted by all the letters in this term is 666 alſo.—But laſtly,

The angel in the Revelations declares, that the number of the *Beaſt* is alſo the number of a *Man*; and it appears very plainly, that the Pope of Rome is the man there meant; for the motto on his palace is VICARIUS DEI GENERALIS IN TERRIS. And the ſum of all the numeral letters in this motto is 666.

And thus, in all theſe caſes, we have the exact number of the *Whore*, the *Beaſt*, and the *Man*, as ſpecified in the Revelations, where the Whore is ſaid to be *drunken with the blood of the Saints*.—How well this agrees with the cruel, blood-thirſty, perſecuting ſpirit of the Church of Rome, is too plain to need any deſcription.

Mr. URBAN,

THE advantages ariſing from Canal Navigation, to manufactures, commerce, and agriculture, above thoſe of Navigable Rivers, are univerſally acknowledged.

There have been many courſes for Navigable Canals pointed out in this kingdom that are practicable and eligible, but none from which greater advantages would ariſe to the public, and to the countries thro' which they paſs, than that of a Cut from Monkey Iſland to Reading, (tho' it is only a part of a greater deſign, mentioned in our Magazine for laſt month) for by means of this Canal the price of proviſions will be greatly leſſened in London, and the country ſupplied much cheaper with coals.

By this Canal alſo, of which we have given a plan, in order to ſhew the whole intended Navigation, the diſtance from Monkey Iſland to Reading, is only * 15 miles and a quarter; by the river, it is at leaſt twice that diſtance. (See the plate)

The expence of taking a barge of 120 tons burthen, from Monkey Iſland to Reading by the river, has been proved before a Committee of the Houſe of Commons to be 50l. and the paſſage cannot be performed in leſs than three days, often three weeks, and ſometimes even two months; whereas by the Canal it may be performed at all ſeaſons (except in time of froſt) in ſix hours; and at the expence of only 4l. 7s. ſuppoſing the tonage laid at an half-penny per ton, per mile, as is propoſed.

By the river, the diſtance can never be ſhortened, nor can the labour of paſſing againſt the ſtream ever be taken away; and it is confeſſed that no method can be found to make the Navigation paſſable in time of flood, which in moſt years continues for ſeveral months during the winter.

As no private property will be allowed in the Canal, (the money being intended to be raiſed by annuities) it is preſumed the propoſers will have every inducement to make ample ſatisfaction for injuries to individuals, nor is it poſſible they can have any motive to the contrary.

No private perſon can receive any benefit that is not common to the public, therefore the public only is intereſted in this uſeful deſign, as this canal is intended to be a free Navigation, after the tolls have paid off the expence of making it, and a ſufficient fund accumulated for keeping it in repair; which it is apprehended, from a moderate computation, will be in leſs than forty years.

Notwithſtanding theſe reaſons, which are not to be confuted, yet by ſome few individuals pretending their private property will be injured, the country drowned, and many ſuch weak and abſurd notions, which can only exiſt in the minds of men of contracted and ſelf-intereſted views, means have been found (in a great aſſembly) to have this uſeful ſcheme rejected; but it cannot die, for its merits, moſt certainly, one day or other will revive it.

Mr. URBAN,

ONE of your conſtant readers deſires you will beg the favour of ſome of your claſſical correſpendents to inform him, in what original Roman author the common adage

Quem Jupiter vult perdere, priùs dementat,

is to be found.

☞ *The other requeſt of this correſpondent, relative to the curioſities ſent to England by Lord Bute, and ſaid to be found buried at a great depth on the coaſts of Dalmatia, Iſtria, &c. ſhall be complied with in a future Magazine.—The favours ſigned J. T. and T. Rew, will find a place in our next.*

* The South Line for the Canal in the plan is ſomewhat ſhort of 14 miles and three quarters, but this is ſaid (tho' with very little reaſon) to incommode ſome gentlemen's houſes.

A PLAN of the

RIVER THAMES;

and of the intended

NAVIGABLE CANAL,

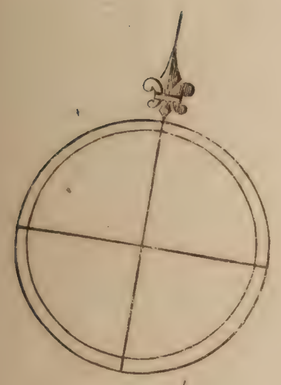
from

READING,

to

Monkey Island.

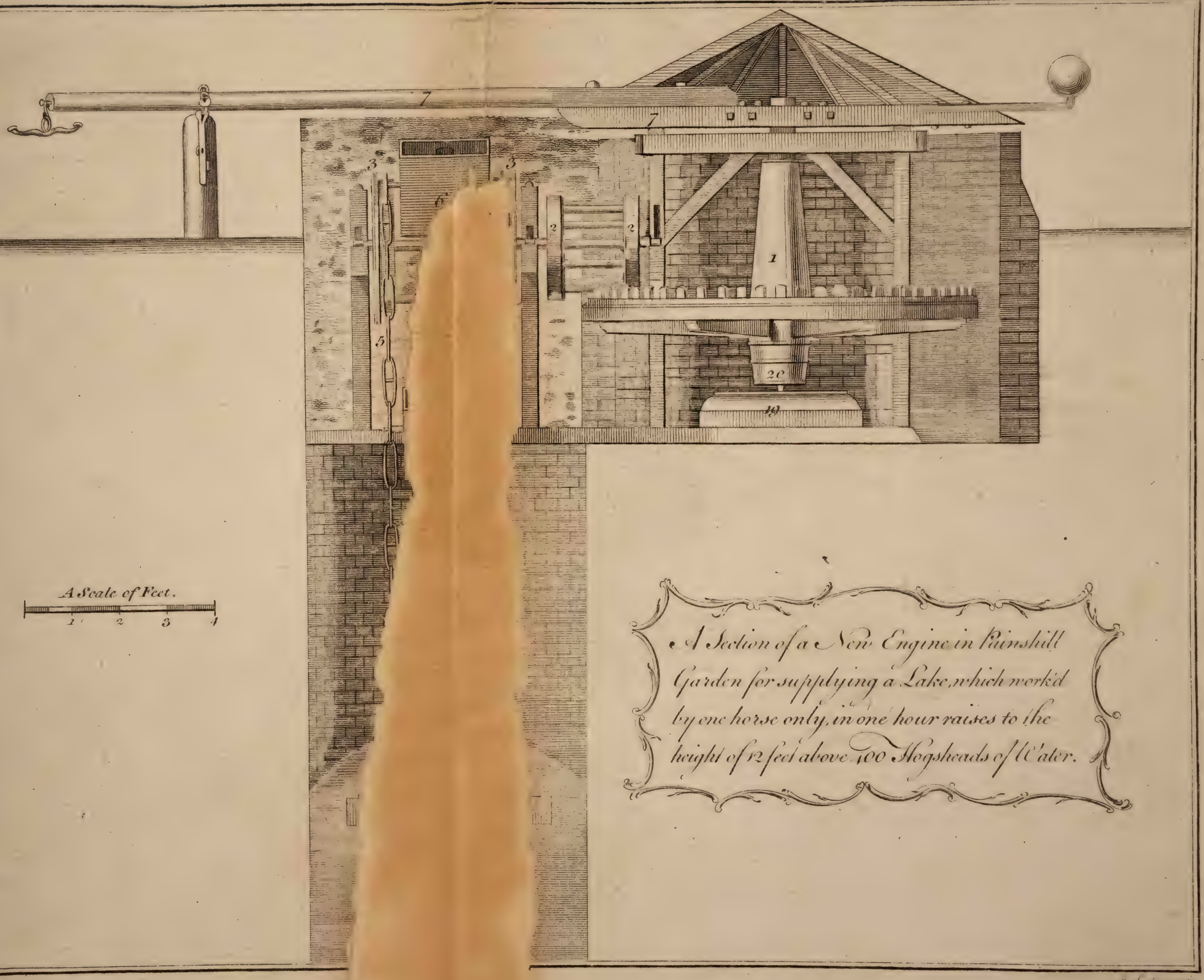
Survey'd in 1770, and 1771.



GREAT MARLOW
Lock
Hedsor
Clifden House
Greenland Abby
Hambleton's Lock
Harliford
Bisham
Cookham
New Lock
Temple Lock
Hurley
HENLEY
Park Place
Marsh Lock
Boulters Lock
Taplow
MAIDENHEAD
Maidenhead Bridge
Folly
Maidenhead Thicket
Bray Wick
Dorney
Bray
Monkey Island
Canal
Haywood
Hollyport
Philberts Farm
Stroud
Cotterels Lock
Wargrave
Hare Hatch
Laurance Waltham
Shottesbrook
White Waltham
Ruscombe
Spriggs Green
Twyford
Ruscombe Lake
Smuins
Littlefield Green
Foxly Green
Paly Street
Sunning Eye
Lock
Sunning
Canal
Wrights
West End
Grafford
Wombridge
Brick Bridge
Paper Mill
Stanlake
Caversham
Caversham Lock
Early Mead
New Farm
Early Court
R. Kennet
READING
Sandford Farm
Lodden
Lodge
Sandford Farm
River
Emmung Brook

A Scale of 3 Miles.

South Line for Canal.	Lengths M. F. Ch.	Levels F. I.
From Reading to Paly Street	11 . 7 . 201	— — Level
Paly Street to Monkey Island	3 . 2 . 934	49 . 11 Fall
Total	15 . 2 . 135	49 . 11
North Line.		
From Reading to White Waltham	10 . 1 . 059	— — Level
White Waltham to Monkey Island	4 . 4 . 538	49 . 11 Fall
Total	14 . 5 . 597	49 . 11



A Scale of Feet.

1 2 3 4

A Section of a New Engine in Painshill Garden for supplying a Lake, which work'd by one horse only, in one hour raises to the height of 12 feet above 100 Hogsheads of Water.

J. Lodge sculp.

Description of a Machine for raising Water, invented by Mr. Cuthbert Clarke, *from an Engine executed by his direction, for the Hon.* Charles Hamilton, *at* Painshill *in the County of* Surry, *in the Year* 1770.

FIGURE (1,) represents the shaft, which is supported by a pedestal, (19) with a box to hold oil, in which the pivot (20) turns very freely, and the upper end, or spindle of the shaft being sheathed with steel, passes through a collar of hard brass, and with a square tenon fixes into a mortice in the start, or leaver (7) very securely by a crank of iron, which is screwed upon the start, and clasps a cock of iron which is sunk about three feet into the shaft, nearly in the manner as a mill-stone is connected to its spindle. The cog-weel which is erected upon the six arms of this wheel, turns a trundle (2) (2) of twelve rounds, which is fixed upon an iron axle-tree that has the waller (3) (3) likewise fixed upon it; this waller is about three feet diameter, and stuck with pikes of iron at convenient distances, to fall into the links of the chain (5) (5) which carries six buckets, (6) (6) (6) (6) placed at equal distances upon the chain, holding each about 24 gallons of water, which are discharged at (15) by means of a trigger placed on each bucket, and a fork fixed in a frame contiguous thereto, which tips up the bukets as they revolve round the waller, in a very natural, easy manner, without loss of time or water. From this point the buckets descend empty to the surface of the water in the well at (14) where they turn their mouths down, being made of a proper figure for that purpose, with a contrivance to let the air escape the buckets; they then pass under the axle-tree of the under waller (4) (4) and emerge out of the water with their mouths up, quite full of water, and ascend with a velocity of about one hundred feet per minute. The radius of the start being sixteen feet, the horse journeys on at the rate of two miles and a half per hour to occasion this velocity, which he performs without inconvenience to any of the machinery, or oppression to himself, and lifts, abating for all waste, above four hundred hogsheads of water per hour to the height of twenty feet. A quantity so vastly superior to that raised (with a similar force) by any pump or engine yet invented, that we know of, and the whole of the contrivance so simple and ingenious, that we thought a drawing and description of it could not fail of proving acceptable to our readers, and beneficial to the public in general.

Mr. URBAN,

CHIEFLY owing to the cost required for purchasing a cabinet of medals, it has happened, that the study of them has hitherto been confined, comparatively to a few individuals. Another principal impediment to the cultivation of an acquaintance with them has arisen from the difficulty of understanding the inscriptions thereon, for want of a sufficient knowledge of languages; on which account in particular, this study has been condemned by the illiterate as barren and useless; but such as are acquainted with the advantages which have already resulted from these *nummi memoriales*, cannot hesitate a moment to assist the promotion of a more general pursuit of the subject.

While colossian statues, and the hardest marbles, with their deepest inscriptions are destroyed by accidents or by time, and paintings finished with the highest colours quickly fade, a medal shall survive innumerable accidents, and disclose historical facts a thousand years after statues are crumbled away; and when nothing but the names of an Apelles or a Praxiteles remain. Does not a single medal of which we are in possession, give us greater light into history, than the once famous libraries of Alexandria and Pergamus, which are now no more? From these and many other considerations, I would willingly contribute my endeavours to render this study more general, and consequently more useful. I have tried a variety of methods to enable a young medalist to collect a cabinet, which may initiate him into the knowledge of medals and coins at a trifling expence.

The method of taking off plaster of Paris and sulphur impressions, is known to every body: the first is too soft to preserve them from injury, and the brittleness of sulphur is a greater objection.

I found by forming a coat or layer of thin metal over the Plaster of Paris, it would be a considerable defence. Tin is the cheapest and most convenient metal for the purpose, as it is sufficiently flexible, and at the same time very much resembles silver. The tin-foil I have tried, is of the same kind with that used for silvering looking-glasses. It should be laid over the medal or coin intended to be taken off, and then rubbed

bed either with a bruſh, the point of a ſkewer, or a pin, 'till it has received perfectly, the impreſſion of the medal; the tin-foil ſhould now be pared off round the edge of the medal 'till it is brought to the ſame circumference: the medal muſt then be reverſed, and the tin-foil will drop off into a chip box or mold ready to receive it, the concave ſide of the foil, or that which laid on the face of the medal, being uppermoſt; upon this pour Plaſter of Paris made in the uſual manner, and when dry, the caſt figure may be taken out of the box or mold, with the tin-foil ſticking on the plaſter, the convex ſide being now uppermoſt again, in which poſition it is to be kept in the cabinet, after it becomes dry. To have an impreſſion very perfect, the thinneſt tin foil ſhould be made uſe of.

The impreſſions taken in the foregoing manner almoſt equal ſilver medals in beauty, and are very durable: If the box or mold be rather larger than the impreſſion of tin foil, the plaſter, when poured on, runs round its edges, and forms a kind of white frame, or circular border round the foil, whence the new made medal appears more neat and beautiful. If this tin-foil be gilt with gold leaf, by means of thin iſinglaſs glue, the medal will reſemble gold.

Having thus endeavoured to put it into the power of a young medaliſt to procure, in this manner, what number of medals and coins he pleaſes, for at moſt as many pence, I ſhall conclude, with only ſaying, that if by this means I may prove inſtrumental to the promotion of a more general knowledge thereof, by rendering the expence inconſiderable, it will be adequate to the motives of

INVESTIGATOR.

Queſtions and Anſwers concerning the NATIONAL DEBT.

1. SUPPOSING the national debt at preſent to be only 130 millions of pounds ſterling, and that the whole was to be counted in ſhillings; that a man could count 100 ſhillings *per* minute, and go on day and night without ever ſtopping for one minute till he had counted the whole. *Quere*, How long would he be in doing it?

Anſwer, 49 years 158 days 7 hours 20 minutes, reckoning every fourth year to be a leap year conſiſting of 366 days.

2. The whole of this ſum being 2600 millions of ſhillings, and the coinage ſtandard being 62 ſhillings in the Troy pound; *Quere*, What would be the weight of the whole ſum?

Anſwer, 41,935, 484 Troy pounds.

3. Suppoſing a man could carry 150 pound weight from London to York; *Quere*, How many men would it require to carry the whole ſum?

Anſwer, 279,570 men.

4. Suppoſing all theſe men to go in a line, and keep two yards from each other; *Quere*, What length of road would they all require?

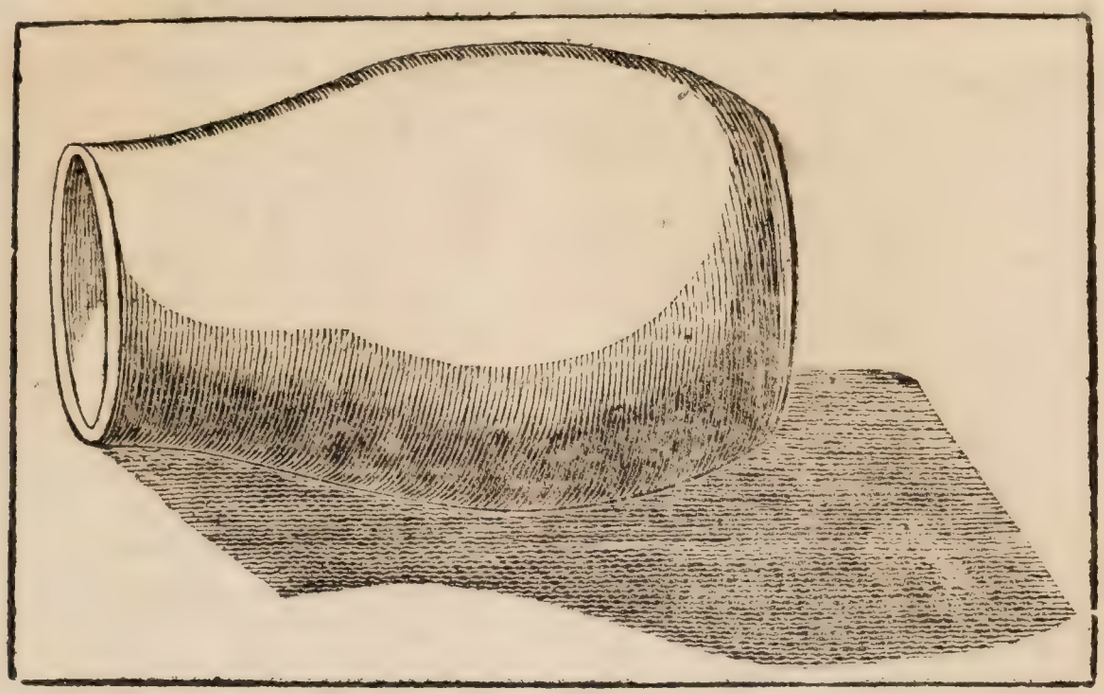
Anſwer, 317 miles and 1220 yards.

CALCULATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

I Have been lately peruſing, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, the account which is there given of the obſervations of the late Tranſit of Venus, as made at the Royal Obſervatory. Among other curious circumſtances which attended that remarkable phœnomenon, it was taken notice of, by the Rev. Mr. Malachy Hitchens, that when the ſun approached the horizon, and was ſcarce above a degree high, the figure of Venus on her diſk appeared to be not circular, but her vertical diameter was evidently ſhorter than her horizontal one, which, ſays, that gentlemen, "was probably owing to refraction." Now that this oblate appearance of Venus ſhould be owing to refraction, ſeemed to me, and I dare ſay to moſt other perſons, at firſt ſight, to be highly improbable; becauſe the whole diameter of that planet was not more than 54 ſeconds, which exceeding ſmall difference in altitude, I thought could make no ſenſible difference in the refraction of the upper and lower limbs. This ſuſpicion therefore tempted me to examine by Dr. Halley's table of refractions whether it was poſſible that the figure of Venus could be affected thereby or not. I found, that ſuppoſing the vertex of the planet to be juſt one degree high, the refraction of that point would be juſt 23 min. 7 ſec. and the refraction of the lower limb, or a point of 54 ſeconds leſs altitude, would be 23 min. 14½ ſeconds and therefore the vertical diameter of Venus ſhould appear 7½ ſeconds ſhorter than her horizontal diameter, or nearly in a proportion one to another, as ſix to ſeven, which is a difference extremely eaſy to be obſerved, and much greater than that of Jupiter's diameters, though this laſt is diſtinct enough in good teleſcopes.

It may be added, that the obſervers at Greenwich, ſeeing this appearance through the ſmoke of London, wherein the denſities of the medium muſt alter extremely faſt, 'tis likely this might cauſe a greater difference in the refractions than that above deduced from Dr. Halley's table Your's, &c. W. SMITH.



Lichfield, 27th Jan. 1771.

Mr. URBAN,

IN taking down, to rebuild, the church of Fairwell, in this neighbourhood, (which, undoubtedly was formerly the chapel of the nunnery founded there by Roger de Clinton, Biſhop of Lichfield, anno 1142) there was diſcovered, in the South Wall, about ſix feet from the ground, three ranges of coarſe earthen veſſels, of different ſizes, and unglazed; the largeſt, I conceive, would contain about two quarts, the ſmaller ſort, about one quart. They lay on their ſides, in a ſimilar direction, their mouths being placed towards the inner ſide of the church, which were ſtopped or covered over with a thin coat of plaiſter. They were, for the moſt part, broken by the workmen, in taking down the wall, except three, one of which is in my muſæum, another, I had lately the honour to preſent to my worthy friend Aſhton Lever, Eſq; of Alkrington, near Mancheſter, whoſe collection of natural and artificial rarities is the greateſt, except the Britiſh Muſæum in the kingdom. Of that in my poſſeſſion, I have made an exact drawing for your Magazine, not doubting but ſome ingenious correſpondent will favour the public with his ſentiments upon the uſe of theſe veſſels.

I have alſo in my poſſeſſion, a drawing of this old conventual church, which I made a few months before its demolition, and which the Society of Antiquaries thought ſufficiently curious to be admitted into their collection, and therefore cauſed a plate to be taken from it by the late induſtrious engraver Mr. Francis Perry. Some of your antiquarian readers, who have not an eaſy acceſs to the archives of that learned body, may perhaps be deſirous of a ſight of it; for whoſe gratification I may poſſibly ſend it you on ſome future occaſion.

Your's, &c. R. GREEN.

Subſtance of a Preliminary Addreſs prefixed to an old Pennſylvania Almanack, *intitled* Poor Richard Improved.

Courteous READER,

I HAVE heard that nothing gives an author ſo great pleaſure, as to find his works reſpectfully quoted by others. Judge then how much I muſt have been gratified by an incident I am going to relate to you. I ſtopped my horſe lately where a great number of people were collected at an auction of Merchants goods. The hour of the ſale not being come, they were converſing on the badneſs of the times, and one of the company called to a plain clean old man, with white locks, "Pray, Father Abraham, what think you of the times? Will not theſe heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How ſhall we be ever able to pay them? What would you adviſe us to?"—Father Abraham ſtood up, and replied, "If you would have my advice, I will give it you in ſhort, for a word to the wiſe is enough." They joined in deſiring him to ſpeak his mind, and gathering round him, he proceeded as follows:

FRIENDS, ſays he, the taxes are, indeed, very heavy, and, if thoſe laid on by the Government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more eaſily diſcharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to ſome of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleneſs, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly: And from theſe taxes the Commiſſioners cannot eaſe or deliver us by allowing an abatement. However,

let

let us hearken to good advice, and ſomething may be done for us; "God helps them that help themſelves," as poor Richard ſays.

It would be thought a hard Government that ſhould tax its people one tenth part of their time, to be employed in its ſervice. But idleneſs taxes many of us much more; ſloth, by bringing on diſeaſes, abſolutely ſhortens life. "Sloth, like ruſt, conſumes faſter than labour wears, while the uſed key is always bright. But doſt thou love life, then do not ſquander time, for that is the ſtuff life is made of. — How much more than is neceſſary do we ſpend in ſleep! forgetting that the ſleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be ſleeping enough in the grave. If time be of all things the moſt precious, waſting time muſt be, as poor Richard ſays, the greateſt prodigality;" ſince, as he elſewhere tells, "Loſt time is never found again; and what we call time enough, always proves little enough: Let us then up and be doing, and doing to the purpoſe; ſo by diligence ſhall we do more with leſs perplexity. Sloth makes all things difficult, but induſtry all eaſy, and, He that riſeth late, muſt trot all day, and ſhall ſcarce overtake his buſineſs at night: While lazineſs travels ſo ſlowly, that poverty ſoon overtakes him. Drive thy buſineſs, let not that drive thee; and early to bed, and early to riſe, makes a man healty, wealthy, and wiſe."

So what ſignifies wiſhing and hoping for better times? We may make theſe times better if we beſtir ourſelves. "Induſtry need not wiſh; and he that lives upon hope will die faſting. There are no gains without pains; then help hands, for I have no lands," or if I have, they are ſmartly taxed. "He that hath a trade hath an eſtate; and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honour;" but then the trade muſt be worked at, and the calling well followed, or neither the eſtate, nor the office, will enable us to pay our taxes. —If we are induſtrious we ſhall never ſtarve; for, at the working man's houſe hunger looks in, but dares not enter." Nor will the Bailiff or the Conſtable enter, for "Induſtry pays debts, while deſpair increaſeth them." What though you have found no treaſure, nor has any rich relation left you a legacy, "Diligence is the mother of good-luck, and God gives all things to induſtry. Then plow deep, while ſluggards ſleep, and you ſhall have corn to ſell and to keep." Work while it is called to-day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow. "One to-day is worth two to-morrows;" and farther, "never leave that till to-morrow which you can do to-day." If you were a ſervant, would you not be aſhamed that a good maſter ſhould catch you idle? Are you then your own maſter, "Be aſhamed to catch yourſelf idle," when there is ſo much to be done for yourſelf, your family, your country, and your King. Handle your tools without mittens; remember, "That the cat in gloves catches no mice." It is true, there is much to be done, and, perhaps, you are weak-handed, but ſtick to it ſteadily, and you will ſee great effects, for "Conſtant dropping wears away ſtones, and by diligence and patience the mouſe ate in two the cable; and little ſtrokes fell great oaks."

Methinks I hear ſome of you ſay, "Muſt a man afford himſelf no leiſure?" —I will tell thee, my friend, what poor Richard ſays, "Employ thy time well if thou meaneſt to gain leiſure; and, ſince thou art not ſure of a minute, throw not away an hour." Leiſure is time for doing ſomething uſeful; this leiſure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; for "A life of leiſure and a life of lazineſs are two things. Many without labour would live by their wits only, but they break for want of ſtock." Whereas induſtry gives comfort, and plenty, and reſpect. "Fly pleaſures and they will follow you. The diligent Spinner has a large ſhift; and now I have a ſheep and a cow, every body bids me good-morrow."

But with our induſtry we muſt likewiſe be ſteady, ſettled, and careful, and overſee our own affairs with our own eyes, and not truſt too much to others; for

'I never ſaw an oft removed tree,
'Nor yet an oft removed family,
'That throve ſo well as thoſe that
'ſettled be.'

And again, "Three removes is as bad as a fire;" and again, "Keep thy ſhop, and thy ſhop will keep thee;" and again, "If you would have your buſineſs done, go; if not, ſend." And again,

'He that by the plough would thrive,
'Himſelf muſt either hold or drive,"

And again, "The eye of a maſter will do

do more work than both his hands;" and again, "Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge:" and again, "Not to overſee Workmen is to leave them your purſe open." Truſting too much to others care is the ruin of many; for, "In the affairs of this world, men are ſaved, not by faith, but by the want of it;" but a man's own care is profitable; for, "If you would have a faithful ſervant, and one that you like, ſerve yourſelf. A little neglect may breed great miſchief; for want of a nail the ſhoe was loſt; for want of a ſhoe the horſe was loſt; and for want of a horſe the rider was loſt;" being overtaken and ſlain by the enemy; all for want of care about a horſe ſhoe nail.

So much for induſtry, my friends, and attention to one's own buſineſs; but to theſe we muſt add frugality, if we would make our induſtry more certainly ſucceſsful. A man may, if he knows not how to ſave as he gets, "Keep his noſe all his life to the grind-ſtone, and die not worth a groat at laſt. A fat kitchen makes a lean will, and,

'Many eſtates are ſpent in the getting,
'Since women for tea forſook ſpinning
'and knitting,
'And men for punch forſook hewing
'and ſplitting,'

"If you would be wealthy, think of ſaving, as well as of getting: The Indies have not made Spain rich, becauſe, her out-goes are greater than her incomes."

Away, then, with your expenſive follies, and you will not then have ſo much cauſe to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, and chargeable families; for,

'Women and wine, game and deceit,
'Make the wealth ſmall, and the
'want great.'

And farther, "What maintains one vice, would bring up two children." You may think, perhaps, that a little tea, or a little punch now and then, diet a little more coſtly, cloaths a little finer, and a little entertainment now and then, can be no great matter; but remember, "Many a little makes a mickle; beware of little expences; a ſmall leak will ſink a great ſhip;" and again, "Who dainties love ſhall beggars prove;" and moreover, "Fools make feaſts, and wiſe men eat them."

Here you are all got together at this ſale of fineries and nick-nacks. You call them *goods*, but if you do not take care, they will prove *evils* to ſome of you. You expect they will be ſold cheap, and, perhaps, they may for leſs than they coſt; but if you have no occaſion for them, they muſt be dear to you. Remember what poor Richard ſays, "Buy what thou haſt no need of, and ere long thou ſhalt ſell thy neceſſaries." And again, "At a great pennyworth pauſe awhile." He means, that perhaps the cheapneſs is apparent only, and not real; or the bargain, by ſtraitening thee in thy buſineſs, may do thee more harm than good. For in another place he ſays, "Many have been ruined by buying good pennyworths." Again, "It is fooliſh to lay out money in a purchaſe of repentance;" and yet this folly is practiſed every day at auctions, for want of minding the Almanack. Many a one, for the ſake of finery on the back, have gone with a hungry belly, and half ſtarved their families; "Silks and ſattins, ſcarlet and velvets, put out the kitchin fire." Theſe are not the neceſſaries of life; they can ſcarcely be called the conveniencies, and yet, only becauſe they look pretty, how many want to have them? By theſe, and other extravagancies, the genteel are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of thoſe whom they formerly deſpiſed, but who, through induſtry and frugality, have maintained their ſtanding; in which caſe it appears plainly, that "A Ploughman on his legs is higher than a Gentleman on his knees." Perhaps they have had a ſmall eſtate left them, which they knew not the getting of; they think "It is day, and will never be night;" that a little to be ſpent out of ſo much is not worth minding; but always taking out of the meal-tub, and never putting in, ſoon comes to the bottom; and then, "When the well is dry, they know the worth of the water." But this they might have known before, if they had taken his advice: "If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow ſome; for he that goes a borrowing goes a ſorrowing;" and, indeed, ſo does he that lends to ſuch people, when he goes to get it in again.—Poor Dick farther adviſes, and ſays,

'Fond pride of dreſs is ſure a very curſe;
'Ere fancy you conſult, conſult your
'purſe.'

And again, "Pride is as loud a beggar as Want, and a great deal more ſaucy." When you have bought one fine thing, you muſt buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but poor Dick ſays, "It is eaſier to ſuppreſs

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the firſt deſire, than to ſatisfy all that follow it." And it is as truly folly for the poor to ape the rich, as the frog to ſwell, in order to equal the ox.

'Veſſels large may venture more,
'But little boats ſhould keep near
'ſhore.'

It is, however, a folly ſoon puniſhed; for "Pride that dines on vanity, ſups on contempt; Pride breakfaſted with plenty, dined with poverty, and ſupped with infamy." And, after all, of what uſe is this pride of appearance for which ſo much is riſqued, ſo much is ſuffered? It cannot promote health, nor eaſe pain; it makes no increaſe of merit in the perſon, it creates envy, it haſtens misfortune.

But what madneſs muſt it be to run in debt for theſe ſuperfluities! We are offered, by the terms of this ſale, ſix months credit; and that, perhaps, has induced ſome of us to attend it, becauſe we cannot ſpare the ready money, and hope now to be fine without it. But ah! think what you do when you run in debt; you give to another power over your liberty. If you cannot pay at the time, you will be aſhamed to ſee your creditor; you will be in fear when you ſpeak to him; you will make poor pitiful ſneaking excuſes, and, by degrees, come to loſe your veracity, and ſink into baſe downright lying, for, "The ſecond vice is lying, the firſt is running in debt." And again, to the ſame purpoſe, "Lying rides upon Debt's back." Whereas a free-born Engliſhman ought not to be aſhamed nor afraid to ſee or ſpeak to any man living. But poverty often deprives a man of all ſpirit and virtue. "It is hard for an empty bag to ſtand upright." What would you think of that Prince, or of that Government, who ſhould iſſue an edict forbidding you to dreſs like a Gentleman or a Gentlewoman, on pain of impriſonment or ſervitude? Would you not ſay that you were free, have a right to dreſs as you pleaſe, and that ſuch an edict would be a breach of your privileges, and ſuch a Government tyrannical? And yet you are about to put yourſelf under that tyranny, when you run in debt for ſuch dreſs! Your creditor has authority, at his pleaſure, to deprive you of your liberty, by confining you in goal for life, or by ſelling you for a ſervant, if you ſhould not be able to pay him. When you have got your bargain, you may, perhaps, think little of payment; but "Creditors have better memories than Debtors; Creditors are a ſuperſtitious ſect, great obſervers of ſet days and times." The day comes round before you are aware, and the demand is made before you are prepared to ſatisfy it; or if you bear your debt in mind, the term, which at firſt ſeemed ſo long, will, as it leſſens, appear extremely ſhort: Time will ſeem to have added wings to his heels as well as his ſhoulders. "Thoſe have a ſhort Lent, who owe money to be paid at Eaſter." At preſent, perhaps, you may think yourſelves in thriving circumſtances, and that you can bear a little extravagance without injury; but,

'For age and want ſave while you
'may;
'No morning ſun laſts a whole day.'

Gain may be temporary and uncertain, but ever, while you live, expence is conſtant and certain; and "It is eaſier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel." So 'rather go to bed ſupperleſs than riſe in debt:

'Get what you can, and what you
'get hold,
'It is the ſtone that will turn all your
'lead into gold.'

And when you have got the Philoſopher's ſtone, ſure you will no longer complain of bad times, or the difficulty of paying taxes.

This doctrine, my friends, is reaſon and wiſdom: But, after all, do not depend too much upon your own induſtry, and frugality, and prudence, though excellent things, for they may all be blaſted, without the bleſſing of Heaven; and therefore aſk that bleſſing humbly, and be not uncharitable to thoſe that at preſent ſeem to want it, but comfort and help them. Remember, Job ſuffered, and was afterwards proſperous.

And now to conclude, "Experience keeps a dear ſchool, but fools will learn in no other, and ſcarce in that; for, it is true, we may give advice, but we cannot give conduct:" However, remember this, "They that will not be counſelled, cannot be helped;" and farther, "That if you will not hear reaſon, ſhe will ſurely tap your kunckles."

Thus the old Gentleman ended his harangue. The people heard it, and approved the doctrine, and immediately practiſed the contrary, juſt as if it had been a common ſermon; for the Auction opened, and they began to buy extravagantly.—I found the good man had thoroughly ſtudied my Almanacks, and digeſted all I had dropped on thoſe topics

topics during the courſe of twenty-five years. The frequent mention he made of me muſt have tired any one elſe, but my vanity was wonderfully delighted with it, though I was conſcious that not a tenth part of the wiſdom was my own which he aſcribed to me, but rather the gleanings that I had made of the ſenſe of all ages and nations: However, I reſolved to be the better for the echo of it, and, though I had firſt determined to buy ſtuff for a new coat, I went away reſolved to wear my old one a little longer. Reader, if thou wilt do the ſame, thy profit will be as great as mine. I am, as ever, thine to ſerve thee, RICHARD SAUNDERS.

Mr. URBAN,

M. Maribaud, a French writer, having lately publiſhed a treatiſe, entitled *The Syſtem of Nature*, in which he undertakes to explode the notion of a future ſtate; and an anſwer to his opinions having appeared, written by M. de Voltaire, ſome of the ſentiments contained in it cannot fail of being agreeable to your readers. I am Yours, &c.

"If I reaſon as a natural philoſopher, ſays the Author, every thing appears to me incomprehenſible without a God. The word *nature* is to me a mere word; but an intelligent agent fully accounts for the little I am capable of knowing. Upon the ſuppoſition that there is a God, I conceive ſomething; without him I conceive nothing; without a God I can have no idea of order; without a God it appears to me abſolutely impoſſible that things ſhould be ordered and diſpoſed as they are.

"You attribute to matter alone the power of gravitation, the power of communicating motion, &c. but this is only ſuppoſition inſtead of demonſtration. You ſeem to me to be guilty of what you ſo juſtly blame in divines, viz. ſetting out with begging the queſtion.

"You combat the opinion of that great metaphyſician, Dr. Samuel Clarke, and think that matter, which is eternal, ſtands in no need of a mover. Now to me it appears abſolutely incomprehenſible, that matter, of itſelf, ſhould perform motions eternally regular, and produce generations of animals conſtantly reſembling each other.

"I allow you have the better of the doctor, when he ſays that ſpace is the *ſenſorium* of the deity, that God penetrates matter, &c. The doctor wanted to be too knowing. You may be in the right, likewiſe, in regard to ſome of the divine attributes, which the doctor rather ſuppoſes than proves; but when theſe branches are lopped off, the tree ſtill remains: There ſtill remains a firſt mover, powerful, intelligent, and who cannot poſſibly be malevolent.

"You reject the chimerical innate ideas of Des Cartes; I reject them too: You don't even ſpare the great Newton: I allow with you, that Newton was not ſo good a metaphyſician as he was a geometrician; but if his definition of God is obſcure, it is not contradictory. There appears to me, however, a manifeſt contradiction in ſuppoſing a maſs of matter regularly moved without a mover; beſtowing intelligence upon itſelf in man, and witholding it in a ſtone; eſtabliſhing relations and connections through the whole of its works without any end or deſign; labouring blindly with the moſt ſublime induſtry. In a word, you combat what is obſcure in the writings of Newton and Clarke, but you dare not attack what is clear.

"As to the common difficulties---why ſuch a quantity of evil, why ſo many monſters, &c? Were there a thouſand times as many, I can never give up this point, *the heavens declare the glory of God.* All the efforts of your genius will never prove that there is no God: And all that you have proved is, that divines have ſometimes reaſoned wretchedly. You have pointed out great *difficulties*, but the ſyſtem of *a blind nature* is big with *abſurdities.*

"You are obliged to allow that there are great marks of order through the whole of nature; and you tell us, that this vaſt combination was neceſſary. I believe, with you, that it was. Contingency appears to me a contraction, as well as chance. It was neceſſary that the univerſe ſhould exiſt, ſince it does exiſt. Uſeleſs and abſurd, in this caſe, are the ſame. What are we to conclude from all this? Nothing, in my opinion, but that it was as neceſſary that the Supreme Being ſhould produce ſuch wonderful things, as it was neceſſary that he ſhould exiſt. He could not have produced them without intelligence and power; now this is what you call *nature*, and what I call *God.* Why will not you allow me to adore this great, intelligent, and powerful Being, who has given me life and reaſon? permit me to add,---beware of ingratitude, you, on whom he has beſtowed ſo much genius; for, ſurely, you did not beſtow it on yourſelf.

"But under this Supreme Being, we

are,

are, almoſt all of us, wretched and injuſt.---This is but too true: we ſuffer ourſelves, and we make others ſuffer; ſuch is the lot of humanity.---From the days of Job down to the preſent time, a very large portion of mankind have curſed their own exiſtence: we ſtand in conſtant need, therefore, of conſolation and hope, and your philoſophy deprives us of both.---Philoſophy, you tell us, furniſhes no proofs of happineſs in a future ſtate; ſuppoſing it does not, you have no demonſtration of the contrary. There is nothing in the idea of a future ſtate that is contrary to reaſon, tho' reaſon alone does not prove that there is one. But has not the belief of ſuch a ſtate a vaſt advantage over the diſbelief of it? the one is uſeful to mankind, the other prejudicial; the latter may encourage a Nero, the other may check and reſtrain him.

" In that ſtate of doubt and uncertainty in which we both are, I ſhall not, in order to extricate you, endeavour to perſuade you to go to Mecca, and kiſs the black ſtone, turn fanatic in order to obtain the favour of the Supreme Being, &c. &c. I ſhall only ſay, perſiſt in cultivating virtue, in being beneficent, in looking upon every ſpecies of ſuperſtition with abhorrence and pity; but join with me in adoring that deſign which is apparent in all the works of nature, and, conſequently, the author of that deſign, the great original and final cauſe of all; join with me in hoping that that principle within us, which reaſons concerning the great eternal Being, may be rendered happy by him in a future ſtate. There is no contradiction in this; you can never prove that it is impoſſible, any more than I can prove, mathematically, that there will be ſuch a ſtate. In metaphyſics we only reaſon upon probabilities. *Nous nageons tous dans une mer dont nous n'avons jamais vu le rivage. Malheur à ceux qui ſe battent en nageant. Abordera qui pourra; mais celui qui me crie, vous nagez en vain, il n'y a point de port, me décourage, et meôte toutes mes forces.*

" You are afraid, leſt by adoring God, we ſhould ſoon become ſuperſtitious and fanatical; but is there no reaſon to fear, leſt, by denying his exiſtence, we ſhould become ſlaves to the moſt furious paſſions, and commit the moſt atrocious crimes? between theſe two extremes, is there no juſt, no due medium? where ſhall we reſt in ſafety between theſe two dangerous rocks? I will tell you, God, and in wiſe laws.

" If we ſuppoſe, ſay you, any connections and relations between man, and the ſupreme incomprehenſible Being, we muſt erect altars to him, make him preſents, &c. if we can form no conceptions of ſuch a Being, we muſt have recourſe to prieſts, &c. And, pray, where is the mighty harm of aſſembling, in the time of harveſt, to thank God for the bread he beſtows upon us! who talks of making preſents to the deity; the very idea is ridiculous. But what harm is there in employing a citizen, who ſhall be called prieſt, to offer up thankſgivings to God, in the name of his fellow-citizens, provided this prieſt be neither a Gregory the VIIth, an Alexander the VIth, a Le Tellier, or a W————n. --- *Ces cas ſont rares. L'état du ſacerdoce eſt un frein qui force à la bienſeance.*

" A fooliſh prieſt excites contempt; a wicked one inſpires horror; but a benevolent, gentle, pious, charitable, tolerating prieſt, and free from ſuperſtition, is a character intitled to eſteem and reſpect. But you are afraid of abuſes; ſo am I. Let us unite in order to prevent them, but let us not condemn a profeſſion when it is uſeful to ſociety, and when the deſign of it is not perverted by fanaticiſm and wicked fraud.

" I have one thing to ſay to you, and it is of ſome importance. I am perſuaded that you are in a great error; but I am perſuaded likewiſe that your error proceeds from no badneſs of heart. You would have all men virtuous, even without a God. This philoſophical diſpute will be only between you and a few philoſophers in Europe; the reſt of the world will hear nothing of it. The vulgar give themſelves no trouble about the writings of us philoſophers. Should any divine be deſirous of perſecuting you, he would ſhew the malevolence and wickedneſs of his heart; he would ſhew his ignorance and folly too, which would only ſerve to confirm you in your opinions, and increaſe the number of Atheiſts.

You are in an error; but the Greeks did not perſecute Epicurus, nor the Romans Lucretius. You are in an error; but we muſt reſpect your genius and your virtue, while we refute your opinions with all our might.

" The beſt homage, in my opinion, that can be paid to God, is to defend his cauſe without paſſion; and the moſt unworthy view that can be given of his character, is to repreſent it as furious and

and vindictive. He is the truth itself; truth void of passion. He therefore is the disciple of God, who defends the truth with gentleness of spirit, and with a firm and steady mind.

"I agree with you that fanaticism is a monster, a thousand times more dangerous than philosophic atheism. Spinosa never committed a single crime. Chatel and Ravaillac, both fanatics, assassinated Henry the Fourth.

"The closet Atheist is almost always a peaceable philosopher; the Fanatic is always turbulent; but a Court Atheist, an Atheist upon the Throne, may prove a scourge to human kind. The misfortune is, that closet Atheists make Court Atheists. It is Chiron educating Achilles, and feeding him with lion's marrow. This Achilles shall one day drag Hector's body round the walls of Troy, and sacrifice twelve innocent captives to his vengeance.

"God preserve us from an abominable priest, who shall dip his impious hands in the blood of his prince, or, at the age of seventy, shall sign the ridiculous excommunication of a King of France, &c. &c. But God preserve us likewise from an angry and barbarous Tyrant, who, not believing in God, is a god to himself; who renders himself unworthy of his exalted station, by trampling upon the sacred duties of it; who sacrifices his friends, his relations, and his subjects to his anger and ambition, without any remorse. Both these tygers, the one shorn, and the other crowned, are equally formidable; and how are they to be checked or restrained?

"If the idea of a God, to whom our souls may be re-united, has formed a Titus, a Trajan, an Antoninus, and a Marcus Aurelius, such examples are sufficient for my cause; and the cause I plead is that of all mankind."

As the opinion of the Judges in the cause of the *Chamberlain* of *London* against *Allen Evans*, Esq; is now affirmed by the H—— of L——, the matter is of two much importance to need any apology for the length of Lord *Mansfield*'s speech before that august assembly.

My Lords,

AS I made the motion for taking the opinion of the learned Judges, and proposed the question your lordships have been pleased to put to them; it may be expected, that I should make some further motion, in consequence of the opinions they have delivered.

In moving for the opinion of the Judges, I had two views: The first was, that the House might have the benefit of their assistance, in forming a right judgment in this cause now before us, upon this writ of error. The next was, that the question being fully discussed, the grounds of our judgment, together with their exceptions, limitations, and restrictions, might be clearly and certainly known, as a rule to be followed hereafter, in all future cases of the like nature: and this determined me as to the manner of wording the question, "How far the Defendant might, in the present case, be allowed to plead his disability in bar of the action brought against him?"

The question, thus worded, shews the point upon which your Lordships thought this cause turned; and the answer necessarily fixes a criterion, under what circumstances and by what persons such a disability may be pleaded, as an exemption from the penalty inflicted by this bye-law, upon those who decline taking upon them the office of Sheriff.

In every view in which I have been able to consider this matter, I think this action cannot be supported.

If they rely on the Corporation Act; by the literal and express provision of that Act, no person can be elected, who hath not within a year taken the sacrament in the Church of England; the Defendant hath not taken the sacrament within a year: he is not therefore elected. Here they fail.

If they ground it on the general design of the legislature in passing the Corporation Act, the design was to exclude Dissenters from office, and disable them from serving. For in those times, when a spirit of intolerance prevailed, and severe measures were pursued, the Dissenters were reputed and treated as persons ill-affected and dangerous to the Government: the Defendant therefore, a Dissenter, and in the eye of this law a person dangerous and ill-affected, is excluded from office, and disabled from serving. Here they fail.

If they ground the action on their own bye-law; since that bye law was professedly made to procure fit and able persons to serve the office, and the Defendant is not fit and able, being expressly disabled by Statute Law. Here too they fail.

If they ground it on his disability being owing to a neglect of taking the sacrament at church, when he ought to have done it; the Toleration-Act having freed the Dissenters from all obligation to take the sacrament at church, the Defendant is guilty of no neglect, no criminal neglect. Here therefore, they fail.

These points, my Lords, will appear clear and plain.

The Corporation-Act, pleaded by the Defendant as rendering him uneligible to this office, and incapable of taking it upon him, was most certainly intended by the legislature to prohibit the persons therein described

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ed being elected to any corporation-offices, and to disable them from taking such offices upon them. The Act had two parts: First, it appointed a commission for turning out all that were at that time in office, who would not comply with what was required as the condition of their continuance therein, and even gave a power to turn them out though they should comply: and then it further enacted, that from the termination of that commission no person hereafter who had not taken the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, within one year preceding the time or such election, should be placed, chosen, or elected, into any office of or belonging to the government of any corporation: and this was done, as it was expressly declared in the preamble to the Act, in order to perpetuate the succession in corporations in the hands of persons well affected to the government in church and state.

It was not their design, as hath been said, * "to bring such persons into corporations, by inducing them to take the sacrament in the Church of England;" the legislature did not mean to tempt persons who were ill-affected to the government, occasionally to conform: it was not, I say, their design to bring them in; they could not trust them, lest they should use the power of their offices to distress and annoy the state. And the reason is alledged in the Act itself: it was because there were "evil spirits amongst them;" and they were afraid of evil spirits, and determined to keep them out: and, therefore, they put it out of the power of electors to choose such persons, and out of their power to serve; and accordingly prescribed a mark or character, laid down a description, whereby they should be known and distinguished by their conduct previous to such election, instead of appointing a condition of their serving the office, resulting from their future conduct, or some consequent action to be performed by them: They declared such persons incapable of being chosen, as had not taken the sacrament in the church within a year before such election; and without this mark of their affection to the church, they could not be in office, and there could be no election.

But as the law then stood, no man could have pleaded this disability, resulting from the Corporation-Act, in bar of such an action as is now brought against the Defendant; because this disability was owing to what was then in the eye of the law a crime; every man being required by the canon-law, received and confirmed by statute-law, to take the sacrament in the church at least once a year: the law would not permit a man to say, that he had not taken the sacrament in the Church of England; and he could not be allowed to plead it in bar of any action brought against him.

But the case is quite altered since the Act of Toleration: it is now no crime for a man, who is within the description of that Act, to say he is a Dissenter; nor is it any crime for him not to take the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England: nay, the crime is, if he does it contrary to the dictates of his conscience.

If it is a crime not to take the sacrament at church, it must be a crime by some Law; which must be either Common or Statute-Law, the Canon-Law, inforcing, it depending wholly upon the Statute-Law. Now the Statute-Law is repealed, as to persons capable of pleading that they are so and so qualified; and, therefore, the Canon-Law is repealed with regard to those persons. If it is a crime by Common Law, it must be so either by usage or principle. There is no usage or custom, independent of positive law, which makes Nonconformity a crime. The eternal principles of Natural Religion are part of the Common-Law; the essential principles of Revealed Religion are part of the Common-Law; so that any person reviling, subverting, or ridiculing them, may be prosecuted at Common Law. But it cannot be shewn from the principles of Natural or Revealed Religion, that, independent of positive law, temporal punishments ought to be inflicted for mere opinions with respect to particular modes of worship.

Persecution for a sincere, tho' erroneous conscience, is not to be deduced from reason or the fitness of things; it can only stand upon positive law.

It hath been said, † that "the Toleration-Act only amounts to an exemption of Protestant Dissenters from the penalties of certain laws therein particularly mentioned and to nothing more; that if it had been intended to bear, and to have any operation upon the Corporation-Act, the Corporation Act ought to have been mentioned therein and there ought to have been some enacting clause, exempting Dissenters from prosecution in consequence of this Act, and enabling them to plead their not having received the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, in bar of such action." But this is much too limited and narrow a conception of the Toleration Act which amounts consequentially to a great deal more than this; and it hath consequentially an influence and operation upon the Corporation Act in particular. The Toleration-Act renders that which was illegal before, now legal; the Dissenters way of worship is permitted and allowed by this Act; is not only exempted from punishment, but rendered innocent and lawful: it is established, it is put under the protection, and is not merely under the connivance of the law. In case those who are appointed by law to register Dissenting places of worship, refuse on any pretence to do it, we must, upon application, send a mandamus to compel them.

Now there cannot be a plainer position than that the law protects nothing, in the

* *By Mr. Baron Perrot.*

† *Mr. Baron Perrot.*

very reſpect in which it is in the eye of the law, at the ſame time, a crime. Diſſenters, within the deſcription of the Toleration-Act, are reſtored to a legal conſideration and capacity; and an hundred conſequences will from thence follow, which are not mentioned in the Act. For inſtance, previous to the Toleration Act, it was unlawful to deviſe any legacy for the ſupport of Diſſenting Congregations, or for the benefit of Diſſenting Miniſters; for the law knew no ſuch aſſemblies, and no ſuch perſons; and ſuch a deviſe was abſolutely void, being left to what the law called ſuperſtitious purpoſes. But will it be ſaid in any Court in England, that ſuch a deviſe is not a good and valid one now? And yet there is nothing ſaid of this in the Toleration-Act. By that Act the Diſſenters are freed, not only from the pains and penalties of the laws therein particularly ſpecified, but from all eccleſiaſtical cenſures, and from all penalty and puniſhment whatſoever on account of their Nonconformity; which is allowed and protected by this Act, and is therefore in the eye of the law no longer a crime. Now, if the Defendant may ſay he is a Diſſenter; if the law doth not ſtop his mouth; if he may declare, that he hath not taken the ſacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, without being conſidered as criminal; if, I ſay, his mouth is not ſtopped by the law, he may then plead his not having taken the ſacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, in bar of this action. It is ſuch a diſability as doth not leave him liable to any action, or to any penalty or puniſhment whatſoever.

It is indeed ſaid * to be "a maxim in law, that a man ſhall not be allowed to diſable himſelf." But when this maxim is applied to the preſent caſe, it is laid down in too large a ſenſe; I ſay, when it is extended to comprehend a legal diſability, it is taken in too great a latitude. What! ſhall not a man be allowed to plead, that he is not fit and able? Theſe words are inſerted in the bye-law, as the ground of making it; and in the Plaintiff's declaration, as the ground of his action againſt the Defendant. It is alledged, that the Defendant was fit and able, and that he refuſed to ſerve, not having a reaſonable excuſe. It is certain, and it is hereby in effect admitted, that if he is not fit and able, and that if he hath a reaſonable excuſe, he may plead it in bar of this action. Surely he might plead, that he was not worth fifteen thouſand pounds, provided that was really the caſe, as a circumſtance that would render him not fit and able. And if the law allows him to ſay, that he hath not taken the ſacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, being within the deſcription of the Toleration-Act, he may plead that likewiſe, to ſhew that he is not fit and able: it is a reaſonable, it is a lawful excuſe.

My Lords, the meaning of this maxim, "That a man ſhall not diſable himſelf," is ſolely this, That a man ſhall not diſable himſelf by his own wilful crime: and ſuch a diſability the law will not allow him to plead. If a man contracts to ſell an eſtate to any perſon upon certain terms at ſuch a time, and in the mean time he ſells it to another, he ſhall not be allowed to ſay, Sir, I cannot fulfil my contract; it is out of my power; I have ſold my eſtate to another. Such a plea would be no bar to an action, becauſe the act of his ſelling it to another is the very breach of contract. So likewiſe a man, who hath promiſed marriage to one lady, and afterwards marries another, cannot plead in bar of a proſecution from the firſt lady, that he is already married; becauſe his marrying the ſecond lady is the very breach of promiſe to the firſt. A man ſhall not be allowed to plead, that he was drunk, in bar of a criminal proſecution, tho', perhaps, he was at the time as incapable of the exerciſe of reaſon, as if he had been inſane; becauſe his drunkeneſs was itſelf a crime, he ſhall not be allowed to excuſe one crime by another. The Roman ſoldier, who cut off his thumbs, was not allowed to plead his diſability for the ſervice, to procure his diſmiſſion with impunity; becauſe his incapacity was deſignedly brought on him by his own wilful fault. And I am glad to obſerve ſo good an agreement among the Judges upon this point, who have ſtated it with great preciſion and clearneſs.

When it was ſaid † therefore, that "a man cannot plead his crime, in excuſe for not doing what he is by law required to do," it only amounts to this, That he cannot plead in excuſe what, when pleaded, is no excuſe; but there is not in this the ſhadow of an objection to his pleading what is an excuſe, pleading a legal diſqualification. If he is nominated to be a juſtice of peace, he may ſay, I cannot be a juſtice of peace, for I have not an hundred pounds a year. In like manner a Diſſenter may plead, I have not qualified, and I cannot qualify; and am not obliged to qualify; and you have no right to fine me for not ſerving.

It hath been ſaid ‡, that "the King hath a right to the ſervice of all his ſubjects." And this aſſertion is very true, provided it be properly qualified; for ſurely, againſt the operation of this general right in particular caſes, a man may plead a natural or civil diſability. May not a man plead, that he was upon the high ſeas? May not idiocy or lunacy be pleaded? which are natural diſabilities: or a judgment of a court of law? and much more, a judgment of Parliament? which are civil diſabilities.

It hath been ſaid § to be "a maxim, that

* *Mr. Baron Perrot.*

† *Mr. Baron Perrot.* ‡ *Mr. Baron Perrot.*
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no man can plead his being a lunatic, to avoid a deed executed, or excuſe an act done, at that time; becauſe, it is ſaid, if he was a lunatic, he could not remember any action he did during the period of his inſanity." And this was a doctrine formerly laid down by ſome Judges; but I am glad to find, that of late it hath been generally exploded; for the reaſon aſſigned for it is, in my opinion, wholly inſufficient to ſupport it; becauſe, though he could not remember what paſſed during his inſanity, yet he might juſtly ſay, If he ever executed ſuch a deed, or did ſuch an action, it muſt have been during his confinement or lunacy, for he did not do it either before or ſince that time.

As to the caſe, in which a man's plea of inſanity was actually ſet aſide, it was nothing more than this: It was when they pleaded *ore tenus*; the man pleaded, that he was at the time out of his ſenſes. It was replied, How do you know that you was out of your ſenſes? No man that is ſo, knows himſelf to be ſo. And accordingly his plea was, upon this quibble, ſet aſide; not becauſe it was not a valid one, if he was out of his ſenſes, but becauſe they concluded he was not out of his ſenſes. If he had alledged, that he was at that time confined, being apprehended to be out of his ſenſes, no advantage could have been taken of his manner of expreſſing himſelf; and his plea muſt have been allowed to be good.

As to Larwood's caſe, he was not allowed the benefit of the Toleration-Act, becauſe he did not plead it. If he had inſiſted on his right to the benefit of it in his plea, the judgment muſt have been different. His inſerting it in his replication was not allowed, not becauſe it was not an allegation that would have excuſed him, if it had been originally taken notice of in his plea; but becauſe its being only mentioned afterwards, was a departure from his plea.

In the caſe of the Mayor of Guildford, the Toleration-Act was pleaded, the plea was allowed good, the diſability being eſteemed a lawful one, and the judgment was right.

And here the defendant hath likewiſe inſiſted on his right to the benefit of the Toleration-Act in his plea; he ſaith, he is *bona fide* a Diſſenter, within the deſcription of the Toleration Act; that he hath taken the oaths, and ſubſcribed the declaration required by that Act, to ſhew that he is not a Popiſh Recuſant; that he hath never received the ſacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, and that he cannot in conſcience do it; and that for more than fifty years paſt he hath not been preſent at church at the celebration of the eſtabliſhed worſhip; but hath conſtantly received the ſacrament, and attended divine ſervice among the Proteſtant Diſſenters. And theſe facts are not denied by the Plaintiff; though they might eaſily have been traverſed, and it was incumbent upon them to have done it, if they had not known they ſhould certainly fail in it. There can be no doubt therefore that the Defendant is a Diſſenter, an honeſt, conſcientious Diſſenter; and no conſcientious Diſſenter can take the ſacrament at church; the Defendant ſaith, he cannot do it, and he is not obliged to do it. And as this is the caſe, as the law allows him to ſay this, as it hath not ſtopped his mouth, the plea which he makes is a lawful plea, his diſability being through no crime or fault of his own: I ſay, he is diſabled by Act of Parliament, without the concurrence or intervention of any fault or crime of his own; and therefore he may plead this diſability in bar of the preſent action.

The caſe of "Atheiſts and Infidels,"* is out of the preſent queſtion; they come not within the deſcription of the Toleration-Act. And this is the ſole point to be enquired into, in all caſes of the like nature with that of the Defendant, who here pleads the Toleration-Act. Is the man, *bona fide*, a Diſſenter within the deſcription of that Act? If not, he cannot plead his diſability, in conſequence of his not having taken the ſacrament in the Church of England: If he is, he may lawfully and with effect plead it, in bar of ſuch an action. And the queſtion on which this diſtinction is grounded, muſt be tried by a Jury.

It hath been ſaid †, that "this being a matter between God and a man's own conſcience, it cannot come under the cognizance of a Jury." But certainly it may; and though God alone is the abſolute judge of a man's religious profeſſion, and of his conſcience, yet there are ſome marks even of ſincerity; among which there is none more certain than conſiſtency. Surely a man's ſincerity may be judged of by overt-acts: It is a juſt and excellent maxim, which will hold good in this as in all other caſes, "By their fruits ye ſhall know them." Do they —I do not ſay go to meeting now and then —but do they frequent the meeting-houſe? Do they join generally and ſtatedly in divine worſhip with Diſſenting congregations? Whether they do or not, may be aſcertained by their neighbours, and by thoſe who frequent the ſame places of worſhip. In caſes a man hath occaſionally conformed for the ſake of places of truſt and profit; in that caſe, I imagine, a Jury would not heſitate in their verdict. If a man then alledges he is a Diſſenter, and claims the protection and the advantage of the Toleration Act, a Jury may juſtly find, that he is not a Diſſenter within the deſcription of the Toleration-Act ſo far as to render his diſability a lawful one: If he takes the ſacrament for his intereſt, the Jury may fairly conclude, that his ſcruple of conſcience is a falſe pretence when ſet up to avoid a burthen.

The Defendant in the preſent cau

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* *Object* by *Mr. Baron Perrot.* † *Mr. Baron Perrot.*

plead

pleads, that he is a Dissenter within the description of the Toleration-Act; that he hath not taken the sacrament in the Church of England, within one year preceding the time of his supposed election, nor ever in his whole life; and that he cannot in conscience do it.

Conscience is not controulable by human laws, nor amenable to human tribunals. Persecution, or attempts to force conscience, will never produce conviction, and are only calculated to make hypocrites, or—martyrs.

My Lords, there never was a single instance from the Saxon times down to our own, in which a man was ever punished for erroneous opinions concerning rites or modes of worship, but upon some positive law. The common law of England, which is only common reason or usage, knows of no prosecution for mere opinions; for Atheism, Blasphemy, and reviling the Christian Religion, there have been instances of persons prosecuted and punished upon the common law; but bare Nonconformity is no sin by the common law: and all positive laws inflicting any pains or penalties for Nonconformity to the established rites and modes, are repealed by the Act of Toleration; and Dissenters are thereby exempted from all ecclesiastical censures.

What bloodshed and confusion have been occasioned from the reign of Henry the Fourth, when the first penal statutes were enacted, down to the Revolution in this kingdom, by laws made to force conscience. There is nothing certainly more unreasonable, more inconsistent with the rights of human nature, more contrary to the spirit and precepts of the Christian Religion, more iniquitous and unjust, more impolitic than Persecution. It is against Natural Religion, Revealed Religion, and sound Policy.

Sad experience, and a large mind, taught that great man the President de Thou, this doctrine: Let any man read the many admirable things, which, though a Papist, he hath dared to advance upon the subject, in the dedication of his history to Harry the Fourth of France (which I never read without rapture); and he will be fully convinced, not only how cruel, but how impolitic, it is to persecute for religious opinions. I am sorry, that of late, his countrymen have begun to open their eyes, see their error, and adopt his sentiments: I should not have broke my heart (I hope I may say so without breach of Christian charity); if France had continued to cherish the Jesuits, and to persecute the Huguenots. There was no occasion to revoke the Edict of Nantz; the Jesuits needed only to have advised a plan similar to what is contended for in the present case: Make a law to render them incapable of office; make another, to punish them for not serving. If they accept, punish them (for it is admitted on all hands, that the Defendant, in the cause before your Lordships, is prosecutable for taking the office upon him). If they accept, punish them; if they refuse, punish them; if they say, yes, punish them; if they say, no, punish them. My Lords, this is a most exquisite dilemma, from which there is no escaping; it is a trap a man cannot get out of; it is as bad persecution as that of Procrustes. If they are too short, stretch them; if they are too long lop them. Small would have been their consolation, to have been gravely told, The Edict of Nantz is kept inviolable; you have the full benefit of that Act of Toleration, you may take the sacrament in your own way with impunity; you are not compelled to go to Mass. Was this case but told in the city of London as of a proceeding in France, how would they exclaim against the Jesuitical distinction! and yet, in truth, it comes from themselves, the Jesuits never thought of it; when they meant to persecute, their Act of Toleration, the Edict of Nantz, was repealed.

This bye-law, by which the Dissenters are to be reduced to this wretched dilemma, is a bye-law of the city, a local corporation, contrary to an Act of Parliament, which is the law of the land; a modern bye-law, of very modern date, made long since the Corporation-Act, long since the Toleration-Act, in the face of them; for they knew these laws were in being. It was made in some year of the reign of the late King; I forget which; but it was made about the time of *building the Mansion house*. Now, if it could be supposed the City have a power of making such a bye-law, it would entirely subvert the Toleration-Act, the design of which was to exempt the Dissenters from all penalties; for by such a bye law they have it in their power to make every Dissenter pay a fine of six hundred pounds, or any sum they please; for it amounts to that.

The professed design of making this bye-law, was to get fit and able persons to serve the office; and the Plaintiff sets forth in his declaration, that if the Dissenters are excluded, they shall want fit and able persons to serve the office. But were I to deliver my own suspicion, it would be, that they did not so much wish for their services, as for their fines. Dissenters have been appointed to this office, one who was blind, another who was bed-ridden; not, I suppose, on account of their being fit and able to serve the office: No, they were disabled, both by nature and by law.

We had a case lately in the Courts below, of a person chosen Mayor of a Corporation, while he was beyond the seas with his Majesty's troops in America; and they knew him to be so. Did they want him to serve the office? No, it was impossible. But they had a mind to continue the former Mayor a year longer, and to have a pretence for setting aside him who was now chosen, on all future occasions, as having been elected before.

In the cause before your Lordships, the Defendant

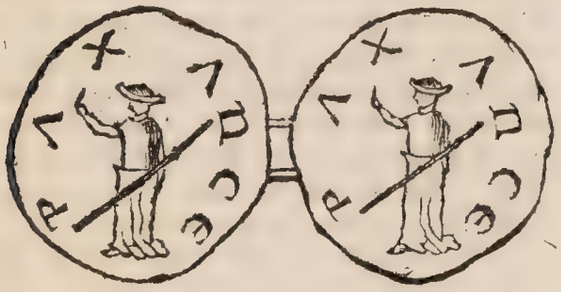
Defendant was, by law, incapable at the time of his pretended election; and it is my firm perſuaſion, that he was choſen becauſe he was incapable. If he had been capable, he had not been choſen; for they did not want him to ſerve the office. They choſe him, becauſe, without a breach of the law, and an uſurpation on the Crown, he could not ſerve the office. They choſe him, that he might fall under the penalty of their bye-law, made to ſerve a particular purpoſe; in oppoſition to which, and to avoid the fine thereby impoſed, he hath pleaded a legal diſability grounded on two Acts of Parliament. As I am of opinion, that his plea is good, I conclude with moving your Lordſhips.

That the Judgment be affirmed.

The Judgment was immediately affirmed, *nemine contradicente*; and the entry in the Journal is in the following words:

Die Mercurii 4 Februarii 1771.

It is ordered and adjudged by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, that the judgment given by the Commiſſioners, delegates appointed to hear the errors in a judgment given in the Sheriff's Court, London, and affirmed by the Court of Huſtings, reverſing the Judgment of the Sheriff's Court and Court of Huſtings, be, and the ſame is hereby affirmed; and that the Record be remitted.



Mr. URBAN,

I Have lately met with a Roman coin, the ſize, figure, and letters, I have herewith given you; but what makes it, in my opinion, worthy of notice, is, the figure and letters are on one ſide of it, a baſs relief, and on the other ſide the ſame figure and letters are excavated. The firſt letter, I call P, is not very intelligible, the others are. If you think this account worthy of a place in your Magazine, it is at your ſervice, and, if any of your correſpondents are not ſatisfied with my deſcription, and have any curioſity to ſee it, the writer of this letter will oblige them, if they'll give themſelves the trouble to ſend him proper directions in your Magazine, for he would be glad to ſee a good account of it. I am, Sir, Your's, B. H.

ANECDOTE.

From a Manuſcript of Sir James Ware.

QUEEN Mary having dealt ſeverely with the proteſtants in England, about the latter end of her reign, ſigned a commiſſion for to take the ſame courſe with them in Ireland; and to execute the ſame with greater force, ſhe nominates Dr. Cole one of the Commiſſioners. This Doctor coming with the commiſſion to Cheſter, on his journey, the Mayor of that city, hearing that her Majeſty was ſending a Meſſenger into Ireland, and he being a Churchman, waited on the Doctor, who, in diſcourſe with the Mayor, taketh out of a cloak-bag a leather box, ſaying unto him, "Here is a commiſſion that ſhall laſh the heretics in Ireland," calling the Proteſtants by that name. The good woman of the houſe, being well affected to the proteſtant religion, and alſo having a brother, named John Edmonds, of the ſame, then a Citizen in Dublin, was much troubled at the Doctor's words, but watching her convenient time, while the Mayor took his leave, and the Doctor complimented him down the ſtairs, ſhe opened the box, takes the commiſſion out, and places in lieu thereof a ſheet of paper, with a pack of cards wrapped up therein, the Knave of Clubs being placed uppermoſt. The Doctor coming up to his chamber, ſuſpecting nothing of what had been done, put up the box as formerly. The next day going to the water-ſide, wind and weather ſerving him, he ſails towards Ireland, and landed on the 7th of October, 1558, at Dublin; then coming to the Caſtle, the Lord Fitz-Walter, being Lord Deputy, ſent for him, to come before him and the Privy Council, who coming in, after he had made a ſpeech, relating upon what account he came over, he preſents the box unto the Lord Deputy, who cauſing it to be opened, that the Secretary might read the commiſſion, there was nothing ſave a pack of cards, with the Knave of Clubs uppermoſt, which not only ſtartled the Lord Deputy and Council, but the Doctor, who aſſured him, he had a commiſſion, but knew not how it was gone: Then the Lord Deputy ma e anſwer, "Let us have another commiſſion, and we will ſhuffle the cards in the mean while." The Doctor, being troubled in his mind, went away, and returned into England, and coming to the Court, obtained another commiſſion; but ſtaying for a wind on the water-ſide, news came to him that the Queen was dead.

dead. And thus God preſerved the Proteſtants of Ireland.—*See Cox's Hibernia Anglicana, or Hiſtory of Ireland. Vol.* 2.

Queen Elizabeth was ſo delighted with this ſtory, which was related to her by Lord Fitz-Walter on his return to England, that ſhe ſent for Elizabeth Edmonds, whoſe huſband's name was Matterſhead, and gave her a penſion of 40l. during her life.—*Harleian Miſ.*

Critical Remarks on ſome Paſſages of Voltaire, *continued from vol.* xl. *p.*558.

WE have juſt ſeen Mr. de Voltaire's learned critics, repreſenting the puniſhment of the worſhippers of the golden calf, as no leſs exceſſive in its rigour, than impracticable in its execution; and the better to prove both, adding at once, in contradiction to the words of the text and the teſtimony of the beſt verſions, 20,000 men to the 3000 who periſhed on that occaſion.

With the ſame ſpirit of candour and impartiality, they again declaim on the 24,000, maſſacred on account of the Moabitiſh women, and of the worſhip of Baal-peor. If we believe theſe writers, the friends of truth, thoſe 24,000 *men were ſo horribly treated, to expiate the fault of one only, and for a fault, which, after all, was not ſo great a crime.* Two propoſitions, from whence they infer that this fact is incredible, and that the account given of it in the Pentateuch, could not be by Moſes.

We will now examine them; and by what follows, it will appear what degree of credit is due to theſe critics, and their followers, even when they ſpeak with the utmoſt confidence.

Tindal, Collins, &c. who cannot conceive that Moſes ſhould have doomed 23,000 *Iſraelites to death, for having worſhipped the golden calf, have the ſame difficulties concerning thoſe* 24,000 *others maſſacred* * *by his order, to expiate the fault of one only, ſurprized with a Moabiteſs*†.

To the ſame difficulties we oppoſe the ſame anſwers. See them, p. 412. if we miſtake not, they will be ſatisfactory.

They add, that thoſe 24,000 men were maſſacred *to expiate the fault of one only.* The aſſertion is new; to be certain whether it be true, let us conſult the book of Numbers, where the fact is related.

And Iſrael abode in Shittim, and the people began to commit whoredom with the daughters of Moab. And they called the people unto the ſacrifice of their Gods: and the people did eat, and bowed down to their Gods. And Iſrael joined himſelf unto Baal-peor: and the anger of the Lord was kindled againſt Iſrael. And the Lord ſaid unto Moſes, take all the heads of the people, and hang them up before the Lord, againſt the ſun, that the fierce anger of the Lord may be turned away from Iſrael. And Moſes ſaid unto the Judges of Iſrael, ſlay ye every one his man that were joined unto Baal-peor. And behold, one of the children of Iſrael came and brought unto his brethren a Midianitiſh woman, in the ſight of Moſes, and in the ſight of all the congregation of the children of Iſrael, who were weeping before the door of the Tabernacle of the congregation. And when Phinehas the ſon of Eleazar, the ſon of Aaron the Prieſt, ſaw it, he roſe up from amongſt the congregation, and took a javelin in his hand: And he went after the man of Iſrael into the tent, and thruſt both of them through, the man of Iſrael, and the woman through her belly: ſo the plague was ſtayed from the children of Iſrael, &c.‡

Is it in this paſſage that M. de V's. writers have found, that thoſe 24,000 Iſraelites were innocent? It appears on the contrary, that they are here expreſsly declared guilty; that, ſeduced by thoſe ſtrange women, they abandoned themſelves to an impure commerce with them, of which idolatry was ſoon the dreadful conſequence; that by that double crime they provoked the Lord, and drew down on themſelves the ſentence of condemnation: in ſhort, that the order to puniſh them was given before

* Is this expreſſion exact? does it imply any formality of juſtice? though it appears by the text, that many of the guilty were condemned by the judges, and executed by their order; and according to able interpreters, moſt of thoſe 24,000 men were cut off by a ſcourge with which God puniſhed them, and which ceaſed at the death of Zimri; which ſeems to intimate a peſtilence rather than a *maſſacre.*

† Coſbi was the name of this woman; ſhe was a Midianiteſs, not a Moabiteſs, and the daughter of one of the Kings of the country. This is a ſlight miſtake, which M. de V. has taken care to correct in another edition; where he ſpares his writers this ſmall error, he might have ſpared them many more.

‡ The above is copied from the Engliſh Verſion, which here differs in no material inſtance from M. de Voltaire's Vulgate.

Zimri

Zimri went in to the Midianitiſh woman. If they had been maſſacred to expiate that fault, would the maſſacre have been ordered before the fault was committed? Their death, therefore, was the puniſhment of their own crimes, and not *the expiation of the fault of one only.*

In the opinion of theſe writers, if Zimri, and thoſe 24,000 Iſraelites, were not innocent, at leaſt they were not very culpable. *We ſee ſo many Jewiſh Kings, and eſpecially Solomon, eſpouſe ſtrange women with impunity, that thoſe critics cannot admit, that the alliance with a Moabitiſh woman, was ſo great a crime.*

Thus the exceſſes of thoſe Hebrews with the women of Moab and of Midian, the impure worſhip of Baal-peor, which was the conſequence of it; the inſolent debauchery of Zimri going into the Midianitiſh woman, in contempt of the law, of the lawgiver, and of all the people aſſembled, who, proſtrate and weeping at the doors of the Tabernacle, endeavoured to ſoften the Lord and to appeaſe his anger, all thoſe prevarications, impiety, libertiniſm, rebellion againſt public authority, are reduced by theſe writers to *an alliance with a Moabitiſh woman.*

So many Jewiſh Kings eſpouſed ſtrange women with impunity. Well! what concluſion can thence be drawn in favour of thoſe Hebrew furnicators and adulterers? Is the eſpouſing a wife, and abandoning themſelves to proſtitutes, one and the ſame thing?

So many Kings? Why are they not named? The number is not ſo great as thoſe writers ſeem to imagine. Few of thoſe ſtrange women, who were idolators and perſevered in idolatry, entered into the families of the Jewiſh Kings, without carrying thither with them diſorder and misfortunes. And when M. de V's critics quote Solomon, they in all appearance reckon as nothing the weakening of his authority in his old age, the revolts of his ſubjects, and the kingdom of Iſrael wreſted for ever from his ſon and his poſterity.

But even allowing that ſome of their Kings eſpouſed with impunity idolatrous women, does an action ceaſe to be criminal, becauſe it is not always puniſhed in a ſtriking manner? What crimes might not be juſtified by that manner of reaſoning?

To the examples of theſe Jewiſh Kings, which prove nothing, theſe writers add, that of Boaz, which prove ſtill leſs. Let us ſee what turn they give it.

Ruth, ſay they, *was a Moabiteſs tho' her family was originally of Bethlehem. The S. S. always ſtyle her Ruth the Moabiteſs. Nevertheleſs, ſhe went and placed herſelf in the bed of Boaz, by her mother's advice: ſhe afterwards married him, and was the grandmother of David.*

Yes, *Ruth was a Moabiteſs:* but the S. S. which *always ſtyle her Ruth the Moabiteſs*, by no means ſay, *that her family was originally of Bethlehem.* It was not her family; it was her huſband's.

Nevertheleſs, by her mother's advice, &c. M. de V. means her mother-in-law; for Ruth was not the daughter, but the daughter-in-law of Naomi. When he tranſcribed the arguments of theſe writers, ſurely he might have corrected theſe ſmall miſtakes.

She went and placed herſelf in the bed of Boaz. Not in it, but at the foot: this difference, which M. de V. may think trivial, may ſeem to others worthy of being remarked.

The advice of Naomi, and the conduct of Ruth, have, no doubt, been thought by theſe ſages, a ſcene which in their hands might be made amuſing; and to this, more than any thing elſe, we owe the miſplaced quotation of the hiſtory of Boaz. This ſcene indeed is not agreeable to our modern cuſtoms; but on the whole, is it ſo ludicrous, as theſe writers ſuppoſe?

To determine this, let us recollect that Naomi, when ſhe gave this advice to her daughter-in-law, knew the probity of her old relation, the virtue of the young widow, and her juſt pretenſions to the hand, and to the large eſtates of Boaz. Above all, let us not forget that Ruth did not live in the eighteenth Century, or in the ſtreet of St. Honore, *(or Drury Lane)* but at a time, and in a country, where there was no occaſion for three publications of bans to render a marriage lawful; where the conſent of parties, eſpecially in ſuch a caſe as this, was ſufficient, without its being preceded by any public ceremony; in ſhort, where a widow without children, had a right to require her huſband's neareſt relation to marry her, to carry him in caſe of refuſal, before the judges, to draw off his ſhoes there, and to ſend him back barefooted, after having ſpit in his face, in the preſence of the elders. All this premiſed, can the hiſtory of Ruth afford matter

ter for laughter to any but ſome ignorant libertines?

Boaz, afterwards married her, &c. Not to mention, that Boaz might think himſelf excuſed from the law, which forbid the marrying ſtrange women, by that which commanded the neareſt relation to marry the widow of a kinſman who died childleſs; Ruth had quitted the religion of her country, to embrace that of the Hebrews. Now the law, which forbade the intermarrying with ſtrange women, extended only to thoſe who remaining attached to the worſhip of idols, might perſuade their huſbands to it: this is the opinion of the Jewiſh Rabbins. Boaz therefore by marrying Ruth, did not act contrary to the law. What reſemblance is there between the conduct of this old man, and the idolatry, the adulteries, &c. of the 24,000 men whom M. de V's critics would juſtify?

Rahab, they add, *was not only a foreigner, but alſo a common woman. The Vulgate gives her no other appellation than that of Meretrix. However, ſhe married Salmon, a Prince of Judah.* Notwithſtanding the title of *Meretrix*, which the Vulgate gives to Rahab, many learned Chriſtians have maintained that ſhe was not a common woman; nor does the Latin word, any more than the Hebrew, to which it anſwers, neceſſarily convey that idea. Be that as it may, Rahab was converted: ſhe had quitted the worſhip of idols, and adored the God of Iſrael *. So ſhe was no longer included in the prohibition.

No more was Bathſheba. M. de V's writers pretend that ſhe was a foreigner. She might be ſo, though the Scriptures do not mention it: they only inform us, that her huſband was a Hittite. But the Hittites were then, perhaps, only ſome Hebrews, ſettled in the country of Heth: at leaſt, Uriah, though a Hittite, ſerved in the armies of David; he worſhipped the God of his Prince, and Bathſheba likewiſe obeyed the law of Iſrael.

If you go back ſtill higher, proceed theſe critics, *the Patriarch Judah married a Canaanitiſh woman... His ſons, had for wife Tamar, of the race of Aram. This woman, with whom Judah committed inceſt, without knowing it, was not of the race of Iſrael.*

By going back ſo high, we may go back to a time when the law, which forbade the intermarrying with ſtrange women, was not yet in being. Even ſuppoſing that it exiſted at the time of the Patriarch Judah, all that could be inferred from thence would be, that that Patriarch committed a grievous fault in infringing it. But becauſe Judah, his ſons, Solomon, &c. were guilty, does it from thence follow that thoſe 24,000 men were innocent?

HUETIANA, *continued from p.* 12.

CXXI.

The difference between the learned and ignorant.

THE mind of man is ſo framed, that with all his ſtudy, with all his labour, he can obtain only a partial and very imperfect knowledge of things; and he cannot even poſſeſs this knowledge with an entire certainty, but confuſedly, and mixed with obſcurity and doubt: ſo that it may more juſtly be termed ignorance than ſcience. This being well underſtood, we ſee clearly, that he whom we call learned, is truly ignorant; and that the pre eminence of this learned man above him whom we call ignorant, is ſo ſmall, that it ſcarce makes any diſtinction between them. I compare the ignorant and learned, to two men placed in the midſt of an immenſe plain, one of whom is ſitting, and the other ſtanding. He who is ſitting, ſees only the objects about him to a very ſmall diſtance. He who is ſtanding, ſees a little farther.—But the little which he ſees farther, bears ſo ſmall a proportion to the reſt of the vaſt plain, which he does not, and cannot ſee, and ſo much leſs to the reſt of the earth, that it will not admit of any compariſon, and ought indeed to be eſteemed as nothing. There is the ſame proportion between the knowledge of the ignorant, compared with that of the learned, as there is between the proſpect of the ſitting man, compared with the proſpect of him who ſtands; that is to ſay, they are almoſt alike, and deſerve the ſame name. On the other hand, there is the ſame diſproportion between the knowledge of the learned man, compared with the boundleſs expanſe of what he neither knows, nor can know, as there is between finite and infinite.

CXXII.

Man is a part of a whole, and not a whole.

Moſt of the irregularities of mankind, are owing to every man's conſidering him-

* *Was not Rahab*, ſays St. James, *juſtified by works when ſhe had received the meſſengers, and had ſent them out another way?*

Gent. Mag. Feb. 1771.

himſelf as a whole, tho' he is only a part of the whole. From whence it happens that he conſiders things only with regard to himſelf, and only ſeeks or ſhuns them, *but* as he thinks them uſeful or noxious to him. Every thing elſe is indifferent to him, as being detached from him and his whole, and not being intereſted in it. In this he groſsly deceives himſelf; he is not a whole; he is a ſmall part of a great whole; and he depends on an infinite number of parts of this great whole. This whole is a great chain, compoſed of an infinity of links joined together, and depending on one another; and this chain owes all its motion and operation to the general concourſe of all the links, none of which can have any particular action without receiving it from the neighbouring links, or communicating it to them. Man, on the ſide of nature, is dependent on Heaven, the elements, and the parents who produced him. On the ſide of the preſervation of life, he is dependent on other men, on other animals, and on the ſame elements. On the ſide of morality, and of the conduct of life, he is dependent on the civil ſociety to which he is united, and to which he ought to accommodate himſelf; acting in concert with other men, and living with them as he would have them live with him. As ſoon as man forſakes theſe engagements, and ſhuts himſelf up in himſelf, he falls into diſorder by giving himſelf up to ſelf-love, which is the ſource of all vices. But when he is convinced of his error, and conſiders himſelf as a part of a great whole, he ſees that he ought to obey the order, and accommodate himſelf to the œconomy of it; that he has no more right to this whole, than this whole, and all the parts which compoſe it, have to him; and that if each of theſe parts became a whole, a diſarrangement and total ſubverſion of this whole would enſue; none of theſe parts contributing any more to the union and preſervation of the others. So in the animal body, if the feet ſhould ceaſe to ſupport it, pretending to be made for themſelves, and not for the reſt of the body; and if the eye ſhould ceaſe to guide, the hands to aſſiſt, and the belly to nouriſh it, the machine would ſoon fall to ruin.

CXXIII.

Whether it be true, as Scaliger has affirmed, that a great genius cannot be a great mathematician.

I was much ſurpriſed, on reading Scaliger, to find in him theſe words: "*I thought Clavius* * *had been ſomething. He truſts in mathematics, but he knows nothing elſe. He is a German, dull and patient; ſuch as mathematicians ought to be. A bright genius cannot be a great mathematician.*" This made me recollect what I had read in Diogenes Laertius, concerning Hipponitus the geometrician, who had been preceptor to the philoſopher Arceſilas. This man, though a good mathematician, was booriſh and heavy, and his diſciple Arceſilas often laughed at the dulneſs of his genius, ſaying, that geometry had entered into his body by the mouth, while he gaped, which he frequently did. However, I cannot ſubſcribe to this maxim of Scaliger, propoſed in ſuch general terms, that a great and fine genius, cannot be a great mathematician, that is to ſay, a great geometer. For it muſt be allowed that Pythogoras, Plato, and ſo many others, who were excellent geometers, were alſo excellent geniuſes, and of the firſt rank. But to ſpeak more correctly, theſe were great and fine geniuſes of their kind, for there are great geniuſes of very different kinds. The geometrical genius requires much phlegm, moderation, attention, and circumſpection. But this phlegm, ought not to be heavy and frigid, it ſhould be warmed and animated by a quick, regular, and compoſed fire. A genius that is ardent, impetuous, preſumptuous, fond of itſelf, fruitful in conceptions, a genius that leaps, capers, and curvets, and ſometimes takes wing, is not fit for geometry, which never walks but in a ſtately pace, and always purſues the ſame tract, without going aſide, either to the right hand or to the left, and without loſing the object in view, or giving any ſcope to its genius: it checks the licence of imagination, and ſubjects it to the ſtrict law of principles, and receives nothing that proceeds from it, till it has undergone the rigorous examination of right reaſon. Not that the imagination muſt be barren, and remain untilled in the uſe of geometry, but its fruitfulneſs muſt be moderated, and its ſuperfluities retrenched. All therefore that forms theſe brilliant ge-

* A German Jeſuit, born at Bamberg, was conſidered as the Euclid of his Age. In 1581, and 2, he was employed by Pope Gregory XIII, in reforming the Roman Kalendar. He died at Rome in 1612. His works were collected and publiſhed in five vols.

niuſes,

niuſes, who by way of privilege, have the title given them of *beaux eſprits*. I mean, copiouſneſs, variety, freedom, readineſs, vivacity, all theſe are directly oppoſite to geometrical operations, which are ſimple, ſlow, dry, forced, and neceſſary. The geometer may be a fine genius, and be endowed with its talents; but he ought not to employ them, when he deals in geometry. He has on the contrary this advantage over ordinary *beaux eſprits*, that he remains maſter of his genius, and knows how to make it yield and ſubmit to the imperious laws of geometry; which theſe common *beaux eſprits* could not do. Beſides, when Scaliger maintained this propoſition, and treated Clavius with ſo much indignity, his ſelf-intereſt, much rather than his reaſon, made him argue thus. He recollected his Cyclometrics, where he thought he had demonſtrated the ſquaring of the circle, for which he was very diſagreeably taken to taſk, and detected in a flagrant fallacy by one of the loweſt rank of geometers. And with regard to Clavius, beſides the partiality of religion, which made him hate him, he had ſtill ſome rancour in his heart, on account of Clavius's having the preference given him for the reformation of the Kalendar. Scaliger was wrong, in ſaying, that he knew nothing but his Euclid, and that he had written nothing good but upon Euclid. Clavius has treated with great exactneſs, order, and clearneſs, all parts of the mathematics. Though his genius was not brilliant nor inventive, it was clear and ſolid.

CXXIV.

The difference between a great and a common genius.

I do not call that a great genius, which having confined itſelf in the bounds of a ſingle ſcience, has exhauſted, and fully comprehends it. This ſucceſs is the effect of labour and of habit, rather than of largeneſs of ſoul. A common genius, by meditating perpetually on the ſame ſubject, will at length penetrate it, *non vi, ſed ſæpe cadendo*, as a drop of water pierces the ſtone, not by its force, but by continually falling. Clavius, whom I have mentioned in the foregoing article, was perhaps a genius of this kind: by a long perſeverance in ſtudy, and continual meditation, he had acquired a profound knowledge of the mathematics. But I call that a great genius, which finds it has ſtrength and capacity to comprehend and maſter whatever ſubject it undertakes. This can ariſe only from a vaſt compaſs of thought, a noble elevation, a reſolution, proof againſt difficulties, and an indefatigable vivacity. When ſuch a genius confines itſelf within the limits of a ſingle ſcience, it goes much greater lengths, and penetrates far deeper into it, than the other. I judge by the manner in which Archimedes has treated the mathematics, and by the things which he invented and executed, that he had a ſuperior genius, capable alſo of other ſciences. But it rarely happens that ſuch a capacious mind can confine itſelf in the narrow bounds of one ſcience: It will enter on many, and may ſucceed in ſome; but being divided by various objects, its application to each in particular, will be leſs, and will not be attended with any great ſucceſs.

CXXV.

The reaſon that every one is ſatisfied with his genius.

Martial, *lib.* 8. *epig.* 18. ſays, *qui velit ingenio cedere, rarus erit.* For my part, I would rather ſay, *nullus erit.* If any one has held a different language, and has in appearance yielded to another the glory of genius, his conſcience diſavowed his words, he inwardly wiſhed not to be believed, and he would have been pleaſed to have been contradicted. This ſentiment is eſſential to us, and it has its origin in the nature of the genius. We know the genius only by the genius, and we know its extent only by its extent. The ſize of our arm is proportionable to the ſize of our body. A large man will graſp a large tree, which a little man cannot. We know with what ſubtlety Pythogoras diſcovered the ſtature of Hercules; for having meaſured the courſe of Piſa, over which they ran at the Olympic games, and which Hercules had fixed at the meaſure of ſix hundred of his feet; and having compared it with the common courſe of Greece, which the other Greeks had fixed at the length of 600 of their feet; he found this much ſhorter than that of Piſa. From thence Pythogoras concluded, that the ſame difference of ſize, which appeared between the Olympic furlong, and the common furlong, muſt have exiſted between the foot of Hercules, and the foot of other men. And this difference in the ſize of their feet being known to him, he ſoon diſcovered by a neceſſary conſequence, that of whole bodies, which is generally proportional to that of their feet. If the meaſure of geniuſes, and of their motions,

tions, fell under the cognizance of the ſenſes, like thoſe of bodies, we might determine and compare their proportions; but we know by their operations, which are proportional to them, what is their ſize, their extent and their force. This is obſerved in animals, which act by their inſtinct, and which ſhow by the variety of their actions, the various degrees of their intelligence, within whoſe bounds every ſpecies confines itſelf, without ſcarce ever going farther. We ſee in the actions of a dog, in his docility, fidelity, and diſcernment, an underſtanding greatly ſuperior to that of a bull and a horſe; and theſe are much ſuperior to inſects and oyſters. We diſcover in the education of children, the progreſs of their genius, following the progreſs of their age, by their ſucceſſive improvement, and the capacity which they acquire by precepts and inſtruction. We diſcover in the vivacity and impetuoſity of youth, and in the conſtancy and ſteadineſs of manhood, the extreme abundance of ſpirits of the one, and the juſt and regular fertility of the other. And laſtly, we diſcover the relaxation and enfeebling of the genius of the old, by the dulneſs and ſlowneſs of their conceptions, and the languor of their reaſoning. From hence it follows, that the knowledge and operation of the genius being in proportion to the genius, if that be great, it may have great lights, and great knowledge; and if it be ſmall, it can know nothing, beyond that which is proportioned to its ſmallneſs. And, conſequently, when the genius becomes its own object, and would know itſelf, if it be great, its comprehenſion will be great; and it may know its object, how great ſoever it be, by a knowledge which will be proportioned to it; and if it be ſmall, it may know itſelf and nothing farther; and its capacity being ſmall, it will be totally occupied with its ſmall object. From whence it follows, that the knowledge which the genius has of itſelf, whether it be great or ſmall, is great or ſmall in proportion; and that its capacity and comprehenſion, whatever it be, will be totally filled with it, and neither knowing nor ſeeking any thing farther, it will be ſatisfied with it. Every one therefore, is contented with his genius, becauſe he knows not his own genius, but in proportion to the genius which he has.

CXXVI.

Dread of thunder.

The dread which men have of thunder, ſeems juſtified by that of the brute creation:

Fugêre feræ, et mortalia corda
Per gentes humilis ſtravit pavor.
Georg. 1. 330.

Heſiod, from whom Virgil borrowed this remark, ſays, ſtill more expreſſly, *lib.* 2. *verſ.* 527, that all animals, and even thoſe that are the moſt ſavage, fly at the ſound of thunder. It ſeems, however, that to cure one ſelf of this dread, the following argument may be uſed; viz. fear ought to be proportioned to the evil apprehended: but the evil which thunder does, is ſo inconſiderable, that there is ſcarce any little fever which does not kill more perſons in one ſummer at Paris, than thunder kills throughout the whole kingdom in fifty years. But this reaſoning, tho' it appears ſolid and convincing, is nevertheleſs fallacious. The danger which the fever occaſions in the ſpace of a ſummer, is divided and equally diffuſed over all the parts of that ſpace; whereas, that of the thunder is collected, as it were, into a point, or ſingle inſtant; and the danger to which we are liable in that ſingle inſtant, is incomparably greater than the danger of the fever in every inſtant of that ſpace. A wall which threatens deſtruction, has never killed any body ſince it was built, and it is certain that it will fall one day or other, in whatever manner that may happen. But when it is near falling, all the miſchief it may do by falling, being collected in an inſtant, it is that ſingle inſtant which muſt be conſidered, and not all the time which has paſſed ſince it was built, and while it ſtood.

[*To be continued.*]

ERRATA. In the medium of Births, &c. at Canterbury, vol. XL. p. 565.

The total of births ſhould be 281, of marriage 89.—Line 13, of the remarks, the parentheſis ſhould be omitted.—Line 16, *for* exceed, *read* nearly equal to.—Line 17, *after* which, *inſert* in a large city.—Pape 566, line 21, *for* 1514, *read* 1754.—Line 47, *after* city, *inſert* whereas.—Line 51, *for* burials *read* births.—52, *for* 5 *read* 12.

☞ *To our Correſpondents.*—We are obliged to our friend Y, for his information, but muſt remind him, that we deſpiſe the mean artifices of our competitors; his requeſt ſhall be complied with.—*Philo-Weſtonenſis's* Verſes are too incorrect.—ΗΑΑΑΕΣ will be attended to.—L. M. Alex.s, a Paſtoral; and the Memoirs ſigned Z, will find a place in our next.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for *March* 1770.

March 1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N W freſh	29 7½	43	moiſt and cloudy, ſun out a little about noon.
2	S little	29 7½	46	a bright ſoft day.
3	S S W freſh	29 7½	48	a heavy moiſt day.
4	W S W ditto	29 5	50	very wet morning, fair afternoon.
5	N N E ditto	29 4½	47	hazy, miſling morning, evening, mid-day bright.
6	N W little	29 6	42	a very bright fine day.
7	N freſh	29 5	42	dull and heavy in general, bright about noon.
8	N E ditto	29 5	39	heavy, churliſh day, with ſeveral falls of ſleet.
9	Ditto	29 3	38	a very black, churliſh day.
10	Ditto	29 1½	43	Ditto.
11	N E to S W freſh	29 1½	44	very wet till noon, fair afternoon.
12	S little	29 2	45	bright morning, wet afternoon.
13	S E freſh	29 2	47	a very wet day.
14	N E ditto	29 4½	47	an exceeding dark, black day.
15	E N E ſtrong	29 6	42	froſt night and day, ſnow, ſunſhine at intervals.
16	N E freſh	29 6	39	very hard froſt, bright and clear.
17	Ditto	29 4½	37	froſt continues, falls of ſnow, cutting wind.
18	N N W freſh	29 4	35	hard froſt, ſome ſnow at times, very cold.
19	N E ditto	29 4½	35	Ditto.
20	N N E ditto	29 6	36	Ditto.
21	N N E freſh	29 6½	36	very hard, black froſt, exceeding ſharp wind.
22	Ditto	29 6	36	froſt continues, but brighter.
23	Ditto	29 6½	36	Ditto, a great deal of ſnow.
24	Ditto	29 8	37	Ditto, a very bright day.
25	W N W freſh	29 7	38	Ditto, ſeveral ſhowers, ſleet, rain in the day.
26	N N W ditto	29 6	38	Ditto, very dull and heavy.
27	N N E ditto	29 5	40	Ditto, ſleet, ſnow, and hail at times.
28	Ditto	29 9	37	Ditto, a very bright day.
29	N N E little	29 7	36	Ditto, foggy morning, bright afternoon.
30	S ditto	29 6	40	froſt gone, a moiſt day, with rain at times.
31	S freſh	29 5½	45	moiſt day, with rain at times, froſt in the country.

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3. *An Enquiry into the Nature, Riſe, and Progreſs of the Fevers moſt common in London, as they have ſucceeded each other in the different Seaſons for the laſt twenty Years, with ſome Obſervations on the beſt Method of treating them*; *by* William Grant, M. D.

IT is impoſſible to give a better account of this intereſting work, than is contained in the following extracts from the author's introduction.

That there is no curing diſeaſes by art, ſays our author, without firſt knowing how they are to be cured by nature, was the obſervation of an ancient phyſician of great eminence, who ſuperintended my medical education; and by this exiom, all my ſtudies and my practice have been regulated. The author proceeds to arrange diſeaſes into different claſſes, with reſpect to the cauſes, that produce them; and then remarks, that thoſe which are produced by the regular change of ſeaſons, not merely by the temperament of the air, but by the tranſition from one temperament to another, ſeem not to have been conſidered with the attention which they deſerved. They have, indeed, ſays he, been conſidered ſeparately, but not *in their connection with the ſeaſons*, not as ſucceeding each other in a regular order every year, either ſimple or complicated with other diſeaſes.

To ſupply this defect, is the intent of Dr. Grant, in the work now before us, and its importance will appear from every page of his work.

He obſerves, that our epidemics do not follow in a regular ſucceſſion, becauſe we have wet weather and dry weather in all ſeaſons; and have, in all ſeaſons, winds from every quarter. He obſerves, alſo, that the oppoſite effects of cold and heat, are not always in proportion to the degree of heat or cold operating at the time: ſo that cold ſucceeding

ceeding heat, as in the beginning of winter, braces more than if the heat had not ſucceeded: ſo that he, who ſhall diligently compare the fevers of September with thoſe of March, will find them extremely different, though the length of the day is the ſame, and though the temperament of the air, the damps, and rains ſhould be little different; when they differ they muſt alſo be taken into the account. "But (ſays the doctor) if we cannot foretell the duration of each ſucceſſive conſtitution or diſpoſition to particular diſeaſes; we know, that every *ſummer* produces a diſpoſition to the fevers which we call *putrid*, and that nature carries them off by the bowels, the ſkin, and the kidnies; that this diſpoſition, or conſtitution, ends in the *dyſenteric fever* of Sydenham, which naturally goes off, partly by the ſkin and kidnies, but chiefly by the bowels: we know, that about the time of the *autumnal equinox*, nature ſeems diſpoſed to determine the morbid lentor chiefly towards the bowels, to be either evacuated at once by a *cholera morbus*, or in frequent, but ſmall evacuations, which conſtitute the *autumnal flux*; or by evacuations every ſecond or third day, as in Sydenham's *new fever*: and theſe determinations of nature diſtinguiſh what is called the *bilious conſtitution*, from the encreaſed ſecretion of the bile, and the colour of the evacuations, though the encreaſed ſecretion of the bile is the effect, and not the cauſe of the diſeaſe: this conſtitution terminates in an *eryſipelatous fever*, which differs in ſeveral particulars from the eryſipelas of the ſpring: this is ſucceeded by the *glutinoſa ſpontanea*, which ſeems to appear in two forms, the *peripneumonia notha* of Sydenham, and the *atra bilis*, or *morbus hypochondriacus cum materia*: this generally continues till the froſt ſets in, and is then ſucceeded by the true *inflammatory conſtitution*, which continues, more or leſs, according to the winds and weather, during the whole winter, and part of the ſpring; but in the ſpring it is complicated with epidemics peculiar to that ſeaſon, the *catarrhous fever*, ſpring *agues*, *fluxes*, *eryſipelas*, and *febris humoralis*, or *ſynochus non putris* of the ancients. This *diatheſis* continues in ſome degree till near the ſummer ſolſtice, when it gives place to the *ſynochus putris*. Now if it appears that ſucceſſive ſeaſons, invariably produce alterations in our bodies, which diſpoſe them to theſe different diſeaſes, which, as from a common cauſe, they affect many at the ſame time, are called epidemic, it will ſurely be allowed, that no man is properly qualified to practiſe phyſic, who does not know them at firſt ſight, and in every ſtage, whether ſimple or complicated with each other, or with any other diſeaſe, either acute or chronical; and that he, who preſumes to preſcribe for a fever, without knowing the reigning conſtitution, is a quack, and ſhould be driven as a peſt from civil ſociety. This influence of the ſeaſons, alſo demonſtrates the abſurdity of pretenſions to univerſal remedies, and the folly of hunting for ſpecifics, which may be given indiſcriminately at all ſeaſons, for diſeaſes that are nominally or apparently the ſame, without conſidering the difference of age, ſex, or conſtitution: it will alſo expoſe the danger of adopting any one ſyſtem, or deducing all diſeaſes of the ſame name from the ſame cauſe, and of following what is called a *routine* of practice, in the cure of the ſame diſeaſes, at what ſeaſon ſoever it may appear. This, indeed, I am afraid is an error very common, even among regular practitioners; and I ſhall therefore endeavour to detect it by an eaſy example. We know, by the great ſucceſs of inoculation, that the ſmall-pox is, in healthy people, a ſimple diſeaſe: the puſtules come out after a ſhort fever, maturate kindly, and go off without leaving any bad conſequence behind them, although no medicine is adminiſtered, nor great ſtrictneſs of regimen obſerved. But the ſmall-pox may be complicated with epidemics of any ſeaſon, and then medicine and regimen may be abſolutely neceſſary; but if they do not vary according to the nature of the epidemic, they will do more harm than good; ſo that he who has one fixed and invariable method of treating the ſmall-pox, will as often kill as cure. Suppoſe a perſon of a bilious habit, accuſtomed to large meals of animal food, and the free uſe of ſpiritous liquors, ſhould be ſeized with the ſmall-pox, in the ſeaſon when the bilious conſtitution is epidemic; heating medicines, warm air, and opium, would infallibly deſtroy him; and he would probably be recovered by the ſame purging, the ſame cold air and water, and the ſame acids and fruits which are required by the bilious fever when there is no ſmall-pox; cure the bilious fever, and the ſmall-pox will give very little trouble. But ſuppoſe

that

that a ſhort-necked, fat, breathleſs, bloated perſon, ſhould be ſeized with the ſmall-pox in the height of the conſtitution of the *peripneumonia notha*, and that the eruption ſhould appear on the fourth or fifth day without relieving the difficulty of breathing; would not this perſon require the ſame oxymells, ſquills, antimonials, and bliſters, as if no ſmall-pox was ſuperadded to the epidemic of the ſeaſon? and muſt not the expectoration be principally attended to in this caſe? Thirdly, let us ſuppoſe, that in the depth of winter, during a dry, cold, North-eaſt wind, a perſon is ſeized with a true pleuretic fever, and that the ſmall-pox appears ſoon afterwards; muſt not bleeding be repeated? muſt not all the patient's liquors be tepid? muſt not his apartment be moderately warm? and muſt you not, without regarding the ſmall-pox, attend wholly to the pleuriſy and inflammatory ſtate of the diſeaſe, and give ſalts and nitre inſtead of the bark? Laſtly, ſuppoſe the ſame ſmall-pox ſhould appear on a perſon labouring under a ſpring catarrhous fever, would not tepid liquors, ſoft pectorals, and mild anodines become neceſſary? and thus, perhaps, every month or ſix weeks thro' the year, may produce ſuch changes in the epidemic conſtitution, as make a different manner of treating the ſame diſeaſe abſolutely neceſſary to the recovery of health."

The following cautions, both to the phyſician and patient are too important to be omitted.

"Let the young phyſician, therefore, in the firſt place, make himſelf well acquainted with all the epidemic conſtitutions, let him carefully note the effect of cold and heat in each; the effect of dry cold and dry heat; the effect of wet, cold, and moiſt heat; and of the different winds diſtinct from theſe temparaments: let him then conſider the effect of each epidemic conſtitution, with all this variety of circumſtances, upon perſons of different temperaments and habits: for the ſame combination of circumſtances which in one perſon produces a pleuriſy, will only brace up another to the point of perfect health: regard muſt alſo be had to the patient's place of reſidence and manner of life; the indiſpoſition to which his family, country or profeſſion is moſt ſubject, and what effect the change of ſeaſons uſually produces upon him. By obſerving theſe rules, a man of patient induſtry and diligent attention, with no pretenſions to more than plain good ſenſe, will be able to diſtinguiſh the ſucceſſive epidemics of the year from each other, and will know whether they are ſingle or complicated with each other, or with diſeaſes that are common to all; he will conſequently have great advantages over others of the profeſſion, who have nothing to guide their judgment, but the preſent ſymptoms, and the imperfect account of a diſordered patient, or a ſilly nurſe, by which they may probably be ſo fatally miſled, as to order repeated bleedings in bilious caſes, and ſtrong vomits in thoſe that are inflammatory.

Theſe inſtructions, which are intended for the young phyſician, naturally lead me to a general caution of great importance to the patient. If it is true, that "there is no curing diſeaſes by art, "without firſt knowing in what man-"ner they would be cured by nature;" it is of infinite importance to trace nature in her courſe; yet in this metropolis it is too often impoſſible, becauſe ſhe is generally interrupted before the phyſician is called in: When a perſon is ſeized with an acute diſeaſe, ſome drug is adminiſtred as ſoon as it can poſſibly be prepared, and from that moment, the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe are ſo blended with the operations of the drug, that it is always difficult, and ſometimes impoſſible, to diſtinguiſh the one from the other: I would therefore, moſt earneſtly intreat the ſick to be patient, and the phyſician to be cautious; let no drug of any kind be taken without advice, and let none be adviſed till, from a ſpecific knowledge of the diſeaſe, there is an indubitable indication of cure.

As an illuſtration of the principles laid down in this introduction, our author, in the firſt place, gives an account of the ague, principally, becauſe it is common to all the ſeaſons of the year, and conſequently, is by turns, complicated with the epidemic conſtitution which predominates in each, and would continually have recurred with them. He then gives an account of each of the common fevers, in as few words as poſſible, in the ſame order as that in which they ſucceed each other in the courſe of the year; as this is a circle, ſays our author, it matters not with which we begin, for it is impoſſible to underſtand one, without comprehending all.

This article takes up more room than we uſually allot to a ſimple work, but the importance of the ſubject, and the maſterly manner in which it appears

to be treated, preclude all reaſons for a more general notice. X.

4 *The trial of John Almon, for ſelling Junius's letter to the King, in the London Muſæum, before Lord Mansfield,* Pr. 1s.

The greater part of this pamphlet, is nothing more than a republication of Junius's letter, converted into an information by the Attorney General. The trial conſiſts only of the examination of two witneſſes, who prove indubitably, that the London Muſæum was ſold in Almon's ſhop, by Almon's ſervant, and the Speech of Council on either ſide, with Lord Mansfield's charge to the Jury.

The Attorney General, having expatiated on the miſchievous tendency of the libel in queſtion, obſerved that the charge againſt the Defendant, conſiſted of two propoſitions; one, that the publication concerned the King, in his publick capacity, the great Officer employed in Government, and the Members of the Houſe of Commons; the other, that the Defendant publiſhed the writing; the proof of theſe two points, he ſaid, was all that was neceſſary for the ſupport of the proſecution; he proceeded to ſhew, that the expreſſions concerned the King and his Government, by ſuch remarks on the paper as muſt be obvious to every reader of common ſenſe, and concerning this part of the charge, there ſeemed to be no doubt on either ſide; it was alſo admitted by the Defendant's Council, that the pamphlet was ſold in Almon's ſhop, by Almon's ſervants; the ground on which Mr. Almon's defence was attempted, will appear by the following extracts from the Speech of Mr Serjeant Glynn.

Mr. Almon is ſingled out for a proſecution, as the *publiſher* of a paper, contained in a certain pamphlet, that comes out monthly, and is called the *Muſæum*—a paper, that hath ſingly appeared *in all* news papers, that have been publiſhed. The *original* publiſher well known, and avowing himſelf. If the proſecutor had thought proper to bring before you the *known* and *avowed* publiſher of this paper, the queſtion of the *guilt or innocence* of the paper, would have been material for your conſideration. As Mr. Almon is *now* circumſtanced, if the paper was *meritorious*, the *merit* could *not belong to him.* If, on the other hand, the paper is *criminal*, the *criminality* cannot be imputed *to him.* This offence has been deſcribed in the information, and repreſented afterward by Mr. Attorney-General, in the opening. Mr. Attorney-General has ſaid, that "it was publiſhed in the "malevolence of the publiſher's heart, "to vilify and aſperſe the King upon "the throne; that it was done with an "intention to excite ſedition and deſ-"truction in the kingdom, to divide "one part of his Majeſty's ſubjects a-"gainſt the other; and purſuing that "malevolent intention, that prompted "the author to excite diſaffection to the "King, has taken that odious and de-"teſtable part of exaſperating the King "againſt his ſubjects."—To whomſoever *that imputation* belongs, it is certainly the greateſt offence that a ſubject of this kingdom can poſſibly commit: whether that belongs to Mr. *Almon*, or to the *writer*, I muſt ſubmit to your conſideration.——But is the publication of this paper, to vilify and aſperſe the King? Was it the opinion of the drawers of the information that it was ſo? I am of opinion, from a ſingle omiſſion, that *that* was not the conſtruction the drawer of the information put upon it. I have always been led to obſerve, that the word *falſe* has been inſerted in theſe informations—every one of them.—— How happened it to be omitted *here?* If this conveyed perſonal reflection on the King, would not the drawer of the information have been prompted, for the honour of the King, to ſay, that it was *falſe?*—I do ſay it, that if there is a ſingle word derogatory to the perſonal honour and virtues of his Majeſty, it is falſe in the *higheſt degree.*—I ſay, they ſhould have ſaid it was ſo.—They cannot now, with decency, contend that the King is perſonally reflected on, becauſe they have not undertaken to falſify the matter of that.—But, let this imputation be what it will, Mr. Almon is not guilty of it: he is not the *publiſher.*——Mr. Almon is a bookſeller, lives, I believe, in Picadilly, and you find the charge againſt him is, the having this book in his ſhop. I ſhould really think, for the ſake of the honour of the laws, for the ſafety of every man, that is by no means proper evidence to convict a man upon: I have always thought, that to the *eſſence* of a *crime* belongs *intention.* I could never conceive that any man could be guilty who was not *criminal in his heart.* I have always underſtood too, that whatever is neceſſary to conſtitute an offence, is incumbent on the proſecutor to prove. —Gentlemen, is there the leaſt tittle of evi-

evidence before you to affect Mr. Almon? not only with a black malevolent intention, aſcribed to him in the information, but with any ill intention at all?—from any miſchief done, or to be done?—a paper contained in a miſcellaneous tract; found only at that ſhop.—Gentlemen, if Mr. Almon was to be convicted as an offender in the publication of this paper, I think we ſhould be ——what never will be allowed in this country, I hope, and, I believe, what in no civilized country ever was——that a man ſhould be innocent in his intentions, and at the ſame time *guilty*.—It ſeems to me to be the greateſt paradox, the greateſt ſoleciſm that ever was attempted to be proved.——Gentlemen, therefore in behalf of Mr. Almon, we now inſiſt upon it, that though the fact is, that this book was found in his ſhop, yet that Mr. Almon is in no ſenſe the publiſher nor criminal. Suppoſing for argument ſake, that you are convinced that this paper is *criminal*—Mr. Almon has, in the courſe of trade, publiſhed it; that it has been publiſhed at his ſhop; now, it does not appear that he had the *leaſt knowledge* of it.

Lord Mansfield gave his charge to the Jury in the following terms:

There are two grounds in this trial for your conſideration. The firſt is matter of fact, whether *he did publiſh it*. The ſecond is, whether the conſtruction put upon the paper by the information in thoſe words where there are daſhes, and not words at length, is the *true* conſtruction; *that is*, whether the application is to be made to the *King*, to the *adminiſtration of his government*, to his *miniſters*, to the Members of the Houſe of *Commons*, to England, Scotland, America, Ireland, as put upon it by the information; becauſe, after your verdict, the ſenſe ſo put upon it, will be taken to be *true* ſenſe: therefore, if you are of opinion, that that is materially the wrong ſenſe, it will be a reaſon for *not* convicting him upon *that ſenſe*.

In the firſt place, as to the *publication*, there is nothing more certain, more clear, nor more eſtabliſhed, than that the publication—a ſale at a man's ſhop—and a ſale *therein*, by his ſervant, is evidence, and not contradicted, and explained, is evidence to convict the *maſter of publication*; becauſe, whatever any man does by *another*, he does it *himſelf*. He is to take care of what he publiſhes; and, if what he publiſhes is *unlawful*, it is at his peril. If an author is at liberty to write, he writes at his *peril*, if he writes or publiſhes that which is contrary to law; and, with the intention or view, with which a man *writes* or *publiſhes*, that is in his own breaſt. It is impoſſible for any man to know what the views are, but from the *act itſelf*: if the act itſelf is ſuch, as infers, in point of law, a *bad view*, *then* the act itſelf proves the thing. And as to the terms *malicious*, *ſeditious*, and a great many other words that are drawn in theſe informations, they are all inferences of law, ariſing out of the fact, in caſe it be *illegal*. If it is a *legal* writing, and a man has publiſhed it, *notwithſtanding theſe epithets*, he is guilty in no ſhape at all. And Mr. Serjeant Glynn told you what was true in libels *formerly*: they had more epithets of that kind, and, among the reſt, they put in the word *falſe*; but he is miſtaken as to the time; it was left out many years ago; and the meaning of leaving this out is, that it is totally *immaterial* in point of proof, *true* or *falſe*: if it is *true*, there is, by the conſtitution, a legal method of proſecution, from the higheſt to the loweſt—every man for his offences. It has been left out, and many others of the ſame nature, a great many years ago, in proſecutions of *this* kind: but as to the two facts now before you. As to the publication, here are two witneſſes that ſwear to the fact: *Bibbins* ſwears, that being led by an advertiſement, that ſuch a pamphlet was publiſhed and ſold at the defendant's, in Piccadilly, he went there, aſked for it publicly; it was publicly expoſed to ſale, and ſold to him by a lad in the ſhop, who acted as a ſervant at the defendant's. There is another witneſs, *Crowder*, who likewiſe ſwears, that he aſked publicly for one, and that it was ſold him by the defendant's man: *thus it ſtands upon their evidence*. If there had been any artifice, or trick, of ſending a man privately into another man's ſhop, to ſell it, in order to trap him, if he has ſuch a thing; that is to be proved by the defendant. In this caſe, the defendant may call a ſervant of his to give evidence; but they have judged it wiſer and prudenter not to call him; therefore it reſts ſingly upon the evidence of the two witneſſes, with regard to the publication of this paper: if you believe theſe two witneſſes, you will be ſatisfied as to the fact; if you believe that what they have ſworn is falſe, and not true, you will *not be ſatisfied*.

As

As to the ſenſe put on the words by the information, you will exerciſe your own judgment: but this certainly, in point of law, is againſt the defendant; and, if you are alſo ſatisfied with the ſenſe put on the words by the information, you will find the defendant *guilty*. They ſeverally prove their being bought there; but if you believe they were not bought there, or ſhould not agree with the information, with regard to the ſenſe there put on the words, in theſe parts of the paper; in *either* of theſe circumſtances, you will *acquit* the defendant; and, therefore, in order to guide your judgment the better, you will take the paper and the information with you.

The trial was over about twelve. The Jury then went out, and ſtaid out near two hours and an half. When they returned into Court, Herbert Mackworth, Eſq; (one of the Jury) ſaid to Lord Mansfield,

My Lord, I am inſtructed to aſk a queſtion;

Whether ſelling in the ſhop by a ſervant, of a pamphlet, without the knowledge, privity, or concurrence of the maſter in the ſale, or even without a knowledge of the contents of the libel, or pamphlet ſo ſold, be ſufficient evidence to convict the maſter?

To which Lord Mansfield anſwered,

I have always underſtood, and take it to be clearly ſettled, that evidence of a public ſale, or public expoſal to ſale, in the ſhop, by the ſervant, or any body in the houſe or ſhop, is ſufficient evidence to convict the maſter of the houſe or ſhop, though there was no privity or concurrence in him, unleſs he proves the contrary, or that there was ſome trick or colluſion.

The Jury then agreed among themſelves; but before the verdict was given, Lord Mansfield deſired,

That the Attorney-General, and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, do attend and take down his opinion; and here he repeated as above to the Jury, except that inſtead of ſaying it was ſufficient evidence, he ſaid, it was *prima facie* evidence to charge him, unleſs he could ſhew it was by trick or colluſion, and without his knowledge or privity; and then added, "If I am wrong, they may move the Court, and the trial will be ſet aſide."

The Jury being now agreed, the foreman, Leonard Morſe, Eſq; ſaid GUILTY.

Previous to the beginning of the ſucceeding term, the defendant having had a conſultation with his council, was adviſed to move for a new trial; which was accordingly done on the 27th of June, upon the ground of law, that the maſter is not anſwerable, in a criminal caſe, for the conduct of his ſervant, where his privity is not proved; but the Court did not think proper to grant a new trial.

On the 28th of November, 1770, the defendant was brought up for judgment, when his council produced affidavits of the ſeveral facts mentioned in Mr. Serjeant Glynn's ſpeech upon the trial. However, the judgment of the Court was, to pay ten marks (*i. e.* 6l. 13s. 4d.) to the King, and to give ſecurity for his good behaviour, for two years, in EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS; himſelf in four hundred, and two ſureties in two hundred pounds each.

The real printers and publiſhers being tried at Guildhall, each by a Jury of independent citizens of London, were acquitted.

The law proceedings attending this trial, coſt the defendant ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE POUNDS and eleven-pence.

4. *The Temple of Compaſſion, a Poem, addreſſed to a Lady, by an Officer of the Guards.*

The author tells us, in an advertiſement prefixed to this piece, that it was compoſed *ſome* few years ago, chiefly for the pleaſure of dedicating it to a Lady, whom he highly reſpects and greatly loves, for her *numberleſs* virtues, and truly amiable qualities, and above all, on account of her being poſſeſſed of a heart that ever felt for the diſtreſſes of others, which ſh, with unbounded compaſſion, relieved to the utmoſt of her abilities. That this Lady's heart, ſhould poſſeſs *innumerable* virtues, excluſive of benevolence, is certainly a proof, that ſhe is a moſt extraordinary Lady. The author proceeds to give an account of his work, in the following terms.

To her, therefore *The Temple of Compaſſion* is moſt deſervedly inſcribed; in which, ſhe is ſuppoſed to be the favorite of the Benign Goddeſs, and is choſen, from the whole train of her nymphs, to adminiſter comfort to the afflicted:—A taſk which ſhe undertakes, and performs, with the moſt heart-felt ſatisfaction, and receives the praiſes due to merit ſo exalted, from the Goddeſs herſelf, and from all her votaries.

The argument to this poem is very ſimple

ſimple, and conciſe.—The Goddeſſes, COMPASSION, PITY, and CHARITY, are ſuppoſed to have eſtabliſhed an aſylum for the relief of wretches, who by an ill-judging world are deſpiſ'd or rejected: hitherto the ſons of Misfortune fly for aſſiſtance, and the diſtreſſes of ſome of them are particularly deſcribed by the author.

If this Work is incorrectly written, perhaps the beſt excuſe that can be made for it, is the trueſt alſo,—That it was a haſty careleſs compoſition, originally intended for the peruſal of a partial friend and relation; not for the ſevere and criticiſing eye of the public.

As to the argument of this poem, it is certainly redundant, however ſimple and conciſe, for as pity and compaſſion are two names for the ſame thing, ſo the Goddeſs of pity, and the Goddeſs of compaſſion might be two names for the ſame perſon.

Waſte and careleſſneſs, will perhaps ſcarcely be admitted as an excuſe for incorrectneſs, even in a work intended for the peruſal of a friend and relation, eſpecially if, as ſeems to have been the caſe, it was deſigned, as an expreſſion of gratitude for favours received; but if it was not intended for the eye of the public, and therefore is too incorrect for its ſeverity and criticiſm, why was it publiſhed? why was the wretched rhymes which we are given to underſtand, partiality only would excuſe, obtruded upon thoſe who are not partial? If the reader expects machinery in this piece, he will be lamentably diſappointed. Of the author's talent at deſcription, the following ſpecimen may ſuffice.

Retired from fops, from withings, and from tools;
Fled from the empty paradiſe of fools;
Far from the crafty, ſychophantic train;
Scorning alike the wicked, and the vain;
Near to that lonely unfrequented ſpot,
Where Contemplation rear'd her humble cot,
COMPASSION dwelt---in courts too rarely known,
Too rarely ſeen---to man a ſtranger grown:
'Twas here the Heav'n-born Virgin choſe to reign
Unnotic'd------Soft ey'd PITY grac'd her train;
And eke a Siſter Goddeſs, forc'd to flee,
Like her, from ſervile man---yclept bright CHARITY.
Whilome, that beauteous nymph, was much rever'd
In greateſt cities--long time was endear'd
To Oſtentation, who by her acquir'd
Man's love---and liv'd an hypocrite admir'd.
Eſcap'd at length, ſhe ſought the heav'nly pair;
Wiſh'd to partake their joys, their griefs to ſhare:
With theſe ſhe took up her obſcure abode;
They Virtue's thorny path together trod,
And ſtrove to eaſe Affliction's galling load.
Within their arms did Mis'ry find a friend,
Pleas'd, to Diſtreſs the helping hand to lend;
From whoſe ſoft eye the pious tear would flow,
Whoſe heart was taught to feel another's woe;
Whoſe bounteous hand beſtow'd what heav'n deny'd,
Each wiſh accompliſh'd, and each want ſupply'd:
Yet, while they gave, they hid from mortal eyes
Deeds, which exalt a mortal to the ſkies;
In ſecret ſhower'd their bleſſings on mankind,
And calm'd the tempeſt of the troubled mind.

Who can but admire the genius, that places one goddeſs in the train of another, or rather a goddeſs in her own train. If we muſt repreſent one attribute by two perſons, becauſe it happens to have two names; we muſt alſo conſider them as equals, but, perhaps, they might manage their matters like Aimwell and Archer in the Beau's Stratagem; each of them the goddeſs and attendant by turns.

If this officer of the guards had read his Bible, however unfaſhionable, it would have ſaved him from the diſgrace of repreſenting *oſtentation*, as winning man's heart by *charity*. He would have found, that a man might give his whole ſubſtance to the poor, and even his body to be burnt, and yet not have charity. Oſtentation has no more connection with charity, when it gives money, than when it buys embroidery.

And who can but admire the elegance of the language, as well as the propriety of the ſentiment? With what grace has our author reſtored *eke* and *whilome* to the place in our language, from which they have been baniſhed almoſt ever ſince the time of his great predeceſſors, Hopkins and Sternhold; it was the curteſy of former times to make a man's addition part of his name; Sternhold

hold would have told us, that the name of his co adjutor was Mr. Hopkins; and our author, after ſo laudible an example, tells us, that one of his goddeſſes was, "yclept *bright* Charity." But though this work wants reaſon, it cannot be denied to have rhime; as a draw-back, however, even upon this merit, we muſt obſerve, that where it has rhime, it has not always verſe.

Among the num'rous tenants of this dome,
Behold HILLARIO! forc'd long time to roam
Amidſt th' unfeeling throng, the ſavage train
Of *ingrate* ſlaves---from whom he ſought in vain,
Or pity, or relief:---Oft they had receiv'd
His noble bounty.

If the word *ingrate*, in the fourth line, is accented on the firſt ſyllable, we ſhall violate one of the rules in Dyche's Spelling-Book, which all poets ſhould hold ſacred, if on the laſt, the line will ceaſe to be a verſe; the next line no pronunciation can make a verſe, for it has a ſyllable too much.

Upon the whole, we earneſtly admoniſh this author never more to lay the poetry which he ſhall think fit to write, for the peruſal of a partial friend and relation, before the public; eſpecially as he ſeems to think, that the claim of a friend and relation, extends only to a crude production of careleſſneſs and haſte. X.

Epitome of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. lix. for the year 1769.

[*Continued from p.* 34.]

6. *An Account of a Caſe in which the upper Head of the* OsHumeri *was ſawed off, a large portion exfoliated, and yet therein the Motion of the Limb preſerved. By Mr. White, at Manchester.*—The patient was a boy of a ſcrophulous habit; an inflammation on his left ſhoulder terminated in an abceſs; the orifice was near the *axilla*, upon the lower edge of the *pectoralis major*, and the head of the *os humeri* might plainly be felt, totally diveſted of it's burſal ligament. Dangerous circumſtances made an operation neceſſary; but Mr. White being unwilling to take the arm off at the articulation with the ſcapula, he therefore made an inciſion from the orifice to the middle of the *humerus*; took hold of the elbow, forced the bone firſt out of it's ſocket, then out of the wound, and ſawed off the whole head. The hectic ſymptoms ſoon vaniſhed; in five of ſix weeks, the parts from which the bone had been taken, acquired conſiderable firmneſs, and the patient was able to lift a pretty large weight; at the end of two months a large piece of the whole ſubſtance of the bone ſeparated, and was removed, the wound ſoon after healed, the arm was only ſomewhat leſs than an inch ſhorter than the other; the patient could lift it to any height, and perform the rotatory motion as well as ever; and Mr. White thinks, that the head, neck, and part of the body of the *os humeri* are actually regenerated.

He made uſe of no ſplint, machine or bandage, to confine the limb to one motion; the bandages were no more than juſt ſufficient to retain the dreſſings, to which he attributes the preſervation of the joint. This article is illuſtrated with a cut.

7. *An Account of a Specimen of native Tin. By Dr. Borlaſe, and Mr. Rosewarn.*

8. *An Account of an Eſſay on the Origin of a natural Paper, found at Cortona, in Tuſcany. By John Strange, Eſq;*—This paper conſiſted merely of the filaments of the common ſpecies of the *Conferva*, and was found upon ſome low grounds which had been flooded, and appeared like the finer ſort of common brown paper.

Artificial paper has ſince been made of the filaments of the *Conferva*, and of the *Geniſta Junica*, macerated in warm water, and prepared in the common manner. X.

[*To be continued.*]

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CRITICS, hark forward! noble Game and new;
A fine Weſt Indian ſtarted full in View:
Hot as the Soil, the Clime which gave him Birth,
You'll run him on a burning Scent to Earth;
Yet don't devour him in his hiding Place,
Bag him, he'll ſerve you for another Chace;
For ſure that Country has no feeble Claim,
Which ſwells your Commerce and ſupports your Fame.
And in this humble Sketch, we hope you'll find,
Some Emanations of a noble Mind;
Some little Touches, which, tho' vide of Art,
May find perhaps their Way into the Heart.
Another Hero your Excuſe implores,
Sent by your Siſter Kingdom to your Shores;
Doom'd by Religion's too ſevere Command,
To fight for Bread againſt his native Land:
A brave, unthinking, animated Rogue,
With here and there a Touch upon the Brogue;
Laugh, but deſpiſe him not, for on his Lip
His Errors lie; his Heart can never trip.
Others there are—but may we not prevail
To let the Gentry tell their own plain Tale?
Shall they come in? They'll pleaſe you, if they can;
If not, condemn the Bard—but ſpare the Man.
For ſpeak, think, act, or write in angry Times,
A Wiſh to pleaſe is made the worſt of Crimes;
Dire Slander now with black envenom'd Dart,
Stands ever arm'd to ſtab you to the Heart.
Rouſe, Britons, rouſe, for Honour of your Iſle,
Your old Good-humour; and be ſeen to ſmile.
You ſay we write not like our Fathers—true,
Nor were our Fathers half ſo ſtrict as you;
Damn'd not each Error of the Poet's Pen
But judging Man, remember'd they were Men.
Aw'd into Silence by the Times Abuſe,
Sleeps many a wiſe, and many a witty Muſe;
We that for mere Experiment come out,
Are but the light arm'd Rangers on the Scout:
High on Parnaſſus' lofty Summit ſtands
The immortal Camp; there lie the choſen Bands!
But give fair Quarter to us puny Elves,
The Giants then will ſally forth themſelves;
With Wit's ſharp Weapons vindicate the Age,
And drive ev'n *Arthur*'s Magic from the *Stage*.

EPOLOGUE *written by* D. G.

CONFESS, good Folks, has not Miſs Ruſport ſhewn,
Strange Whims for Seventeen Hundred Seventy one?
What, pawn her Jewels!—there's a precious Plan!
To extricate from Want a brave old Man;
And fall in Love with Poverty and Honour;
A Girl of Fortune, Faſhion!—Fie upon her.
But do not think we Females of the Stage,
So dead to the Refinements of the Age,
That we agree with our old-faſhion'd Poet;
I am point blank againſt him, and I'll ſhew it:
And that my Tongue may more politely run,
Make me a Lady—Lady Blabington.
Now, with a Rank and Title to be free,
I'll make a Catechiſm—and you ſhall ſee,
What is the veritable Beaume de Vie:
As I change Place, I ſtand for that, or this,
My Lady Queſtions firſt—then Anſwers Miſs.

(She ſpeakes as my Lady.)

'Come, tell me, Child, what were our Modes and Dreſs,
'In thoſe ſtrange Times of that old Fright, Queen Beſs?'—
And now for Miſs—

(She changes Place, and ſpeakes for Miſs.)

"When Beſs was England's Queen,
"Ladies were diſmal Beings, ſeldom ſeen;
"They roſe betimes, and breakfaſted as ſoon
"On Beef and Beer, then ſtudied Greek till Noon;
"Unpainted Cheeks with Bluſh of Health did glow,
"Beruff'd and furdingal'd from Top to Toe,
"Nor Necks, nor Ancles would they ever ſhew."
Learnt Greek! *(aughs.)*—Our outſide Head takes half a Day;
Have we much Time to dreſs the inſide, pray?
No Heads dreſs'd *a la Greque*; the Ancients quote,
There may be Learning in a *Papillote*.
Cards are our Claſſics; and I, Lady B,
In Learning will not yield to any ſhe,
Of the late founded *Female* Univerſity.
But now for Lady Blab—

(Speaks as my Lady.)

'Tell me Miſs Nancy,
'What Sports and what Employments did they fancy?'

(Speaks as Miſs.)

"The vulgar Creatures ſeldom left their Houſes,
"But taught their Children, work'd, and lov'd their Spouſes;
"The Uſe of Cards at Chriſtmas only knew,
"They play'd for little, and their Games were few,
"One-and-thirty, Put, All-fours, and Lantera Loo;
"They bore a Race of Mortals ſtout and boney,
"And never heard the Name of Macaroni."—

(Speaks as my Lady.)

'Oh brava, brava! that's my pretty Dear—
'Now let a modern, modiſh Fair appear;
'No more of theſe old dowdy Maids and Wives,
'Tell how ſuperior Beings paſs their Lives.'—

(Speaks as Miſs.)

"Till Noon they ſleep, from Noon till Night they dreſs,
"From Night till Morn they game it more or leſs,
"Next Night the ſame ſweet Courſe of Joy run o'er,
"Then the Night after as the Night before,
"And the Night after that, Encore, Encore."

(She

(She comes forward.)
Thus with our Cards we *ſhuffle* off all Sorrow,
To morrow, and To morrow, and To morrow!
We *deal a pace*, from Youth unto our Prime,
To the laſt Moment of our *Tabby*-time;
And all our Yeſterdays, from Rout and Drum,
Have lighted Fools with empty Pockets home.
Thus do our Lives with Rapture roll away,
Not with the Nonſenſe of our Author's Play;
This is true Life—true Spirit—give it Praiſe;
Don't ſnarl and ſigh for good Queen Beſs's Days:
For all you look ſo ſour, and bend the Brow,
You all rejoice with me, you're living now.

On the Abſence of CELIA.
(Written in the Month of May.)

WHILE Celia's remote from my ſight,
In vain to be chearful I try;
Nor the virdure of ſpring can delight,
Or the want of her preſence ſupply.

No flow'r that the landſcape arrays,
With the bloom of her cheeks can compare;
Nor the bluſhes Aurora diſplays,
Can equal the looks of my Fair.

The bird that ſo ſweetly complains,
Each night, to the liſtening grove,
Sings not in ſuch ſoft-melting ſtrains,
As are thoſe of the virgin I love!

The charms that embelliſh her mind,
What numbers wou'd ſerve to expreſs?
Whoſe converſe—ſo ſweet, ſo refin'd,
Can ſoften the deepeſt diſtreſs!

Each other bright Fair I'd reſign,
With whatever the gay world can give,
Wou'd Fortune but make Celia mine,
With enough—independent to live.

No Monarch wou'd, then, be more bleſt—
Nor wou'd I—a Throne to enjoy,
Exchange the dear Nymph I poſſeſs'd,
—Whoſe *love* ev'ry wiſh cou'd ſupply.

Then ſay, cruel Fate! why ſo long
I am doom'd ſtill to languiſh in vain?—
You either muſt ſoften my ſong,
Or ſoon I muſt die with my pain. W. R.

An EPITAPH.

By a Lady, on hearing of the Death of the Rev. Doctor LONG, *aged* 90; *many Years Maſter of* Pembroke-hall *in* Cambridge, *ſuppoſed to be written upon his Grave-ſtone in the* College Chapel.

STEP ſoft ye Youths, nor with unhallow'd tread,
Dare to moleſt, the manſions of the dead.
Within this Tomb, freed from all earthly ties,
In peaceful ſleep a Reverend old Man lyes.
With ſilent awe approach his quiet grave,
Theſe good remains from each diſturbance ſave.
The Widow's comfort; ever kind to Youth;
Religious advocate; a friend to Truth.
Long was his name; and long in virtues road,
He ſerv'd his Country, in the cauſe of God.
Let fall one tear, for loſs of ſuch a Man:
Follow his paths;—improve them, if you can.

CARMEN *in Haglæo Vivario Anglicè Scriptum à* J. Carr; *Latinè redditum ab* H. Wilde. (*Vide* Mag. Sept.)

NAtivum Vultunì turpàntes Arte ſiniſtrâ,
Non ſua, Naturæ quî Lineamenta dediſtis;
Non benè commiſta eſt, nec conſona Gratia, qualem
En! haud Haglæi norunt Umbracula gratâ.
Hic ridet Natura, aptâ comitante Sodali
Arte, Color viridis quâ vivit, (amabile Viſu!)
Diverſus; parilem Dominum quæ jactitet Umbra?
Quis Dominus parilem benè comptam jactitet Umbram?
Gaudia Stultitiæ, procul hinc, procul effera deſint!
Nugarum plenus Mos futilis exulet Ævi!
Non aliquid veri, neu Donum polluat unum,
Diis ſacrum Superis, Contactu fœda Celæno!
Diis ſacrum Superis, aſſurgat penſile Votum,
Optima quod ſummo Niſu Sapientia fundat!
Dum, terræ Jubar, Ambitio, fit Greſſibus ima,
Quæ, peritura brevi, fatuo Splendore niteſcit.
Hic, Dux Ingenii, mirantia faſcinat Æva,
Incenſus mitis Virtutis Lumine molli.
Criminis innocuum te Pagina præterit atra,
Venales Homines Stabili quæ Labe notabit,
(Heu! numeroſa Phalanx) qui vendunt omnia Lucro.
Qui Requiem Studii lenem tenet, Otia docta;
Pro Patriâ ferventem intùs qui ſentit Amorem;
Et quæ ſæpe latent Magnates atque ſuperbos;
Hic clarum invenias Dominum, ſine Nomine notum!

In SUSANNAM, *Filiam natu maximam* BARHAMI *de* RUSHBROOKE *Armigeri.*

QUAM ut vidi ut devictus fui!
O celebranda mihi, O totum celebranda per orbem,
Ni contenta patris, Virgo, latere domo.
(*a*) Quamvis parca mihi ingenium Natura recuſet,
Veſtra tamen virtus ſcribere quemque facit.
Quid celebrem primum? formam, moreſve decoros?
Quæ formâ præſtat? quæ pietate prior?
(*b*) Mille procos ſibi captivos *Argiva tenebat,
Mille decem captos Angla Puella tenet.
(*c*) Æquales formâ, frontiſque nitoribus ambæ:
Quid deeſt? (*d*) illa parum noſtra pudica Dea.
Me mavet Eridanus fluvius, aut altera reſtat
Icaria unda mihi, quod nimium alta cano.
Impar et infelix decliſ occido pennis;
Tu Medicina tamen, tu Medicina Venus.
THALIA.

[*A Tranſlation is deſired.*]

(*a*) ——————facit indignatio verſus
Si Natura negat. Juv.

(*b*) Saul has ſlain his 1000, but David his 10,000.

(*c*) Ambo animis, ambo æquales præſtantibus armis:
Hic pietate prior. Virg. * Helena.

(*d*) But had like Virtue ſhone in that fair Greek. *Waller upon Helen.*

Hiſtorical Chronicle, *February*, 1771.

January 21.

THE K. of France threatened the Members of the Parliamen of Paris to deprive them of their employments, if they diſobeyed his Letters of Juſtion; and ſignified to them, that it is in vain for them to make oppoſition, in hopes that his Majeſty would withdraw his Edict, or at leaſt ſuſpend the execution of it. The Parliament has ſince reſolved, that they could not obey the King's Letters of Juſſion; but that they would wait for his Majeſty's orders with equal reſolution and ſubmiſſion.

On this the muſketeers went to the Members of Parliament at their own houſes, and preſented to each of them a Lettre de Cachet, enjoining them to declare immediately, whether they would reſume their uſual duty, or perſiſt in their refuſal; in teſtimony whereof they were to ſign *Yes* or *No*. They were told at the ſame time, that their refuſal would be conſidered as an act of diſobedience. In conſequence of this, the greateſt number ſigned *No*: but when they attended at Court to receive their diſmiſſion previous to their being ſent into exile, three of them propoſed to relax in their reſolution, as it might be prudent to hold ſome meaſures with the Court; the reſt of the Members, and eſpecially the Preſident Le Moine, received the propoſition with horror. Mr. Dubois, who was hindered by the gout from attending their late mettings, and who had been ſurprized into ſigning *Yes*, was brought to Court on a litter, and made his proteſt in the middle of the Aſſembly, after which he was carried away amidſt the acclamations of the people. On the 23d the King iſſued letters patent for creating a new Parliament; and on the 24th the new Members went to Paris to hold a Parliament accordingly: the gentlemen of the Long Robe, however, looking upon them as a ſet of abject ſlaves, have refuſed to plead before them, on which account four have been ſent to the baſtile *in terrorem*.

Jan. 22.

At the meeting of the Society of the Bill of Rights, 42 Members were preſent; when the debts due from Mr. Wilkes to a certain Gentleman formerly in the Medical World, were, among other things, taken into conſideration. It appeared the original ſum borrowed of the Doctor was 1200l. of which the latter at that time mentioned his intention to ſubſcribe the ſum of 250l. to the Society for the Support of the cauſe of Liberty. During the agitation of the matter, the Doctor was aſked if he had not repeatedly ſaid he intended to give up the whole ſum as a compliment to Mr. Wilkes; to which queſtion he in ſome degree aſſented, but declared he had very good reaſon to alter his intention; yet that he might not even be ſuſpected of wanting generoſity on this occaſion, he would (though he by no means could look on himſelf as under any obligation to do ſo, from what he had ſaid of his bare intention in private converſation) take the ſum of 600l. for his whole debt. After ſome conſideration the Members divided, and the money was agreed to be paid, and an approbation of Mr. Wilkes's conduct ordered to be publiſhed by a majority of 24 to 18.

Mr. Wilkes recapitulated the bad treatment he had received from a Member, who had arraigned his conduct behind his back; and ſaid, he wiſhed to have his conduct ſcrutinized before the Tribunal of the People; that he held himſelf accountable to the People for every part of his conduct; and declined no examination of his private life, as he believed his imperfections would be found ſuch only as every man at times fell into; and that he wiſhed his accuſers would ſtand forth, and ſpeak to his face, as he was deſirous to hide nothing from that Society, or the whole World.

On the motion being made to approve of Mr. Wilkes's conduct, Mr. Horne declared, his own expulſion might as well be moved for, and propoſed (ironically) that Mr. Wilkes ſhould draw up the motion.

Jan. 27.

M. Gilbert de Voiſin, Greffier in Chief of the Parliament of Paris, who had peremptorily refuſed to re aſſume the function of his poſt, received a Lettre de Cachet which exiles him to Beſſieres, in Upper Languedoc, and ſignifying to him at the ſame time the Arret of Council, which declares his Poſt confiſcated to the King's uſe, for having acted contrary to the Edict which is at preſent the baſis of the modern Legiſlation. Mr. Gilbert de Voiſin's poſt coſt a million, and brings in 100,000 livres. The other Griffiers and Secretaries did not dare to do ſo bold an action, and ran away; but having received orders from the King to reſume their ſervice on pain of being impriſoned, the loſs of their Offices, and that their children ſhould be declared unworthy to fill any poſt in the kingdom, they returned to their duty.

Jan. 28.

A perſon known by the name of Charles Waddall, of the Orford Man of War, lying at Chatham, was ordered to receive two dozen of laſhes for deſertion, but when tied up to the gangway the culprit was diſcovered to be a woman. She declares that ſhe has travelled from Hull to London after a man with whom ſhe was in love; and hearing he was on board the Orford at Chatham, ſhe entered at the rendezvous in London, for the ſame ſhip, the 9th inſtant. On the 17th of this month ſhe came on board; but finding that her ſweetheart was run away, in conſequence thereof ſhe deſerted yeſterday. She was immediately carried before Admiral

ral Dennis, who made her a preſent of half a guinea; Commiſſioner Hanway, and moſt of the Officers of the yard made her preſents alſo.

Jan. 30.

Being the anniverſary of the Martyrdom of King Charles the Firſt, the ſame was obſerved as uſual. The Lord Biſhop of Carliſle preached before the Lords in Weſtminſter Abbey; and the Commons heard a ſermon from their Chaplain at St. Margaret's Church.

Jan. 31.

The Judges met in Ld Mansfield's Chambers, Weſtminſter Hall, and appointed the Circuits for the Lent Aſſize as follows, *viz.*

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Smythe, and Mr. Baron Perrot.
Hertfordſh. Wedneſday, March 6, at *Hertford.*
Eſſex. Monday 11, at Chelmsford.
Suſſex. Monday 18, at Eaſt Grinſtead.
Surry. Wedneſday 20, at Kingſton upon Thames
Kent. Monday 25, at Maidſtone.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Blackſtone, and Mr. Juſtice Nares.
Southampton Thurſday, March 7, at Winton.
Wiltſhire. Saturday 9, at New Sarum.
Dorſetſhire. Thurſday 14, at Dorcheſter.
Devonſh. Mond. 18, at the Caſtle of Exeter.
City and County of Exeter, the ſame day, at the Guildhall of the ſaid City.
Cornwall. Monday 25, at Launceſton.
Somerſetſhire. Saturday 30, at Taunton.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Ld Chief Baron Parker, and Mr Juſtice Aſton.
Rutlandſh. Monday, March 4, at Oakham.
Lincolnſhire Tueſday 5, at Lincoln.
City of Lincoln. The ſame day, at the City.
Nottinghamſh. Saturday 9, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham. Same day, at that Town.
Derbyſhire. Wedneſday 13, at Derby.
Leiceſterſh. Saturday 16, at Leiceſter caſtle.
Borough of Leiceſter. The ſame day, at that Borough.
City of Coventry. Wedneſday 20, at that City.
Warwickſhire. Thurſday 21, at Warwick.
Northamptonſh. Tueſday 26, at Northampton.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield, and Mr. Juſtice Gould.
City of York. Saturd. March 9, at the Guildhall.
Yorkſh. The ſame day, at the Caſtle of York.
Lancaſh. Saturd. 23, at the Caſtle of Lancaſter.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

The Hon. John Morton, and Peter White, Eſq;
Montgomeryſh. Wedneſd. March 20, at Pool.
Flintſhire. Tueſday 26, at Flint.
Denbighſh. Monday, April 1, at Wrexham.
Cheſhire. Saturday 6, at Cheſter.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Ld Chief Juſtice de Grey, and Mr. Baron Adams.
Bucks. March 4, at Ayleſbury.
Bedfordſhire. Thurſday 7, at Bedford.
Huntingdonſhire. Saturday 9, at Huntingdon.
Cambridgeſhire. Tueſday 12, at Cambridge.
Norkfolk. Friday 15, at Thetford.
Suffolk. Tueſday 19, at Bury St. Edmond's.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Willes, and Mr Juſtice Aſhurſt.
Berkſhire. Saturday, March 4, at Reading.
Oxfordſhire. Monday 6, at Oxford.
Worceſterſhire. Saturday 9, at Worceſter.
City of Worceſter. The ſame day, at that City.
Glouceſterſh. Wedneſday 13, at Glouceſter.
City of Glouceſter. Same day, at the ſaid City.
Monmouthſh. Saturday 16, at Monmouth.
Herefordſhire. Tueſday 19, at Hereford.
Shropſhire. Saturday 23, at Shrewſbury.
Staffordſhire. Thurſday 28, at Stafford.

SOUTH WALES.

John Williams, Eſq; and William Whitaker, Eſq;
Radnorſh. Monday, March 25, at Preſteign.
Breconſhire. Saturday 30, at Brecon.
Glamorganſh. Saturday, Apr. 6, at Cowbridge.

NORTH-WALES.

Hon. Daines Barrington, and James Hayes, Eſq;
Merionethſh. Wedneſday, March 27, at Bala.
Carnarvonſh. Tueſday, April 2, at Conway.
Angleſey. Monday, April 8, at Beaumaris.

The affair of the Priſoners, James Stevens, Robert Leſlie, William Thompſon, J. Biggs, and John Mein, who forced out of the King's Bench Priſon the 19th of November laſt, came on before the Court in Weſtminſter-Hall, when the rule was made abſolute for an information againſt them.—— Lord Mansfield being at the Houſe of Peers, the other three Judges gave their opinion upon Mr. Stevens's pamphlet concerning Impriſonment for Debt:—"To doubt the equity of ſuch a thing now, (ſaid one of them,) after a practice of four hundred years, would be prepoſterous, and what none but madmen could think of; however, men ought to be tender of the natural and perſonal liberty of their fellow creatures."

Friday Feb. 1.

A Chapter of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter was held at St. James's, when Earl Gower was inveſted with the Enſigns of that Order.

Monday 4.

Came on at Cambridge, the election of a Repreſentative in Parliament for that Univerſity, in the room of Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey; the Candidates were Richard Crofts, Eſq; of Weſt-Harling, in Norfolk, and Dr. Wynne, of Trinity College; on caſting up the poll, the numbers ſtood for Mr. Crofts 75, for Dr. Wynne 45; whereupon the former was declared duly elected.

Tueſday 5.

The Recorder made the Report to his Majeſty in Council of the Malefactors under ſentence of death in Newgate; when Daniel Harris, for ſtealing a large quantity of goods out of the houſe of his Maſter, Mr. Morgan, Cabinet maker, in Goodman's-fields, was ordered for execution.—James Glover, for ſtealing nine firkins of butter from a ſhip in the Thames; and Ann Banks, for breaking into the houſe of Mrs. Toms, and ſtealing wearing apparel, were reſpited.

Wedneſday 6.

About ten in the evening the maſquerade opened at Mrs. Cornelys's, in Soho. Among the company were the following characters. A Friar with an excellent maſk, and a well

dreſſed

dreſſed Lady Abbeſs; two Ladies in crimp'd crape, the materials not poorer than the fancy; a Spaniard in ſcarlet ſattin with brown fur-edgings, had a good effect, though improper for his climate; a Madman with a four ſquare hat ornamented with ſtraw, his woollen mantle had the nine of diamonds on the ſhoulder, and to his belt hung a large horn; in his company was often ſeen an honeſt Serjeant at Law taking briefs without taking fees; a Gouty man in an India night gown, a good maſk, but very noiſy; a contraſt between a rude lean Pariſh Girl and a well dreſſed Lady; a fair Chineſe in a ſcarlet ſattin petticoat and black ſilk cloak, very genteel, with remarkable fine hair; a pretty Milk maid with her pail, in company with a high dreſſed maſk, arm in arm; two jolly Sailors in queſt of company, and another Sailor with his two Girls, very happy; a Huſſar in green, with ſilver-heeled ſhoes; two Abbés; a Shepherd in green and white, all ribband and flutters; a ſimple Conjurer, known by his long beard and wand; a Watchman with candle and lanthorn, crying, paſt twelve o'clock; three comical Devils, very tempting, and two dry Devils that every one avoided; a Perſian Prince in a very rich habit, and a very elegant Black Princeſs; a melancholy Turk, with a mourning creſcent in his turban: a very fanciful Black Prince; a feathered Man; a tall Punch, known only by his hump behind and the buttons before; a very genteel young Lady in an old Engliſh dreſs, black velvet, trimmed with point lace; an Indian Hunter; an Indian Huntreſs, well dreſſed in blue ſattin and ſilver, with a quiver on her back, and a bow in her hand, had a brilliant effect; a droll diminutive fat Spaniard; two great Girls, one in a white frock, with her doll; a very elegant Lady, in a Pariſian ſilver tiſſue robe, was eſteemed among the ſmarteſt in the houſe; a hobbling Countryman, very wittily ſaid, he could dance like *any thing*; three Harlequins without oil in their joints; a Savoyard playing minuets to a dancing Bear; two beautiful Novices in white ſilk, were deſervedly admired for the neatneſs of their dreſs, and comelineſs of their perſons; two very fat rattling Negro Women; a Mooriſh Chief; a Druid, with miſſeltoe; a very droll Old Woman, with blue ſtockings and ſcarlet clocks; the figure of Tragedy was rich, graceful, and becoming; Sorrow and Joy, expreſſed by ſcarlet and black; a dull Hermit and a Pilgrim; a Cricket-Player; a very fat Running-Footman; a Light Horſeman; a little Merlin; a Waggoner; a dancing Corpſe, dreſſed in a ſhroud, with a coffin, alarmed numbers of the Ladies and Gentlemen; the coffin was black, with white ornamented handles: on the breaſt-plate was inſcribed,

Mortals, attend! this pale and ghaſtly ſpectre,
Three moons ago was plump and ſtout as Hector!
Cornelys', Almack's, and the Coterie,
Have now reduc'd me to the thing you ſee:
Oh! ſhun harmonic routes, and midnight revel,
Or you and I ſhall ſoon be on a level.

SHERIFFS *appointed by his Majeſty, for the year* 1771.

Berks, Sir Wm. Stonehouſe, of Radley.
Bedfordſh. Charles Barnett, of Stratton.
Bucks, Thomas Dorrel, of Fingeſt.
Cumberland, John Spedding, of Annathwaite.
Cheſhire, John Crew, of Bolſworth.
Camb. & Hunt. Chr. Anſtey, of Trumpington.
Cornwal, John Call, of Whiteford.
Devonſhire, Rich. Doidge, of Elford Leigh.
Dorſetſhire, John Newton, of Spetiſbury.
Derbyſhire, Wm. Milnes, of Langſtone.
Eſſex, Charles Raymond, of Ilford Ward.
Glouceſterſh. Tho. Maſter, of Cirenceſter.
Hertfordſh. George Preſcott, of Theobalds.
Herefordſh. Sir C. Hoſkins, of Warewood, Bt.
Kent, Wm. Daniel Maſters, of Mereworth.
Leiceſt. Lebb. Humfrey, of Kibworth.
Lincolnſhire, David Field, of Ulceby.
Monmouthſh. Tho. Fletcher, of Monmouth.
Northumberl. T. C. Bigg, of Little Benton.
Northampt Sir W. Wake, of Courten Hall, Bt.
Norfolk William Smith, of Topcroft.
Nottinghamſh. Geo. Dunſton, of Workſop.
Oxfordſh. Wm. Draper of Nether Worton.
Rutlandſhire, Tho. Bulivant, of Aſhwall.
Shropſhire, Joſeph Griffiths, of Dinthill.
Somerſetſh. Tho. Coward, jun. of Freſhford.
Staffordſhire, Thomas Hoo, of Barr.
Suffolk, John Freſton Scrivener, of Sibſon.
Southampton, E. Goddard, of Eaſt Woodley.
Surry, Thomas Kent, of Kingſton.
Suſſex, Wm. Richardſon, of Milland.
Warwickſh. Sir Wm. Wheler, of Lemington Haſtings, Bart.
Worceſterſhire, Edmond Pitts, of Kyre.
Wiltſh. Wm. Langham Jones, of Ramſbury.
Yorkſh. Sir G. Boynton, of Burton-Agnes, Bt.

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon, Marmaduke Gwynne, of Garth.
Carmarthen, Vaugh. Horton, of Llether lleaſty.
Cardigan, Lewis Gwynne, of Mynachty.
Glamorgan, Wm. Thomas, of Llanblethian.
Pembroke, Thomas Lloyd, of Cumgloyne,
Radnor, Charles Gore, of Divanner.

NORTH-WALES.

Angleſey, Paul Panton, of Plas Gwyn.
Carnarvon Rice Thomas, of Coed Alen.
Denbigh, John Vaughan. of Groes.
Flint, Thomas Eyton, of Leeſwood.
Merioneth. Rich. Parry, of Plaſynyddol.
Montgomery, John Lloyd. of Talgin.

Friday 8,

The Committee met at Guild-hall, in order to carry into execution the motion of the Court of Common Council reſpecting the erecting a ſtatue in Guild-hall of the late William Beckford, Eſq; when they agreed for the ſame with Mr. Moore, and directed it to be completed with as much expedition as the nature of the work will admit.

Sunday

Sunday 10.

The Court went into mourning for her late Serene Highneſs the Princeſs Maria Amelia of Naſſau, great aunt to the Prince of Orange, for three days.

Monday 11.

Laſt night the froſt was ſo intenſe, that the thermometer was below 1 deg. 12 dig. at about eleven o'clock. And this morning the barometer was two degrees lower than it was the 18th of January laſt, conſequently two degrees lower than has been known for theſe nine years.

The Lord Chancellor took the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy in the Court of Common Pleas, as the ultimate qualifications towards filling the high offices to which he has lately been advanced.

Tueſday 12.

Mr. Cornelys had information lodged againſt her, for ſuffering the exhibition of a dramatic performance in her houſe: She was the other day convicted in the penalty of 50l. on the ſame account. It is ſaid, that the Noblemen and Gentlemen, who patronize this Lady's Puppet Opera, are ſo exaſperated at a certain Juſtice, that they have entered into very large ſubſcriptions to anſwer the *toties quoties* penalties that may be levied on her.

Wedneſday 13.

Mr. Wilkes arrived at Lynn Regis, in order to take up his Freedom of that borough; he ſupped in the evening with many of his friends at Mr. Ald Browne's, where he alſo ſlept; in the morning he was preſented with an occaſional poem, bound in Morocco, with the following inſcription on the outſide in letters of gold:

Viro prænobili
Non proavis, non titulis, non inſigniis,
Sed Virtute,
JOHANNI WILKES, Armigero,
Qui metu ſervitutis liberavit
Cives Britannos;
Qui patriæ libertatem vindicavit;
Qui reipublicæ reſtituit rem.
Patri Patriæ
Coronam hanc necti gratus
Juſſit Apollo.
Lennæ XVI. cal. mart.
M.DCC.LXXI.

The next day, being the firſt day of the anniverſary Mart, he attended the proceſſion with the Mayor Alde men, &c amidſt the acclamations of the pe ple, and dined with them in the Town Hall. After he had taken the oaths, and had been admitted a Member of the Corporation, he addreſſed them as follow:

"*Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen,*

"I return you my moſt hearty thanks for the diſtinguiſhed honour you have conferred on me. I am very happy that my public conduct has been approved by thoſe whoſe applauſe I ſo highly value. To perſevere ſteadily and uniformly in the ſame line of action in the great cauſe of the people, to ſupport the noble rights and privileges of this free nation, and with ſpirit to withſtand every encroachment of arbitrary power, is the beſt return I can make to gentlemen of independent principles and liberal minds, as well as the only way I can ſhew myſelf wo thy of being admitted a member of this reſpectab e corporation."

Robert Marſh, Eſq; was unanimouſly elected Preſident of Guy's Hoſpital, in the room of Lewis Wray, Eſq; deceaſed.

The Spaniſh papers, relating to the Convention, came under the conſideration of the Lower Aſſembly. Lord B——p moved "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his M——y, returning him thanks for having agreed to the Convention, and for his compliance with the requeſt of that Aſſembly, in laying the Spaniſh papers before them." This motion was ſeconded by Lord P—m—e. Mr. D———ll moved, "That all thoſe words contained in the addreſs, which conveyed the thanks of the Houſe for having ſigned the Convention be le t out, and then the propoſed addreſs would only thank his Majeſty for having laid the papers before them." Col. B—é ſeconded Mr. D———ll's motion. W— E—, Eſq; ſpoke for a conſiderable time againſt the propoſed alteration. The debates then becoming general, the queſtion was ſpoke to by ſeveral Gentlemen, and Mr. D—g, in a ſpeech which laſted upwards of an hour, finiſhed the debate.

The queſtion was then put on Mr. D———ll's motion, which paſſed in the negative. On the diviſion, there appeared, for the queſtion 157; againſt it 275. Moſt of the Gentlemen in the Minority then left the aſſembly, and L—d B——p's motion to addreſs his M——y was carried without any farther oppoſition.

Thurſday 14.

The Upper Aſſembly was prodigious full, when the Spaniſh papers came under their conſideration. The D. of N——le made the motion to addreſs. The D. of M——r made a motion ſimilar to that made by Mr. D———ll in the Lower Aſſembly on Wedneſday. The Debates on the occaſion continued for ſeveral hours, when the addreſs was agreed on. On the D. of M———r's motion being put, there appeared, for the amendment, 35, with three proxies; againſt it, 92, with 15 proxies; upon which the Lords in the Minority entered a proteſt.

Saturday 16.

A poor boy, who, on Tueſday night had crept into a dunghill at a ſtable yard in Holborn, in order to preſerve himſelf from the cold, was found dead by the owner.

A poor woman alſo, with a child at her breaſt, and another about three years old lying by her, was found dead in Rag-fair.

Sunday 17.

The tide ran ſo high, that it overflowed all

all the Marſhes about Rotherhith and Deptford, and ſome cattle are miſſing.

Monday 18.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to create Lieut. Gen. Charles Montagu, and Ralph Payne, Eſq; Knights of the Bath.

Leave is given to bring in a bill, to incapacitate ſeveral perſons from voting at Elections for Members for the Borough of New Shoreham, on account of ſome late proceedings.

Wedneſday 20.

The Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company reſolved, that for the future all outward and homeward bound ſhips ſhall be attended with an armed veſſel.

A carpenter at Hounſlow has invented a powder-mill which will blow off without doing the leaſt damage, even to a perſon in the inſide; he underwent the experiment himſelf on Saturday laſt, without receiving the leaſt hurt.

Friday 22.

Notice was ſent to the Coffee houſes above the Exchange, to prevent the merchants from making further applications for protections, as matters are finally adjuſted between England and Spain.

Came on at the Old Bailey, the trial of Joſeph Weſt, Stephen Paris, and Samuel Randal, on an indictment for the wilful murder of John Foy, which laſted near ſix hours; when the affray on the part of the priſoners appearing accidental, and without malice prepence, the jury acquitted Randal, and found a verdict of manſlaughter againſt Weſt and Paris — John Leveridge was capitally convicted for burglariouſly ſtealing a quantity of ribbons, &c. out of the ſhop of Mr. Seymour; and three were caſt for tranſportation.

Saturday 23.

Sixteen priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Luke Cannon and John Sidey, (who was capitally convicted on Thurſday for robbing Mr. Greenfield) for breaking and entering the Dwelling houſe of the Hon. Mr. Stratford in Park-ſtreet, and ſtealing plate, &c. to the amount of near 2000 l. Jacob Jacobs and Michael Glannon, for receiving part of the ſaid goods, knowing them to be ſtolen, were caſt for tranſportation for 14 years. Five to be tranſported for ſeven years, and ſeven were acquitted.

Thurſday 28.

The King of Denmark publiſhed an Ordinance, by which he permits brothers and ſiſters children to marry together; and alſo that a widower may marry the ſiſter of his deceaſed wife, without being obliged to have the Biſhop's diſpenſation for the ſame.

The linen manufactory in the Iſle of Man ſucceeds beyond expectation; in the year 1769 they exported 1000 yards, and laſt year above 9000, beſides what is uſed in home conſumption.

At Tenbury in Worceſterſhire, a lace manufactory has been lately ſet on foot by a perſon from Bath, who has fixed ſome French people there, to teach the poor inhabitants the art of weaving that article. The work is ſaid to go on proſperouſly.

The Provoſt and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, have unanimouſly elected his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, Chancellor of that Univerſity.

Orders have been received at Chatham from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, directing the workmen in the yard not to proceed in fitting out the following ſhips, which were before ordered to be equipped for the Channel Service, viz. Magnificent of 74 guns; Monarch 74, and Saphire of 32. The artificers alſo have received orders to work only two tides a day, inſtead of double tides, (except the ſail-makers and rope-makers, who are to work double tides till further orders.)

——Drake, Eſq; is elected a Member of Parliament, for Beeralſton, in Devon, in the room of his brother, Sir F. H. Drake, who has accepted of a place.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Viſc. Hinchinbrook, is re-elected for the county of Huntingdon.

Thomas Dundas, Eſq; is elected for the counties of Orkney and Zetland, in the room of his father, who is appointed a Commiſſioner of the Police in Scotland.

James Hayes, Eſq; is elected for Downton, in Wilts.

All the new arms made at Liege and Birmingham for foreign ſervice are the reverſe of former faſhions. Theſe are ſhort fuſils with very long bayonets.

Mr. Chitqua, the celebrated Chineſe Artiſt, is embarked at Graveſend, on board the Grenville Eaſt Indiaman, on his return to Canton, after having ſurveyed, with aſtoniſhment, a part of Mr. Cox's ſurprizing piece of mechaniſm, deſigned for his exhibition in Spring Gardens, and been introduced by Mr. Merlin to view the many excellent paintings of Signora Angellica; from whence he was conducted to the Royal Academy at Somerſet Houſe, where he not only met with a moſt polite reception, but had the honour to have his portrait introduced by Mr. Zoffani, into a capital picture of the members of that noble inſtitution, which he is executing for a Great Perſonage.

The Ruſſian Miniſter deſires the Public may be informed, that according to the laſt letters he has received from his Court, there is not (thank God) the leaſt appearance of any infectious diſtemper, either in Moſcow, Livonia, Eſtonia, Ingria, or in the adjacent provinces; and that the meaſures taken to prevent its being introduced into them, leave not the leaſt reaſon to apprehend, in future, any danger from it.

The premium of inſurance on ſhips and merchandize has fallen upwards of two per cent. at the ſeveral Underwriters Offices in

the

the City, on account of the arrival of the ratification of the late Convention between this Court and that of Spain.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771.

Jan. 6. LADY of the Rt. Hon. the Ld. Chancellor of Ireland—a ſon.
Feb. 2. The Counteſs of Moray—two ſons, at Edinburgh.
7. Mrs. Hurſtein, in Duke's Place—two boys and a girl.
10. The Lady of Coote Purden, Eſq;—a daughter.
11. The Lady of Dr. Blair—of a daughter.

Liſt of Marriages for the Year 1771.

Jan. 17. TImothy Inſton, Eſq;—to Miſs Mary Lukey, of Wood-ſtreet.
24. Mr. Eaton, of Gray's Inn—to Miſs Try, of Fleet-ſtreet.
Capt. Francis Forteſcue, of the Oſterley Indiaman—to Miſs Traherne, of Edmonton.
Charles Keighley, Eſq; Baſing-lane—to Miſs S. Hutchinſon, Gr. Queen ſtr. Weſtminſt.
27. Wm. Holdford, Eſq; of Hatfield—to Miſs Charlotte Brown, of Highgate.
28. —— Lowndes, Eſq;—to Miſs Oſborne, of Panton ſtreet.
Mr. Joſeph Ballard, of Clapton—to Miſs Batter, of Stoke Newington.
Sir John Mitchell, of Weſtſhore, Bart.—to Miſs Elizabeth Bruce.
29. Duncan Maclane, Eſq; of Hackney—to Miſs Rebecca Braoney, of Great Eaſtcheap.
Tho. Ledbeater, Eſq; Argyle-buildings—to Miſs Windfield, of Dean ſtr. Soho.
31. Wm. Everett, Eſq; of Otford—to Miſs Titchborne, of Bromley, Kent.
Feb. 2. Rev. Mr. Hoſkins, Preb. of Hereford—to Mrs. Cotton.
5. M. B. Hawke, Eſq: eldeſt Son of Sir Edward—to Miſs Turner, Daughter of the late Sir Edward Turner, Bart.
Rev. Geo. Duteens—to Miſs Ann Halſey.
7. Mr. Stones, in Parliament ſtreet—to Miſs Gomm, of Clerkenwell.
Dr. Ruſſon, Throgmorton-ſtreet—to Miſs Fiſher, of Camberwell.
Rev Dr. Markam, R. of St. Mary, Whitechapel—to Miſs Croft, of Bedford-row.
Capt. Money, of the 43d Reg. of Foot—to Miſs Webſter, of Stockton.
12. Dr. James Lecht.—to Miſs Amelia Edwards, of Chairing-croſs.
James Thompſon, Eſq;—to Miſs Hannah Lee, of Greenwich.
Geo. Munro, Capt. of the 68th Reg. of Foot—to Miſs Pye.
18. J. C. S. Douglas, Eſq; of Jamaica—to Miſs Mary Bullock.
Wm. Martin, Eſq; of Dover ſtreet,—to Miſs Perkins, of Fulham.

Liſt of Deaths for the Year 1771.

RIGHT Hon Arthur Trevor, Viſc. Duncannon, in Ireland.
General Macartney, a Native of Ireland, in the Hungarian Service.
Widow Carrman, aged 122, at Fethard in Ireland.
Colonel Charles Pemble, at Bombay, Commander in Chief of the E. I. Company's Forces on the Coaſt of Malabar.
Rev. Mr. Thackery, at Peterſbourg.
The Hon. Rich Penn, one of the two Proprietors of Penſylvania.
Oſburne Jephſon, Eſq; in Caſtle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields.
Rev. Mr. Jolland, at Great Ponton, Lincolnſhire.
Philip Hammond, Eſq; at Jamaica.
The Doge of Genoa.
Jan. 6. Rev. Mr. Thomas, Rector of Stretham, in the Iſle of Ely.
12. Mr. Tho. Bonnell, Attorney at Law, at Sutten Coldfield, Warwickſhire.
13. Mr. Ja. Wilſon, aged 87, at Wenſley, Yorkſhire; he was Father and Grandfather to ſix-y-five Children, and was carried to his Grave by ſix of his Grand children.
14. Lieut. Gen. Henry Whitley, one of the oldeſt Officers in the Army.
15. Emanuel, Prince of Lichtenſtein, and of the Holy Empire, at Vienna.
—— Wheles, Eſq; ſen. Ald. of Cambridge.
16. The Hon. Margaret Primroſe, Daughter of the late Lord Primroſe.
17. Stanhope Aſpinwall, Eſq; private Secretary to Earl Harcourt.
18 Ja. Hammond, Eſq; St. Mary Aix.
Rev. Mr. Derby, Rector of Cowley, near Uxbridge.
19. Brook Forreſter, Eſq; at Dothill Shropſh.
Deodatus Staverton, Eſq; at Newington, Surry.
John Burton, M D. and F R. S. at York.
Nicholas Synge, Ld Bp of Killaloe.
20. John Perry, Eſq; ſenior, Alderman of Walthamſtow.
21.——Bromley, Eſq; in Kennington-lane.
Mrs. Rocke, of Triſnanney, Montgomeryſh.
22. John Newington, M D. at Greenwich.
Barnard Finch, Eſq; at Richmond.
23. Nathan Wiſeman, Eſq; in Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.
The Rev. Mr. Dowding, at Tottenham-high-croſs.
The Lady of Sir Abraham Hume, in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare.
Mrs. Reynolds, Houſekeeper to her R. H. the Princeſs Dowager.
24. Lewis Wray, Eſq; Sub Governor of the Southſea Company, and Preſident of Guy's Hoſpital.
Lady Campbell Hamilton.
25. Mr. John Jacob Battier, in Devonſh.-ſq.
Benjamin Burton, Eſq; Red-Lion ſquare.
Geo. Carter, Eſq; of Cheldon, Oxfordſhire.
Herbert Hyde, Eſq; Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.
26. Tho. Halfpenny, Eſq, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery.
Tho. Burgh, M. D. at Coventry.

2. John

27. John Rooke, Esq; Coleman-street.
28. Sir Andrew Mitchel, Plenipotentiary from England to the King of Prussia.
The Marquis d'Argens, Chamberlain to the King of Prussia.
30. Mr. Henry Bignoll, at Clapham.
Mr. John Palladine, Fencing master at the Royal Academy, Woolwich.
Mrs. Carr, in Little Britain.
Tho. Lord, Esq; in Shoreditch, aged 94.
31. Robert Fancourt, Esq; in Mount street.
Miss Roberts, at Hounslow.
Feb. 2. The Rev. Moses White, at Halvergate.
Mr. Thomas Brown, at Dover.
Rev. H. Rice, R. of Foulsham, Norfolk.
3. Mr. Westphall, Master of the Ewry to the Princess Dowager.
4. Henry Osborne, Esq; in Hill-str. Berkeley sq. fourth Son of Sir Jo. Osborne, Bt.
5. John Bellamy, Esq; in Woodstock-street, Oxford road.
John Mead, Esq; at Chiswick.
Lady Mary Vaughan, Relict of —Vaughan, Esq; at Guildford.
6. Mr. Wilson, in Spring-gardens.
Counsellor Short, in Carey street.
David Spens, Esq; at Edinburgh, writer to the Signet.
7. Geo. Angel, Page of the Back Stairs to the Princess Dowager.
Walter Thong, Esq; senior, Alderman of Huntingdon.
8. John Baddiston, Esq; in Bolton-row, Piccadilly.
Adam Johnson, Esq; in Coleman-street.
Tho. Egermont, Esq; at Knaresbrook, in Essex.
Mr. Nevill, Groom of the Chamber to his Majesty.
9. Mrs. Marbin, Wife of ——Marbin, Esq; at Deptford.
Lady Innis, of Innis, at Elgin, in Scotland.
Tho. Stocktowe, Esq; at Ayton, in Cleveland, Yorkshire.
10. James Nelson, Esq; aged 96, in New-Bond-street.
Mr. Wellings, aged 109, at Norwich.
Capt. Geo. Rhode, aged 101, at Calais.
11. The Rev. John Cowlishaw, Rector of Ashley, Northamptonshire.
Wm. Lowdon, Esq; at St. Mary le Bone.
George Tomlinson, Esq; in Bishopsgate str. aged 104, formerly a Wholesale Linendraper.
Mendes Da Costa, Esq; in Bow-street, Covent Garden.
12. Rev. Dr. Burton, Vice-Provost of Eton College.
John Darell, Esq; Fellow Commoner of Queen's College, Cambridge.
13. Tho. Simms, Esq; in Scotland-yard.
Capt. Sam. Webster, in Cannon-street.
John Hildesley, Esq; a Rear-Admiral on the superannuated List, in Green-street.
Miss Sweetingham, a near Relation to Sir G. Herbert, Bart. at Kensington Gravel pits.
14 John Gibson, Esq; in Scotland yard.
Mrs. Lightenhouse, a Maiden Lady, in Theobald's row.
15. Ja. Hammond, Esq; a Russian Merch.
John Hyde, Esq; Charter-house-square.
John Corrie, Esq; in George-yard, Lombard street.
Capt. Lynch, of the 30th Reg. of Foot. He was just going to take Possession of 2000 l. *per ann.* in the West Indies.
16. James Peachy, Esq; aged 88, in Queen-street, Golden square.
Rev. John Cutler, in Doctor's Commons.
19. — Brigstock, Esq; at Islington, a Solicitor in the Court of Chancery.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rt. Hon. Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire—Ld Privy Seal.
Rt. Hon. Geo. Dunk, Earl of Hallifax,—one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.
Ld Hinchinbrook—*vice* Chamberlain—*vice* Ld Grantham.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Upper Ossory—Custos Rotulorum of the County of Bedford.
Rt. Hon. Vere, Earl Pawlett — Custos Rot. of the County of Devon, and City of Exeter.
His R. H. the D. of Glocester — Warden and Keeper of the New Forest.
Rt. Hon. Marquis of Carnarvon—Ld. Lieut. of the County of Northampton.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Henry Stanley, Esq;—Major in the 3d Reg. of Dragoons.
Huntingdon Filden, Esq;—Capt. *vice* Maj. Sanley.
Edward Coleman, Esq;—Major in the 1st. Reg. of Dragoons—*vice* R. B. Philipson.
R. B. Philipson—Lieut. Colonel in ditto.
Geo. Leaths—Capt. Lt. *vice* H. Hassard.
John Lambe, Esq;—Capt. of the 6th Reg. of Foot—*vice* W. Tollemache.
Wilbraham Tollemache—Major in ditto.
John Law, Esq; — Quarter-master in the Royal Reg. of House Guards.
John Hatfield. Esq;—Capt. Lieut. of the 43d Regiment of Foot.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. Mr. Winstanley—St. Dunstan's in the East, R.
Rev. Mich. Lort, B. D. St. Matthew, R—*vice* Mr. Winstanley.
Rev. H. Waring, M. A.—to be one the Priests in Ordinary to the Chapel Royal.
Rev. Mr. Fitzthomas—to Arrow, R. in Warwickshire.
Rev. Mr. Bowyer — to Spilsby, Edenham, Swinsted, Great and Little Biteham, and Creighton, LL. in Lincolnshire.
Rev. Wm. Shipley, M. A.—to Skeiving, R, Flintshire, with Wrexham, V. Flintshire.
Rev. Mr. Cummings — to Tottenham, L. Middlesex.
Rev. Geo. Duteens, M. A.—to Great Baddow, V. in Essex.
Rev. Wm. Clarke, M.A.—to Horndon, V. Essex.

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Heysham—to Munden Parva, R. Herefordshire.
Hon and Rev. Dr. North—Boxley, R. Kent.
Rt. Rev. the Bp of Chester—to the Deanery of Christ Church; by Dispensation.
Rev. Mr Tripp, of Christ Church, Oxford—to be Master of the Temple
Rev. Tho. Thurlow, B. D.—Stanhope, R. Durham
Rev. Mr. Fulham—one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary.
Rev. John Baker, D D. Chaplain to Ld. Scarsdale—L. of St. George, Hanover sq.
Rev. Mr. Hayward—Bromsborrow, R. in Gloucestershire.
Rev. Mr. Price—Evesbatch, V.

B——KR——TS.

H. Hobling, St Catherine's, Lond. biscuit bak.
W. Thorp, St Andrew's, Holborn, linen-drap.
James Clifton, Shoreditch, weaver.
John Brocher, Spitalfields, tallow-chandler.
D. Cotterell, jun Leather lane pawn-brok.
R. Biggs, late of Froome Salwood, clothier.
J. Darbyshire, late of Plumbstead, merch.
Wm. Baker, Bread street, brush maker.
Arthur Edwards, Southwark, cheese-mong.
Tho. Coyde, late of New John street, near the Minories, broker.
Samuel Pye, of Snow-hill, grocer.
Wm. Coles, late of Romsey, brewer.
Tho. Fearns, of Liverpool, merchant.
E. Clewer, Allburton, Gloucestersh. baker.
Sam. Roslock, of Southwark, cheese mong.
Rd. Andrews, St. James's Market, poulterer.
James Jones, St. Mary, Islington, vintner.
Thomas Robinson, Old-street, dealer.
Raymond Snow, Great St. Helen's, marin.
Daniel Eaton, Watling street, dealer.
John Sinclair, of Bristol, cutler.
Joel Cadbury, of Exeter, serge maker.
Geo. Cross, Great Yarmouth Norfolk, merc.
Ja. Rice, London house yard, bookbinder.
Rob. Pritchett, late of Clare str haberdash.
Dan. Henriod, of Coleman str. merchant.
Abraham Slack, of Manchester, merchant.
Ja. Sealy, of Tiverton, Devon, merchant.
Lyon Levi, late of Mile-end, and Sol. Pass, late of Peter-str. Westminster, merchants.
Jos. Taylor, of Smithfield, paper-stainer.
Nich. Norville, Water-lane, London, hatter.
Geo. Bridger, Allhallows-court, Lond. poult.
J. Battersby, St. Andrew's, Holborn, merch.
Cha. Grosett, Friday-str. London, merchant.
John Seagood, Tokenhouse-yard, stationer.
Tho. Slack, of Manchester, manufacturer.
Nicholas Ward, of Warwick, victualler.
Jos Adams, of Birmingham, gun-maker.
Thomas Nun, of Norwich, carpenter.
Wm. Pineace, of Clerkenwell, jeweller.
Wm. Mason, of Tewkesbury, haberdasher.
Dan. Bradbury, of Deptford, merchant.
Tho. Welch, of Gough-square, silk-mercer.

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AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From Feb. 4, Feb. 6, 1750.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	2	3	6	3	0	2	0	2	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	7	6		3	3	2	3	3	1
Surry	5	7	3		3	1	2	4	3	7
Hertford	5	6	0		3	2	2	5	3	6
Bedford	5	3	4		3	1	2	2	3	0
Cambridge	5	0	3		2	11	2	5	3	1
Huntingdon	5	2	0		3	1	2	3	3	0
Northampton	5	8	4		3	6	2		3	7
Rutland	5	10	0		3	5	2		3	3
Leicester	6	4	4	7	3	1	2		3	11
Nottingham	6	1	4	11	3	7	2	2	3	6
Derby	6	9	0		4		2	5	4	3
Stafford	6	2	4		3	10	2	1	4	2
Shropshire	5	7	3	8	3	3	1	5	4	0
Hereford	5	3	3	5	2	10	1	6	2	10
Worcester	6	3	3	9	3	8	2	3	3	11
Warwick	6	1	0	0	3	8	2	3	3	8
Gloucester	5	10	0		3	0	1	10	3	3
Wiltshire	5	1	0	0	2	8	1	10	3	9
Berks	5	8	0		2	1	2	1	3	0
Oxford	5	10	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	3
Bucks	5	7	0	0	3		2	1	3	
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	4	9			10	2	1	2	2	11
Suffolk	5		3	4	2	9	2	2	2	9
Norfolk	5	7		10	2	7	2	4	0	0
Lincoln	5	1		10	3	4	1	11	3	6
York	5	9	4		3	3	2	0	3	4
Durham	5		3	9	2	9	1	10	3	10
Northumberland	4	6	3		6	2	6	1	10	3
Cumberland	5	0	3	9	2	11	1	11	3	10
Westmoreland	5	8	0	0	2	10	1	1	3	6
Lancashire	5	1	0	0	3	3	2	2	3	8
Cheshire	5	1	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	0
Monmouth	5	4	0	10	2	10	1	5	2	10
Somerset	5	10	0	0	2	11	1	7	2	9
Devon	5	5	0	0	2	9	1	5	0	0
Cornwall	5	2	0	0	2	9	1	4	0	0
Dorset	5	6	0	0	2	8	1	10	3	6
Hampshire	5	0	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	3
Sussex	4	6	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	4
Kent	5	1	0	0	2	10	2	1	2	10
WALES.										
North Wales	5	5	4	6	3	0	1	6	3	9
South Wales	5	0	3	4	3	0	1	3	3	4
GENERAL AVERAGE.										
Winch. ft. Bushel	5	6	3	10	3	1	1	11	3	4
Quarter of 8 Bushels.	44	0	30	8	24	8	15	4	26	8

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Feb. 1.	Feb. 25.
Bank Stock	148¾	—
India Stock	—	230 a 1
3 per Cent. reduced	84⅝	87¾
3 per Cent. Consol.	84¼	86⅜
4 per Cent. Consol.	93¼	96 a 7⅛
Long Ann.	—	—
India Ann.	8 7/8	84¼

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 29 *to* Feb. 19

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	676	1341	Males	1013	1922
Females	665		Females	909	

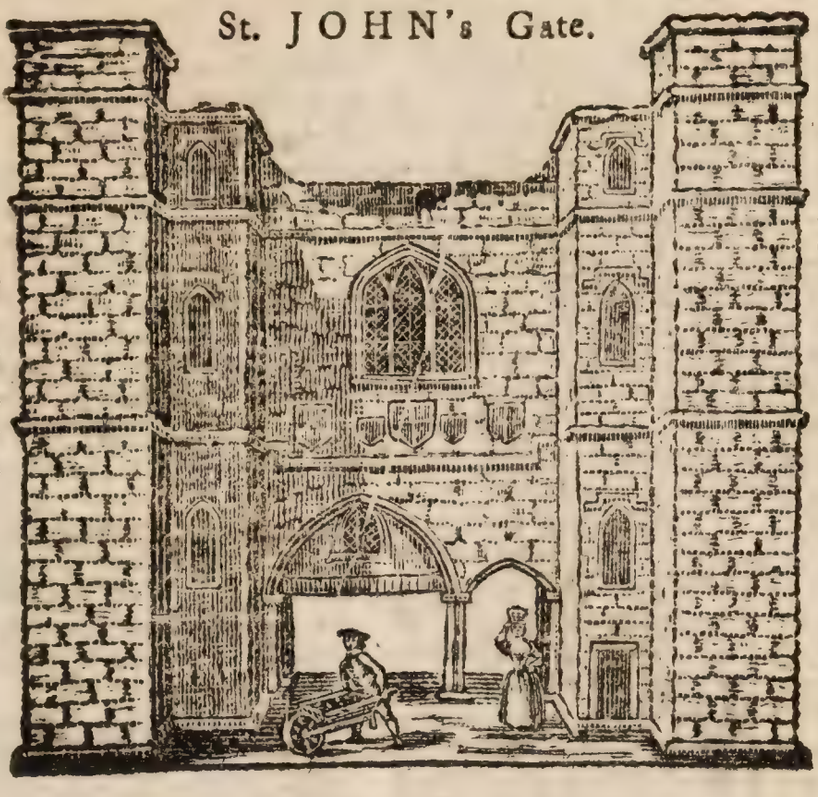
Whereof have died under two years old 569

Peck Loaf 2s 3d. ½

Between					
2 and 5	145		50 and 60	196	
5 and 10	62		60 and 70	169	
10 and 20	54		70 and 80	136	
20 and 30	119		80 and 90	53	
30 and 40	198		90 and 100	10	
40 and 50	181				

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 paper
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For MARCH 1771.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Liſts of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Promotions, Preferment, Bankrupts, &c.

Embelliſhed with an elegant Elevation of a new Bridge, recommended to the Commiſſioners of Yarmouth Haven; and alſo a large Profile or Section of the River Thames, from Boulter's Lock to Mortlake.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE,

Colonel ISAAC BARRE's *Speech, when the Motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, for committing Mr. Alderman* OLIVER *to the* Tower.

MR SPEAKER,

SINCE I had the honour, or rather diſhonour, of ſitting in this Houſe, I have been witneſs to many ſtrange, many ſhameful tranſactions; but, ſince I could call myſelf a member of the Britiſh Senate, never were my ears ſhocked with ſuch an abominable propoſal, as that which now diſgraces this aſſembly. A Repreſentative of the firſt City of the empire, or perhaps in the world, is to be treated as a ſtate criminal, for ſupporting the general rights of the nation, and the peculiar privileges of his fellow citizens. It has been proved to a demonſtration, that your claim of Privilege was meant as a bulwark againſt the encroachments of the Crown, and not as a check upon your conſtituents. It has been clearly ſhewn that you have acted contrary to Magna Charta, and that the arraigned magiſtrates have adhered to the law of the land. Nor is this all—You have been convicted of invading the peculiar franchiſes of the city, and of trampling on numerous ſtatutes made in its favour—while the objects of your impotent malice have only acted according to the dictates of conſcience, and in obedience to their oath.—You will puniſh them, becauſe they would not, for the purpoſes of your tyranny, betray their truſt and be guilty of perjury. What can be your intention in ſuch an attack upon all honour and virtue? Do you mean to bring all men to a level with yourſelves, and to extirpate all honeſty and independence! Perhaps you imagine that a vote will ſettle the whole controverſy? Alas! you are not aware that the manner in which your vote is procured, remains a ſecret to no man. Liſten—for, if you are not totally callous, if your conſciences are not ſeared, I will ſpeak daggers to your ſouls. Whence did this motion take its riſe? Where was the ſcheme concerted? Did it originate in this houſe? Is it the legitimate offspring of this aſſembly? No; it is the abortion of five wretched Clerks, who, tho' a diſgrace to this houſe, have the management, I beg pardon, the miſmanagement, of all national affairs. Theſe pitiful drudges brought the Treaſury into the ſcheme; the Treaſury is directed by the Junto of Carlton-houſe; Carlton-houſe ſets all the Adminiſtration in motion; and the Adminiſtration iſſued their mandates to the machines that compoſe the majority. Thus are you played off like poppets, by the management of the magicians who act behind the curtain. Do not you bluſh at ſuch infamy? Do not your cheeks burn with conſcious ſhame at being mere machines, or like oxen in a ſtall, fed by the hand of your maſter, and forced to draw in his yoke? By heaven, I had rather not exiſt than drag ſuch a heavy, ſuch a galling, ſuch a deteſtable chain. There are, indeed, thoſe of whoſe commands I ſhould be proud, becauſe their ſervice is perfect freedom. The inſtructions of your conſtituents you ſhould be always ready to obey. But you have inverted the maxim of the goſpel, and made the ſervant greater than his maſter. You, who are only deputies or factors, have uſurped a power not only ſuperior to that of your creators, but deſtructive of the very rights by which they exiſt as freemen. In the gulph of your privileges you have ſwallowed up the birthright of the people, who are ultimately paramount to all the three branches of the legiſlature. Had you been as tenacious of your duty as of your intereſt, you would have firſt provided for the ſafety of the people's rights, and then entered into a diſcuſſion of your own privileges. It is the privilege of the people to be tried by the law of the land, and to ſee the courſe of juſtice free and uninterrupted; both you have flagrantly violated, and opened a door for anarchy and confuſion. But where is the wonder that you act in this arbitrary manner, when you would not allow mention to to be made of that traiterous member, who declared in the face of day, that he hoped to ſee his majeſty as abſolute as the king of Pruſſia; and that he had bought his conſtituents, and made of their inſtructions an uſe not fit to be nam'd! Had you been true repreſentatives, you would have immediately dropped every other ſubject, and bluſhed to determine any national affair, till you had removed from among you ſuch an accurſed thing, ſuch an abomination to all honour and honeſty. But you love to protect ſuch culprits; becauſe of ſuch is your kingdom compoſed. How then can you imagine, that the people will tamely acquieſce in injuries received from men of your ſtamp? How can you imagine, that Britons will endure an act of tyranny, as alarming as any practiſed by the deſpot of France? Louis the *Well-beloved* eraſes the acts of his parliaments; and our *beloved* Houſe of Commons eraſes the legal proceedings of our courts of record. Why, the violence of Charles the Firſt, when he entered this houſe in perſon, and ſeized the five members, was not a matter of ſuch pernicious example. You have ſtruck at the very root of all Law and Juſtice, and endeavoured at one blow to annihilate all our Liberties.

The conſequence is natural. After having aſſumed an arbitrary dominion over truth and juſtice, you iſſue orders, warrants, and proclamations, againſt every opponent, and ſend priſoners to your Baſtile all thoſe who have the virtue and courage to defend the expiring freedom of their country. But it is in vain that you hope by fear and terror to extinguiſh every ſpark of the ancient fire of this iſle. The more Sacrifices, the more Martyrs you make, the more numerous the Sons of Liberty will become. They will multiply like the Hydra's head, and hurl vengeance at your devoted heads. Let others act as they will, while I have a tongue or an arm, they ſhall be free. And that I may not be a witneſs of this monſtrous proceeding, I will leave the Houſe; nor do I doubt but every independent, every honeſt man, every friend to England, will follow me.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
MARCH, 1771.

DEBATES *in a Newly eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from p.* 55.

Lord N---h.



AFTER all the oratory that with ſuch amazing profuſion has been poured out about the Governor of Buenos Ayres, and John Wilkes, and the Iſland of Corſica, and a mediator with Spain, I will juſt beg leave to remind the honourable Gentleman, that the ſubject which now lies before the H---e is an Addreſs. I do not find that any of our orators have propoſed to amend it, and I muſt therefore conclude it to be the ſenſe of this Aſſembly, that the Addreſs has no material imperfection, and may be preſented to his Majeſty in its preſent form. Our Patriots upon this and many other occaſions, make me think of a man who had but one ſtory to tell, which every incident ſerved alike to introduce: his ſtory was about a horſe, and if any body happened to mention a poker, he would ſay, now you talk of a poker, it puts me in mind of a very good ſtory about a horſe; ſo if a Lady took out her ſnuff-box, he was ſtill ready, ſeeing a ſnuff-box, ſaid he, puts me in mind of a very good ſtory about a horſe. So our Patriots make every thing an occaſion for a common place declamation againſt wicked and fooliſh Miniſters, and patch together ſcraps which one of them retails in the News-papers, and others carefully glean up; one half of them being conſtantly dupes to the artifices of the other. Some expreſſions however, have been thrown out, which I cannot let fall. It has been inſinuated by one honourable Gentleman, that the Miniſters by their want of Spirit in the affairs of Corſica, have made war inevitable which might have been prevented, and at the ſame time raiſed ſuch jealouſies and diſcontents in the nation, that the King muſt go to war with half his people. As to the affair of Corſica, the Gentleman may perhaps have been enlightened with intelligence which others have not been ſo happy as to obtain: I confeſs that with reſpect to myſelf his aſſertion wants evidence. I think on the contrary, that the conſequence of our interfering, would more probably have brought on, than prevented a rupture, and then who would not have blamed the Miniſtry for not allowing the enemy to waſte their blood and treaſure, in the acquiſition of what perhaps they had better be without? But ſuppoſing that a rupture is now inevitable, we are told that the King will go to war with half his people: if Gentlemen had as much ability as inclination to deceive both our friends and our enemies, they would throw out improbabilities ſomewhat leſs extravagant and abſurd. Can any mortal, who does not read the Perſian Tales as a true hiſtory, believe that becauſe we have little political ſquabbles among ourſelves, the people will throw off at once their allegiance, their intereſt, and their honour, abandon their lawful Sovereign, and offer their necks to a foreign yoke! This ſurely is the raving of a madman, or the dream of an ideot: he that has ſenſe to feed

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himſelf, or reaſon to diſtinguiſh rags and ſtraw in a cell of Bedlam, from the trappings of Royalty, can never draw ſo monſtrous a concluſion. This nation is ſtill in power and principle the ſcourge of France; to inſinuate the contrary, is to reproach and inſult it. It will ever unite againſt the Bourbon Confederacy, and cloſe round its Prince like a wall of braſs, whenever it ſhall be called to his defence: it will be time enough to adjuſt domeſtic differences when the common danger is remov'd.

But, ſays an honourable Gentleman, we have degraded our Sovereign by a conteſt with a pitiful governor of Buenos Ayres. Would it not have been equally true, if we had immediately ruſhed into a war, that we were involved in a conteſt about a pitiful Iſland? Could the intrinſic value of Falkland Iſland be deemed a ſufficient cauſe for war? If not, it was a proper object of negociation; and if ſo, what could be more prudent than to leave an opening for accommodation, by referring the act in queſtion to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, which the King of Spain might, if he pleaſed diſavow? An honourable Gentleman indeed has told us, in one of thoſe beautiful tropes for which he is ſo famous, that Britain ſolicited the mediation of France: but where has this Gentleman got his intelligence? Probably from the News-papers, thoſe oracles of knowledge and truth, which he ſays convey more intelligence of national affairs than the King's Speech: we all know the Gentleman's partiality for theſe vehicles of political knowledge; yet I may, I think, without exceſſive vanity, pretend to as much knowledge of the matter as the honourable Gentleman from other ſources, and I declare I know of no ſuch ſolicitation. Britain had no need of a mediator, and therefore could not apply to France to mediate. If ſhe had ſtood in need of a mediator, ſhe would have wanted a protector too, which could not be the caſe, as ſhe is at this moment the firſt and greateſt power in Europe, or at leaſt, one of the firſt and greateſt. Another honourable Gentleman has ſagaciouſly obſerved, that we have not ſecured all the Britiſh poſſeſſions from danger; he might as well have obſerved that we could not ſhut up all the Britiſh dominions in the tower of London. Will the Hon. Gentleman undertake to ſecure the Britiſh dominions in their whole extent from any ſudden blow, in caſe of a war, with twice the number of troops that are in Britiſh pay? If he will ſtand forth and ſay ſo, I think his courage cannot be doubted, whatever we may think of his wiſdom. As to what has been called my prophecy, I diſclaim it; I ſaid that I then thought war at a diſtance, and I ſtill ſay that I had good reaſon for thinking ſo; I mentioned ſeveral advantages which would accrue to Britain if the peace ſhould laſt two years, and ventured, upon the ſtrength of calculation, to ſpecify what part of the national debt would by that time be paid off. For this I am accountable, and am ready to anſwer any charge that ſhall be engrafted upon it. But as I make no pretences to infallibility with reſpect to any ſubject, much leſs with reſpect to future events, I can never be ſaid to have uttered a prophecy when I delivered my opinion, nor to have forfeited any claim of man upon man, even if I ſhould appear to have been miſtaken.

Col. B---é produced a copy of what he had called a *prophecy*, which he ſaid he took in writing when it was ſpoken: but as Ld N---h admitted that he had delivered it as his opinion, the producing the words in writing, anſwered no purpoſe: if the diſpute had been about the purport of what was ſaid, the written words would have determined it, but they had no tendency to prove that what was delivered as opinion, was matter of reproach as a pretenſion to prophecy.

Mr. *B--ke* alſo offered ſome explanation of what he had ſaid concerning the mediation of France.

Sir *C-----s S-----rs* obſerved, that

as

as the Addreſs was an approbation of the conduct of Miniſtry, it would be improper to agree to it, before any enquiry had been made whether their conduct deſerved approbation: it was therefore his opinion, that the captains of the Tamer and Favourite ſloops ſhould be called to the bar, and give an account of what the Spaniards had done, and what information the Miniſtry had received.

Mr. *D--d-ſ--ll* then replied to Ld N---h, at large, to this effect.

If the Miniſter had not on former occaſions given me a perfect idea of his underſtanding, I ſhould have been ſurprized at his manner of arguing to-day, and particularly at a concluſion which he has juſt drawn. He ſays, that "as no propoſal has been made to amend the Addreſs, he muſt conclude that it has no material imperfections:" unfortunately for him, or for me, my concluſion is juſt contrary from the ſame premiſes. As no propoſal has been made to amend the addreſs, I conclude that it cannot be amended; that it is not faulty in particular parts, but is uniformly and totally wrong: this is my reaſon for propoſing no amendment, and it may therefore naturally be ſuppoſed to be the reaſon why no amendment has been propoſed by others. Would not any other apprehenſion than that of the Miniſter have diſcovered, that the whole Addreſs was cenſured by a cenſure of every part of that conduct which it approves? What is the ſpeech but a detail of Miniſterial conduct? And what is the Addreſs but an approbation of that ſpeech, paragraph by paragraph? Every Gentleman, in the intereſt of his country, who has ſpoken in this day's debate, has proved the conduct of Miniſtry to be neither able nor honeſt. They have loſt the confidence of the people, yet imagine the people will ſupport them; they have threatened the Colonies with unrelenting ſeverity in the purſuit of an unconſtitutional meaſure; yet ſuppoſe we ſhall ſuffer nothing from the alienation of their affections: they are ruling Ireland with a rod of Iron, and yet pretend that they are making no advances to arbitrary Government; they have been blind and improvident with reſpect to the deſigns of our enemies, and yet, ſuppoſe that there is no danger of their being carried into effect; if this is not weakneſs, inconſiſtency, preſumption and folly, let them tell us what is.

Something indeed they have ſaid, when a reply to theſe charges has been expected, but it is no more a defence than the pretences of a thief at the Bar, who when the goods which he ſtole are ſeized in his cuſtody, pretends that he found them in the ſtreet. In anſwer to the moſt material charge indeed the Miniſter has ſaid nothing; the whole party have not had ſufficient invention to ſuggeſt one plauſible excuſe for keeping the nation naked and defenceleſs, after authentic intelligence of the inſidious deſigns of the Houſe of Bourbon had been received.

We call ourſelves the repreſentatives of the people, why then do we not expreſs their ſentiments, and eccho their voice; why do we approve meaſures which they condemn, and expreſs confidence in Miniſters whom they deſpiſe? In ſo baſe a proſtitution for ſelfiſh purpoſes, ſo cruel a treachery againſt the publick, I will never concur; and if I cannot prevent this Aſſembly from becoming a mere tool in the hands of that power which it was intended to controul, and a ſcreen for that perfidy which it ought to detect, I will at leaſt enter my proteſt againſt it.

Lord N---h,

It muſt to be ſure be difficult for a poor wicked Miniſter, to make any ſtand againſt ſuch eloquence and ſuch virtue as the Hon. Gentleman has now exerted againſt him: and I confeſs myſelf unable to add any thing to the arguments which have already been urged in my defence, and which the Hon. Gentleman and his friends affect to treat as wholly inconcluſive and unſatisfactory: yet I have heard of thoſe who neither ſee with their eyes, hear with

with their ears, nor underſtand with their hearts: I pretend to no charm by which ſuch may be converted and healed: I can exhibit reaſon and truth, but I cannot give candour or underſtanding. I have no miraculous powers, and if I had, I believe I might exert them all to no purpoſe, except that of multiplying loaves and fiſhes, the diſtribution of which, would, I am perſuaded have a wonderful effect. There is however one particular, which among the many topics that have been offered me, I have overlooked, and I am obliged to the Hon. Gentleman for reminding me of it; the Miniſtry have been accuſed of tardineſs in arming the nation. I remember a country pariſh that was accuſed of want of loyalty for not ringing the church bells upon a particular occaſion; the pariſh officers ſaid that they had many things to alledge in their juſtification, one of which was that their church had no bells to ring. My defence is equally eaſy, the nation *could not* have been armed ſooner. Every body, except the Gentlemen in the oppoſition, knows, that our fleets cannot be fitted out except when our trade is at home, or juſt coming home, becauſe ſailors are at no other time to be had: and every body except the ſame Gentlemen, knows that at the time when we are charged with having criminally neglected to fit out our fleets, the trade was neither at home, nor juſt coming home, and that therefore no ſailors were to be had. As the Miniſtry therefore could not arm *effectually*, it was thought prudent not to appear to arm at all. If Great Britain had armed as far as it was in her power in June, France and Spain would have done the ſame, and not being under the ſame diſadvantage, would have done that effectually which we could have done only in part; they muſt therefore have got before us; whereas, making no appearance of arming till we could compleatly effect our purpoſe, we have got before them. If two men were to run a race, would either of them chuſe that the ſignal for ſtarting ſhould be given before he was able to ſet off. We knew that if our adverſaries did not ſtart before us, our activity and ſtrength would give us the advantage. But that if they did, we might not be able to overtake them: we availed ourſelves of this knowledge, and the event has juſtified our conduct. I have now, I hope, anſwered the mighty objection upon which the Hon. Gentleman ſuppoſed me to have been ſilent, becauſe it was unanſwerable; upon what now will the tooth of envy attempt to ſeize? Will the dull tool of a deſperate faction, with the ſlow and frigid malignity of a viper turn upon the Crown? has it not opened its jaws upon the Crown already? An Addreſs is a compliment to the Throne, not an approbation of a Miniſter; if a Miniſter has acted amiſs, there are methods of enquiry and cenſure well known, which involve no other character. But I leave the virulence of faction to prey upon itſelf, the Hon. Gentleman is *too cold a Member* to make it dangerous to others.

Mr. D--d-ſ--ll,

I confeſs that the noble Lord diſcovers more heat, aye, and more ſmoke too than I. But there may be ſmoke and heat without light: there may be noiſe and fury without eloquence, and confident aſſertions without truth. I ſee a formidable phalanx of two-legged arguments ranged behind his Lordſhip, and they may indeed very well inſpire him with a decent aſſurance: beſides, he is of too long ſtanding to be troubled with the *infans pudor*; he is an *old Member*, though not an old man; and it is no wonder therefore that his confidence is great, and his knowledge little. It is however ſomething extraordinary, that with all his exceſs of aſſurance, and deficiency of wit, he ſhould have ventured to affront the H--e by affirming that an Addreſs of Parliament is a mere compliment to the Crown. Is he ſtill to learn that Parliamentary Addreſſes, are conſidered not only

only by this nation, but by all others, as the beſt criterions of the confidence which the houſe repoſes in the King and his Miniſters? if he does not know this, he may well be ſuppoſed not to know that our enemies have been arming ever ſince they projected the capture of Port Egmont; but then what can we think of a great nation confided to ſuch hands! Is is not in the ſame ſtate with a veſſel at ſea, under the direction of a man who did not know the points of the compaſs; and in ſuch a caſe would it not be the intereſt of every paſſenger to place a ſkilful navigator in his ſtead. I believe the Miniſter is the only perſon in this H---e, who did not know, that our enemies have been augmenting their navy, improving their fortreſſes, and ſtrengthening their harbours, without loſing a moment, ever ſince they meditated the meaſure which we could know only by its execution.

Mr. D-d--ſ--ll proceeded in the repetition of his charge againſt the Miniſtry for not arming ſooner, but before any anſwer had been given to Lord N---h's principal defence that the thing was impoſſible, the queſtion was much called for, and the Addreſs being read by the Speaker, was agreed to without a diviſion.

On the 22d of November, Mr. D--d-ſ--ll moved that an Addreſs ſhould be preſented to the King, requeſting that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to order copies or extracts of all letters, or other papers received between the 12th of Sept. 1769, and the 12th of Sept. 1770, concerning hoſtilities commenced, or intended by Spain, againſt any part of his Majeſty's dominions, to be laid before the H---e, expreſſing the particular times when ſuch intelligence had been received; he ſpoke in ſupport of this motion, and endeavoured to ſhow that it was regular and expedient.

He was ſeconded by Mr. C--n--ll, whoſe ſpeech tended to ſhow that the Miniſtry had diſguſted the people, and by that means encouraged the enemy to inſult us; and he concluded by ſaying, that he had little hope of union among ourſelves, or peace with foreign powers while our preſent Miniſters continued in office.

The event with reſpect to peace with foreign powers, has at leaſt proved, that the preſent miniſtry have exceeded this gentleman's hopes.

After a diſpute between the uſual ſpeakers nearly to the ſame effect, as that which has been already exhibited, the queſtion was put and carried againſt Addreſſing for papers; the Minority on the diviſion was 101.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN,

The following Extracts from a Voyage to the Levant, written by Maſter H. Blunt, *and publiſhed in the year* 1636, *may not perhaps be unacceptable.* R. L.

"THE Muſicke of Turky (ſays the author) is worth conſideration; through all thoſe vaſt dominions there runs one tune, and, for ought I hard, no more, nor can every man play that; yet ſcarce any but hath a fiddle with two ſtrings; and at feaſts and other meetings, will confidently play upon it, but he knows not to what tune, nor can play the ſame twice over; this I'm ſure of; for to make experiment, I have ventured to play at divers meetings, pretending the ayres of my countrie, to note whether they had ſkill or no, and tooke ſo well as they have often made me play againe; then I found their ſkill and mine alike, for I never underſtood the leaſt touch of any inſtrument.

"I ſaw at Andrinople, a woman, with many of her friends, who went weeping to a judge; where, in his preſence, ſhe tooke off her ſhoe, and held it the ſole upwards, but ſpake nothing; I enquired what it meant; one told me, it was the ceremony uſed, when a married woman complains that her huſband would abuſe her againſt nature, which is the only cauſe for which ſhe may ſue a divorce, as ſhe then did. That delivery, by way of emblem, ſeemed neat, where the fact was too unclean for language."

YARMOUMH, FEB. 14, 1770.

To the Gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk, (or such of them who shall be Commissioners of the Haven and Pier at the Time of building a Bridge over Yarmouth Haven) the annexed Design is most humbly presented, by their most obedient humble Servant,

SAMUEL BREAM.

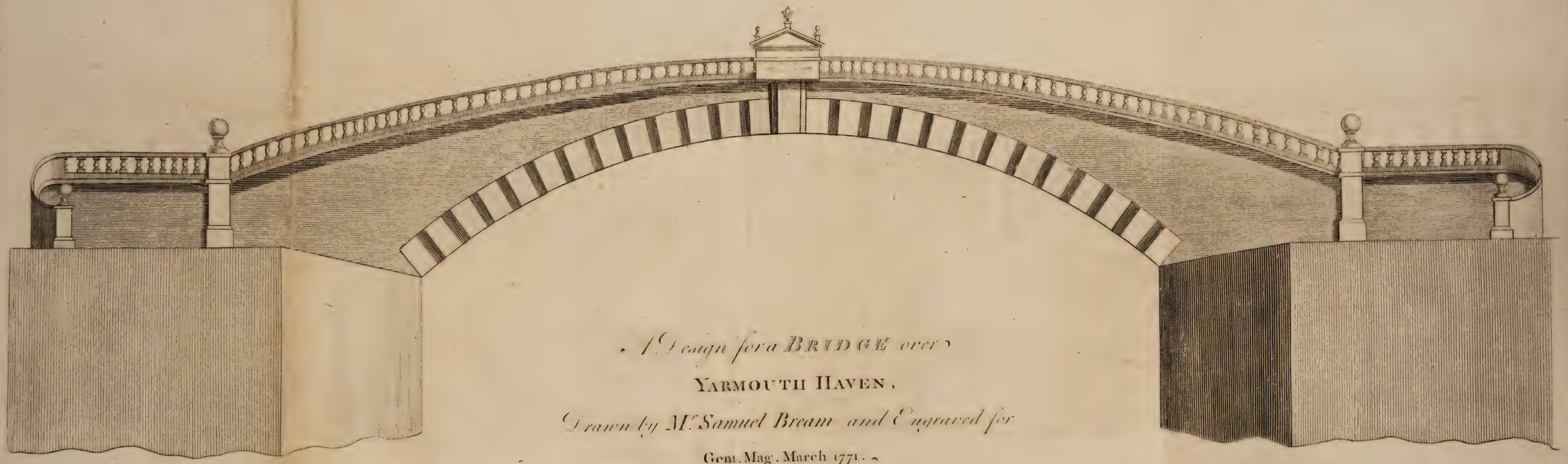
GENTLEMEN,

THIS design had never made its appearance, had it not been for a rumour that the building a bridge at Yarmouth was certainly resolved on: and, as by an impropriety in the construction, we may continue to labour under the same difficulty that we have done for many years, by the want of water both in the haven and on the bar; I have, in the annexed design, endeavoured to point out a remedy. Every one who has the least idea of philosophy, will admit that an obstruction of the current, abates its velocity; and that if abated, the flow of water will not be so great of course. Witness London Bridge; the narrow arches and large piers of which, occasion the many shoals both above and below it: and, if what is true in a greater, must be true in a lesser degree, consequently Yarmouth must suffer by the piers of the present bridge. If it be allowed, that the less the obstruction, the greater the flow; the unobstructed return of that greater body of water on the ebb, must certainly have a happy effect, in scouring the harbour, and reducing, if not totally removing the bar. Objections may possibly be made to the extent and form of the arch: the width of the haven, where the present bridge now stands, is 150 feet; the arch then by carrying the abutments 20 feet on each side into the river, will be 110; which abutments will neither obstruct the current (being at the sides of the river, and built sloping as the starlings of London bridge are) nor cost near so much as sinking two piers, with other abutments for a bridge of three arches: the segment of a circle, if the abutments are good, and what should hinder their being so, having an opportunity of building on the land, and if necessary to drive piles at the back of them for their support; is the best arch, (the Catenarian excepted) not only in mine, but in the opinion of others; as there is hardly any design proposed, but what is capable of improvement; and as there are many difficulties generally started in opposition to a public scheme, which frequently are found to exist no where but in the confused brain of the opposer; I am aware of some of them, and will suppose him then to be asking the following questions. How shall we raise money for such an expensive affair? 2dly, If this bridge is to have but one arch, the navigation will be obstructed by the centers, (on which the arch is to be built while the bridge is building? 3dly, Those ship builders who have docks above bridge will be greatly injured? In answer to the first question, we are to consider, that an affair of this nature will not be carried into execution, without the concurrence of Parliament; their act, ordaining an additional charge of tonnage will be very equitable to the people of both counties; and shall be for the payment of the interest of the principal. The money, which at this time comes into the hands of the commissioners for Yarmouth, for repairing the present bridge, &c. &c. shall become a fund for payment of the principal. By this means the bridge will not be a perpetual burthen; and the money can easily be borrowed on credit of the Act. In answer to the second; the centers may be so constructed, as to have an arch in them for the benefit of the navigation. And as to the third, there never is an Act passed, for erecting a publick building, without a provision for such people as would be injured in their business or otherwise; which affairs are generally settled by arbitration. These crude thoughts concerning the design, which the want of time would not suffer me to correct, are humbly offered to the consideration of the public.

N. B. I am informed the present wooden bridge has cost near 100l. per annum, upon an average for repairs, for this 20 years or more; how true it is, the gentlemen concerned can best tell: but it is now in a ruinous and dangerous condition.

☞ *To our Correspondents.*

The letter relative to a late visitatorial decree, came to hand too late for publication.—W. E's letter is received, and the remarkable case he mentions, together with the letter signed Philo-propheta, *shall be inserted in our next.—The copy of verses spoken by the senior scholar of Merchant Taylor's school,* W. M's. *verses, and the poem signed* Wilhelmina, *shall also be inserted.—*J. A's *copy is too incorrect.*



A Design for a BRUDGE over
YARMOUTH HAVEN,
Drawn by Mr. Samuel Bream and Engraved for
Gent. Mag. March 1771.

tical Remarks on ſome Paſſages of Voltaire, *continued from p.* 73.

WHEN a man would attack opinions generally received, and has no ſtrong arguments to oppoſe to them, one reſource is, the being able cunningly to entrench himſelf with reſpectable authorities. Under the ſhelter of ſome illuſtrious names, he is in leſs danger of expoſing himſelf, and ſeems to engage with more advantage, at leaſt for a time, and in the eyes of certain readers.

Such, no doubt, were M. de Voltaire's views in quoting in his note, that long liſt of celebrated authors, to whom he aſcribes the arguments there mentioned, and of which he pretends only to be the tranſcriber. We will not affirm that he never read the works of thoſe writers; but certain we are, that he has either miſunderſtood or miſrepreſented the ſentiments of moſt of them. This we ſhall now undertake to prove.

The ſentiments of Wollaſton, *miſnamed, in the note,* Volaſton, *and* Vholaſton.

The manner in which M. de V. murders the name of this learned writer, might alone induce one to think that he was little acquainted with him. Of all the writers mentioned by this critic, Mr. Wollaſton leaſt deſerved a place in his liſt. We have read more than once (the laſt time very lately) his *Religion of Nature delineated*, the only work which he had time to publiſh, * therefore can boldly affirm, that it contains none of the arguments mentioned in the note, and that there is not a ſingle word in it of the queſtions which M. de V. diſcuſſes concerning the Pentateuch.

What then could M. de V. intend by ranking this learned and pious Divine among thoſe critics, who diſcover contradictions and abſurdities in the ſacred writings, and by confounding him with the Bolingbrokes, the Tindals, and the Collins's? Did the mere title of Wollaſton's works miſlead him, or was he miſled by ſome of his countrymen? "When *the Religion of Nature delineated* appeared," ſays a learned writer, "the libertine cabal at "firſt imagined that it was a work in "their favour, and already exulted. "But (adds he,) their joy was of ſhort "continuance, and the peruſal of the "book did not fail to undeceive the "public."

Bolingbroke and his partiſans, knew that writer better than M. de V. does; therefore, though they could not forbear to do juſtice to the extent of his underſtanding, he has frequently been the object of their ſevereſt cenſures: a manifeſt proof that he eſpouſed none of their favourite opinions.

This celebrated name, therefore, ought to be expunged from our author's catalogue. †

The ſentiments of Aben Ezra.

Aben Ezra, ſays M. de V. *was the firſt who thought he could prove, and who dared pretend, that the Pentateuch was digeſted in the time of the Kings.*

True it is, that, notwithſtanding the general prejudice in his time among the Jewiſh Rabbins, that the whole Pentateuch, even to the minuteſt ſyllable, was written by Moſes, that learned critic thought he could obſerve in it ſome paſſages, which could not be aſcribed to that ſacred legiſlator, and which he ſuppoſed to be written by a more modern hand, and probably in the time of the Kings. But that he from thence concluded that thoſe books were not digeſted before that time, is not ſo certain as M. de V. pretends. ‡ To believe that ſome paſſages of the Pentateuch were written in the time of the Kings, and to fix to that æra the digeſting of that work, are very different things.

Whatever was Aben Ezra's real or pretended opinion, if, in conſequence of it, we ſhould ſuppoſe, that that learned man thought and reaſoned on the S. S. like the infidel critics quoted by M. de V. we ſhall form very falſe ideas of his ſentiments. His attachment to the religion of his anceſtors, the eſteem in which he was held by the ſynagogue during his life, and the reſpect which is ſtill preſerved there for his memory, are infallible proofs of his orthodoxy.

Add, that ſome able critics have

* Mr. Wollaſton alſo publiſhed a Poem, repreſenting the deſign of part of the Book of Eccleſiaſticus, &c. 1690.

† After all, it ſeems moſt probable that M de V. here means *Woolaſton*, Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, who for his *Six Diſcourſes on the Miracles of Chriſt*, was fined and impriſoned in the King's Bench Priſon, where he died in 1732-3: tho' it would be difficult to find even in his writings, the very ſentiments that M de V. imputes to him.

‡ This opinion ought not to be aſcribed to that learned Rabbin, on conjectures only, but on clear and exact quotations from his works. If M. de V. knows any ſuch, he is deſired to produce them.

ſhown, that moſt of thoſe very paſſages which M. de V. quotes after Aben Ezra, and which he thinks ſubſequent to Moſes, might be written by that Lawgiver. They give ſome convincing proofs of it, which may be ſeen in their works. § We ſhall only quote in few words, what has been ſaid by one of thoſe very writers, whoſe authority M. de V. produces, *the learned, the famous Le Clerc.*

Aben Ezra, ſays M. de V. *relies on many paſſages*, viz. The Canaanite was then in the land. The mountain of Menah, called *the mountain of God* ‖ The bed-ſtead of Og, King of Baſhan, is in Rabbath. And he called all the country of Argob, Baſhan-Havoth-Jair unto this day. There aroſe not a Prophet ſince in Iſrael like unto Moſes. *He pretends that theſe paſſages, where mention is made of things that happened after Moſes, could not be by Moſes.*

Thus Aben Ezra reaſoned. But Le Clerc affirms that moſt of theſe paſſages do not relate to things that happened after Moſes. He pretends that the firſt, which is improperly rendered The *Canaanite was then in the land*, might be tranſlated, *the Canaanite was from that time in the land*; which was true, even in the time of Abraham, and conſequently removes the whole difficulty:* that the name of *Moriah, the Lord will provide there*, given to the mountain whither the Patriarch carried his ſon to ſacrifice him, might be in uſe ſoon after that ſacrifice, and long before Moſes: that that Lawgiver, writing probably a few months after the defeat of Og, might ſay that his bed-ſtead of iron is ſtill preſerved in Rabbath: and that the expreſſions which anſwer to the words *ſtill* and *unto this day*, are ſometimes uſed by ſacred and profane writers, even when they treat of ſome diſtant time; therefore, there is nothing in theſe paſſages which Moſes might not have written.

As to that, where mention is made of the Kings of Edom, and of Iſrael, and a few others, he allows, that they ſeem added to the text; † but he pretends "that theſe ſlight additions made by "the Prophets, ſubſequent to Moſes, "ought not to prevent our conſidering "him as the author of thoſe books, "ſince there are ſo many other proofs "that they are by him; juſt as we "doubt not but that the Jewiſh anti-"quities are by Joſephus, though ſome "paſſages in them are inſerted by more "modern hands." ‡ The opinion of Aben Ezra, if however that was his opinion, was therefore ill founded, and falſe, even according to the learned Le Clerc.

The Sentiments of Le Clerc.

After what has juſt been ſaid of this celebrated critic, who would expect to ſee him ranked by M. de V. not only among, but at the head of thoſe writers who pretend that the Pentateuch was not digeſted till the time of the Kings? This however, he has done in his note, and in ſome other paſſages of his works.

It muſt not be diſſembled, that *Le Clerc* at firſt maintained this opinion, but if truth extorts this confeſſion from us, ought not M. de V. alſo to have appriſed his readers that he changed it afterwards, and that he avowedly embraced, in a more advanced age, the ſentiment which he had formerly oppoſed in his youth. Witneſs the *Diſſertation* which he prefixed to his *Commentary on Geneſis*: he there, not only replies to the objections of Aben Ezra, as has juſt been mentioned; but he alſo retracts thoſe which he had propoſed himſelf in the *Sentiments of ſome Divines of Holland*. And in his account of this com-

§ See Abbadie, Du Pin, the diſcourſe which Biſhop Kidder has prefixed to his notes on the Pentateuch, and in which he treats on this ſubject very judiciouſly, &c.

‖ M. de V. here miſtakes the meaning of Aben Ezra. This mountain was not named, on account of Abraham's ſacrifice, *the mountain of God*, a name common to all high mountains in the Hebrew tongue: it was ſtiled Moriah, (that is, *the Lord will provide there*) a name taken from Abraham's remarkable expreſſion to his ſon.

* M. de Freret underſtands it in the ſame ſenſe. He ſays, that *from that time*, from the time of Abraham, the Canaanites had driven out the antient inhabitants of the country, and were ſettled there in their room. See the *Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcription*.

† Other learned men have ſhown, that the Hebrew word which is tranſlated *King*, might be rendered *Chief Commander*, &c. and that it has even been given to ſome judges. Were the *Kings* of Edom any thing more than commanders and chiefs?

‡ There is ſcarce any ancient author, of whom the ſame may not be affirmed. Who denies that Homer, Horace, Virgil, Livy, &c. were the authors of the works that are aſcribed to them, becauſe ſuch additions are found there?

mentary

, in his *Bibliotheque choiſie*, he peats, "that he could not reaſonably "refuſe to conſider Moſes as the true "author of the Pentateuch, that the "paſſages which have been added to it "ſince his time are few, and that ſome "even of theſe are dubious, which ſome "learned men have thought more mo-"dern than Moſes, without being able "to prove it." Let any one judge whether this was a writer to be placed, without reſtriction, at the head of thoſe who pretend that the Pentateuch was written long after Moſes.

But at the very time when he held this as his chief ſentiment, he nevertheleſs thought, "that in our ſacred books "there is no fact of any importance, "which is not true; that the hiſtory "contained in them, is the moſt true, "and moſt holy that ever was publiſh-"ed; and that all the doctrines there "advanced, are really heavenly doc-"trines."

It is not therefore, without reaſon, that M. de V. is afraid of charging this learned critic with impiety. "No-"thing," ſays Chauffepied, "provok-"ed him ſo much as the reproaches of "Deiſm, with which his enemies ſome-"times taxed him, and which certainly "he did not deſerve. This may be "inferred from the converſation which "he had with the celebrated Collins, "in a viſit which that Engliſhman made "him in Holland, accompanied by "ſome Frenchmen, Free-thinkers like "himſelf. They imagined that it "would be eaſy for them to gain over "ſo daring a Divine; but he adhered "firmly to Revelation; he briſkly at-"tacked thoſe Deiſts, and ſhowed them "that they break the ſtrongeſt ties of "humanity; that they learn to ſhake "off the yoke of the laws, that "they take away the moſt urgent "motives to virtue, and deprive men "of all their conſolations. *What* (ad-"ded he,) *do you ſubſtitute in its place? "You fancy, no doubt, that ſtatues "will be erected to you, for the great "ſervices which you render to man-"kind; but let me aſſure you, that the "part which you act, makes all men "hate and deſpiſe you.*" What leſſons are theſe! May all the *Collins*'s of our days profit by them!

The ſentiments of Newton.

We ſay nothing of the ſentiments of *Newton*, concerning the authors of the books of Joſhua, Judges, Ruth, &c. This is a taſk which we have not undertaken; and we allow, that it is difficult exactly to fix at what time, and by whom, thoſe works were written.

As to the Pentateuch, that great man thought that various facts, ſuch as the copy found in the Temple under Joſiah, the Levites ſent by Jehoſophat with the law, to teach it in the cities of Judah, the attachment of the ten tribes, and their reſpect for thoſe ſacred books, even after their diſperſion; laſtly, the public worſhip eſtabliſhed in the time of Solomon and of David, in a manner ſo ſolemn, and ſo conformable to the rites preſcribed in the Pentateuch, do not allow us to carry the digeſting of it farther back than the time of Saul. He ſuppoſes therefore, that the book of the law was loſt when the Philiſtines, having defeated the Iſraelites, made themſelves maſters of the Ark; that to repair that loſs, Samuel collected what remained of the writings of Moſes and the Patriarchs; and that it was from theſe Memoirs, that he digeſted the Pentateuch in the manner in which we now have it.

On which we will obſerve, firſt, that this whole ſyſtem is founded on a ſuppoſition that is taken for granted, and on vague conjectures. *The name of the great Newton ſhould certainly not be pronounced without reſpect*; but this name, reſpectable as it is, cannot change ſuppoſitions into facts, or conjectures into proofs.

Secondly, That this ſyſtem, ſuppoſing the book of the law written, and ſome memoirs left, by Moſes and the Patriarchs, contradicts all the vain ideas and falſe reaſonings, with which the firſt part of M. de V's note is filled.

Thirdly, Tho' Newton ſuppoſed that the Pentateuch was digeſted by Samuel, he was very far from charging the narrations which it contains, with abſurdity, like theſe infidel critics. We know what reſpect that Philoſopher maintained all his life, for thoſe divine writings. "That great man," ſays M. de Fontenelle "did not confine him-"ſelf to natural religion, he was con-"vinced of the truth of revelation; "and among the books of every kind, "which he had inceſſantly in his hands, "that which he read moſt conſtantly "was the Bible." He ſtudied it, even commented upon it, and laboured to clear up its difficulties, inſtead of endeavouring to expoſe it to the deriſion of the profane.

What therefore, would M. de V. have us think of the manner in which he

he mentions this illuſtrious writer, as well as the learned Le Clerc, in his *Philoſophy of Hiſtory? God forbid*, ſays he, *that we ſhould dare to accuſe the Le Clercs, the Newtons, &c. of impiety. We are perſuaded, that if the books of Moſes, of Joſhua, and the reſt of the Pentateuch,* * *do not appear to them to be written by that hero of the Iſraelites, they are nevertheleſs convinced that thoſe books are inſpired, they diſcover the finger of God at every line in Geneſis, in Joſhua, &c. The Jewiſh writer was only the Secretary of God; it was God who dictated the whole. Newton, without doubt, could not think otherwiſe; this is well known.* The meaning of this ironical ſtrain *is well known: God forbid, that we ſhould dare to accuſe* M. de V. of calumniating theſe great men; but we can ſcarce believe that the odious ſuſpicions which he would throw on their ſentiments and their ſincerity, will give a high idea of his own

The ſentiments of Shafteſbury *and* Bolingbroke.

All the learned men whom we have mentioned in the foregoing articles, whatever were their opinions concerning the author of the Pentateuch, and the time when thoſe books were written, nevertheleſs believed that the facts were inconteſtably true, the tenets heavenly, the morality pure, the laws wiſe, and the writer taught and directed by the ſpirit of God. Let us now ſay ſomething of thoſe who do not queſtion this work to be by Moſes, nor magnify its pretended abſurdities, but to weaken the proofs of Revelation, and to oppoſe it: we muſt not confound, nor place on the ſame level critics whoſe ideas were ſo different, and whoſe views ſo oppoſite.

Shafteſbury was an enemy to Revelation, and an enemy the more dangerous, as all the darts which he throws, are aimed by a hand which pretends to be reſpectful. It is not in front, nor with ſerious arguments, that he engages it, but with railleries and ironical reflections, let ſlip, as it were by chance; proteſting inceſſantly, that *he firmly believes all the facts and all the tenets which it advances; that he is perſuaded that our religion is divine, and our ſcriptures inſpired; that they deſerve the ſubmiſſion and reſpect of every human underſtanding, and that none but libertines and the profane can abſolutely deny, or the authority of the leaſt line or ſylla. of thoſe ſacred books.* A mode of attack, in which there is more art than candour, and more cunning than true knowledge. He learned it from the infidels who went before him, and ſome modern free-thinkers have been ſo pleaſed with it, as M. de V. well knows, that we find it in every page of their writings.

It may therefore be ſuppoſed, that *Shafteſbury*, notwithſtanding all his proteſtations, believed that the Pentateuch was not the work of Moſes, nor of any inſpired writer; but what is certain, that we can affirm, after having read more than once, and with attention, all his treatiſes, is, that, though we find in them ſeveral ſtrokes which may ſerve at leaſt for models to M. de V. on other ſubjects, we ſee there none of the arguments in his note, on the imaginary impoſſibility of Moſes's writing that work, and of the pretended abſurdity of the facts which our critic there attacks. How therefore could he aſcribe them to this nobleman? Why quote, when he is not ſure? He may impoſe on ignorant readers, but he cannot deceive thoſe who take the trouble to trace him to the ſource.

Let us proceed to *Bolingbroke*. He was not, like Shafteſbury, an agreeable joker, and a concealed enemy of Revelation. More ſerious and more frank, he attacks it openly, without caution and without diſguiſe. He ſometimes mentions the Chriſtian Revelation with ſeeming reſpect; but when he treats of the Jewiſh, and eſpecially of the books of Moſes, he obſerves no bounds; the moſt indecent invectives flow from his pen together with the falſeſt reaſonings.

On reading his works, it is very obvious that that ſource was not unknown to M. de V. and that he has not ſcrupled ſometimes to have recourſe to it; but one cannot but be ſurprized on finding that, except one ſlight remark, there is nothing of what this critic aſcribes to him in the note, and we have therefore a right to conclude that it is highly improper to ſet his name, like that of Shafteſbury, to that heap of fallacies which M. de V. has borrowed elſewhere, if he has not invented them himſelf.

The ſentiments of Collins *and* Tindal.

Collins and *Tindal* are therefore in fact the only authorities that he has left; though we are not ſure, but that even they may be conteſted with him. We have formerly read the works of Collins, and

* For ſome remarks on this ſtrange miſtake, See p. 413.

ot recollect in them the ar- that M. de V. aſcribes to him; we do not even ſee what relation they could have to the queſtions which he diſcuſſes. But our memory, as well as our conjectures, may deceive us; and we allow, that if Collins did not reaſon thus, he was very capable of it; this is an authority which may be granted him without regret. We know how often he has been reproached, on certain proofs ‡ with altering texts, of adding and retrenching what he pleaſed, with comparing parts of them thus disfigured, in order to find their meanings quite contrary to thoſe of the authors whom he quotes, of never ſpeaking more poſitively than when he perceives that he is wrong, of replying to the ſtrongeſt arguments only by chicaneries, and banter. We do not think that theſe outlines, in which his character reſembles more than one writer of the ſame party, are thoſe of an honeſt critic, or that ſuch an authority can be very reſpectable.

We even allow, that Tindal might have reaſoned as M. de V. pretends he did. But to convince his readers of it, he would have done well to have named *the book and the page.* He ſomewhere declares, that *he does not love theſe kind of quotations*; he has his reaſons, without doubt. Theſe quotations, however, have their uſe; they ſpare readers ſome troubleſome reſearches, and force writers to be exact.

Such, in ſhort, are the ſentiments of the writers quoted in M. de V's note. His arguments, falſe in themſelves, are therefore unſupported by any ſatisfactory authority; and the authenticity of the books of Moſes, as well as the truth of the facts which he would conteſt, remain as firmly eſtabliſhed.

When the learned and the ignorant, Princes and Shepherds, ſhall appear, after this ſhort life, before the Maſter of Eternity; every one of us will then wiſh to have been juſt, compaſſionate, generous. He is in the right; knowledge will be nothing without the practice of virtue, nor the belief of tenets without the obſervation of duties. *No one will boaſt, of having known exactly in what year the Pentateuch was written.* The knowledge of it therefore, is never ranked among our duties. *God will not aſk us whether we have been partiſans for the Maſſoretes, or for the Talmud, whether we have ever taken a* Caph *for a* Beth, *a* Yod *for a* Vau, *&c.* No, and theſe are not the only ſubjects diſcuſſed in the note: he rambles from the queſtion, or would put the change on his readers. *He will judge us by our actions, and not by the knowledge of the Hebrew Tongue.* Who doubts it? But if a writer, with a ſuperficial knowledge of that language and of the hiſtory of the people of God, ſhould have the *raſhneſs* to exclaim againſt his oracles, and to calumniate his word; if he ſhould repreſent the books in which it is written as a ſhapeleſs compilation of falſe facts, abſurd accounts, barbarous actions, &c. if he ſhould abuſe the moſt extraordinary talents, to root out of mens hearts the obedience which they owe to his laws, would he be innocent in his ſight? [*To be continued.*]

‡ See, in particular, Biſhop Hoadley's writings againſt Collins, and Dr. Bentley's judicious remarks on the *Diſcourſe on Free Thinking.* They have been tranſlated into French by M. de la Chapelle under the title of *Friponnerie laique des pretendus Eſprits forts d'Angleterre.*

Mr. URBAN,

You have always ſhewn your readineſs to perpetuate the characters of worthy and learned perſons; examples of public or private worth, and ornaments of the ages in which they lived and wrote: in the number of theſe was the very eminent Phyſician lately deceaſed, Dr. Ruſſel; ſome account of whoſe life is tranſmited herewith. Be ſo obliging as to publiſh it in your next Magazine, for I have no doubt but it will coincide with your plan.

Feb. 1771. Your's. &c. Z.

Memoirs of ALEXANDER RUSSEL, M. D. F. R. S.

DR. Ruſſel was born at Edinburgh, and early intended for a Phyſician by his father, a perſon of diſtinguiſhed note in that city, and particularly fortunate in an amiable family; for he had ſeven ſons who lived to be men, and who never gave their parent the leaſt diſquietude. The Doctor having ſtudied grammar, ſpent two years in the Univerſity, and was then placed under the care of his uncle, an eminent practitioner in phyſic. In 1732, 3, and 4, he continued his ſtudies under the profeſſors at Edinburgh, men not leſs eſteemed for their ſagacity and ſkill in the ſeveral branches of medicine in foreign countries, than in their own.

After finiſhing his ſtudies, the Doctor did not apply for a degree at that time, but

but came to London and ſoon after embarked for Turkey, and ſettled at *Aleppo*, in the year 1740.

There have often been perſons of great abilities and fortune among our Engliſh factory there; it was at the unanimous requeſt of ſome merchants belonging to it, that the Doctor made choice of this place for his reſidence, but it does not appear that any phyſician before him at Aleppo, acquired much fame. He diligently devoted his time to the duties of his profeſſion, but firſt endeavoured to learn the language of the country. He ſoon diſcovered the incapacity of its natives of the ſame occupation. A few hereditary receipts compoſed their whole furniture: a few were deſirous of information, and with theſe he lived on good terms.

He was ſoon employed by the inhabitants of all denominations: Franks, Greeks, Armenians, Maronites, Jews, &c. The Turks themſelves forgot that he was an unbeliever, remitted of their uſual contempt to ſtrangers, and not only beheld him with reſpect, but ſolicited his acquaintance. The Paſcha himſelf conſulted him, found him upright, ſenſible, and ſincere, as a man polite without ſervility, as a Chriſtian ſteady to his principles, as a Briton generous and diſintereſted, as a phyſician much ſuperior to his own countrymen; a natural, even, cool, and conſiſtent temper, a freedom of behaviour as remote from confidence as conſtraint, an underſtanding improved by reading and converſation, a mind impreſſed with juſt reverence to God, and ſenſible of the duty frail fallible Beings owe to their Creator and Preſerver, a heart frought with benevolence and public virtue, all contributed to form a character ſeldom to be met with in *Aſia*.

The factory were happy in ſuch a phyſician and companion; his intimate connection with the Paſcha, gave him conſtant opportunities to render them important ſervices, and on divers occaſions all the European nations that trade to Aleppo, were obliged for his aid and interpoſition.

If any difficult affair occurred, the Paſcha had recourſe to our Doctor, and as frequently gained advantage by his advice. He choſe to oblige the people in his preſence, nor during his abſence would he puniſh any criminal; offenders were taught by ſuch a conduct, that examples of ſeverity happened not more frequently by the Doctor's kind endeavours to mitigate their puniſhment.

Nor did the Paſcha deal by our phyſician; he ſhowed his generoſity and munificence, by making him ſeveral princely preſents. The Doctor's father in Scotland was not forgotten, *I am obliged*, ſaid he, *to him for your aſſiſtance*. One cannot eaſily deſcribe the ſincere complacency a parent muſt feel, to have ſuch authentic proofs of the merit of a ſon from a diſtant clime.

The *Hiſtory of Aleppo* was publiſhed in 1755, and has been tranſlated into other languages: it is not neceſſary to enlarge in its praiſe; ſhould it pleaſe the Almighty to viſit this nation with that terrible calamity, the *plague*, its utility will be more known.

From his thorough knowledge of the peſtilence, and the means ſucceſsfully made uſe of to prevent infection in the countries moſt accuſtomed to this dreadful viſitation, he formed a deſign to excite our nation to provide ſome more effectual means for ſafety and ſecurity; in his return from Turkey, he viſited the moſt famous Lazarettas, enquired into their ſtructure, the government they were under, and the precautions they uſed for public ſafety.

At Naples, Leghorn, and other places, he had all the means of information he could expect; and become better acquainted with the conduct of the wiſeſt States, in regard to the methods of preſervation, perhaps, better than any other perſon.

The Doctor with great difficulty procured, and ſent into this country the ſeeds of the true *Scammony*. They were raiſed by two eminent Botaniſts in the neighbourhood of London, and ſeeds ſent over to the ſouthren colonies of America, in the hope that from a ſimilar ſoil and climate, we might import this valuable drug unſophiſticated.

He alſo procured the *Andrachne*, a plant nearly approaching the *Arbutus*. An engraving of which was lately publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, by the late *G. D. Ehret*.

Dr. Ruſſel reſided in London on his return to England. In 1759, he was choſen phyſician of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, and continued in that ſtation to the time of his death, an example of diligence and humanity to the ſick; of great medical abilities as a phyſician, and as a gentleman irreproachable. The Royal Society are obliged to him for many valuable communications; The Medical Society alſo were under obligations to him for many important papers: his extenſive practice at *Aleppo*, his early

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...ion into buſineſs here after ..., the multitude of objects under his care in the hoſpitals, ſupplied a fund of experience, which might have yielded much benefit to ſociety had his life been protracted.

Dr. Ruſſel was the conſtant, ſenſible, and upright friend, the able, honeſt, and experienced phyſician, a pleaſing companion, and a benevolent chriſtian.

May the profeſſors of phyſic, incited by his example, do honour to their profeſſion, and approve themſelves the friends of mankind. Then may they finiſh their days with ſerenity and peace, in expectations of felicity thro' the æras of a glorious immortality.

Method of making Mortar which will be impenetrable to moiſture, from Mr. Doſſie's ſecond volume of Memoirs of Agriculture, *juſt publiſhed.*

TAKE of unſlacked lime, and of fine ſand in the proportion of one part of the lime to three parts of the ſand, as much as a labourer can well manage at once; and then adding water gradually, mix the whole well together, till it be reduced to the conſiſtence of mortar. Apply it immediately while it is yet hot, to the purpoſe either of mortar, as a cement to brick or ſtone, or of plaiſter, for the ſurface of any building. It will then ferment for ſome days in drier places, and afterwards gradually concrete or ſet and become hard. But in a moiſt place it will continue ſoft for three weeks or more; tho' it will at length attain a firm conſiſtence, even if water have ſuch acceſs to it ſo as to keep the ſurface wet the whole time. After this it will acquire a ſtone-like hardneſs, and reſiſt all moiſture.

The perfection of this mortar depends on the ingredients being thoroughly blended together; and the mixtures being applied immediately after, to the place where it is wanted. In order to this, about five labourers ſhould be employed for mixing the mortar, to attend one perſon who applies it.

This method of making mortar, Mr. D. ſays, was diſcovered by a gentleman of Neufchattel, the back part of whoſe houſe being cut out of a rocky-hill, the ſpring from the rock greatly annoyed it, and produced a continual damp, which nothing could cure till he tried the mortar above deſcribed, which effectually anſwered his purpoſe, and which, by time, grow ſo tenacious and firm, that he was induced to believe the method of compoſition was the ſame with that purſued by the antients.

Mr. Doſſie, has in this volume revived the uſeful method of preſerving yeaſt, and making bread, by means of leven, recommended in our Magazine, vol. xvi. p. 364-5; and alſo a method of ſubſtituting a very palatable ſucceda-neum for wheat flour by means of potatoes, which the writer of this has long introduced as the houſhold bread of his own family, and has been followed in it by ſeveral of his neighbours. To thoſe who bake their own bread, he would therefore recommend the trial. The trouble is little, and the uſe great, as bread compounded of two parts flour, and one of potatoes never grows harſh, is very light, and well taſted, and keeps much better than bread made of any kind of flour whatever. The only trouble is in paring the potatoes, which is beſt done before boiling. When they are thoroughly boiled, they are bruiſed to a pulp, mixed with the flour and well kneaded. There is no other difficulty or difference in the ordinary proceſs, but that the bread ſo made requires a little more baking. In this view the following memoir may be of unſpeakable advantage to the poor.

Memoir on the qualities and cultivation of a new kind of Potatoe, given to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. by John Howard, *Eſq; of Cardington in Bedfordſhire.*

AS I have the honour to be a Member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. I would beg leave to lay before it, the account of my obſervation on the culture and extraordinary increaſe of a new kind of potatoe, which was not known in England, as far as I can gather from the enquiries I have made, till I propagated it.

In the year 1765, being at Clifton, near Briſtol, I was informed a perſon had brought from America a new ſort of potatoe, and with ſome trouble, I procured half a dozen roots of it: as the greateſt part of thoſe brought over were already planted. That autumn, I planted three of them, and in the following ſpring the other three, in my garden at Cardington in Bedfordſhire; ſetting them in hillocks about ſix feet aſunder.—The ſtrength of the ſtems, and largeneſs of the bloſſom and apples, gave me the pleaſing proſpect of great increaſe: and accordingly, when I took them up in the autumn, 1766, I found they had increaſed far beyond any of the common ſort, which

for

for ſome years I had encouraged our cottagers to cultivate.—The produce from each cutting, was in weight from twenty-ſix to twenty-ſeven pounds and a half. I ſent for two of the Bedford gardeners, who ſerve the market, to ſee them taken up; and they were ſurpriſed at the great increaſe. I gave ſome of them to theſe gardeners; and others to almoſt all our own cottagers.—The increaſe continued to appear the ſame in the ſucceeding year, viz. 1767, as in the laſt: only, as many of the ſingle potatoes had been then found to weigh four or five pounds each; I had now planted moſt of them in drills three feet aſunder, in order to procure a greater number, and a leſs ſize. Their produce was now from twenty two to thirty pounds from each cutting; and the potatoes were more ſizeable for common uſe. The vegetation was not ſo luxuriant, as in thoſe I before planted in hillocks; but the increaſe of theſe was, allowing the cuttings to weigh one ounce, full four hundred fold.—Having laſt year upwards of a waggon load of theſe potatoes; I with pleaſure ordered it to be made publickly known, that every perſon who choſe to cultivate them, were welcome to have a quantity for planting. In conſequence of this, numbers applied in our own, and the adjacent counties. In my plantations, as well as thoſe of other perſons, the increaſe has been ſtill greater this year. For the ſeaſon having proved very favourable, I have had, from ſome hillocks forty-one pounds and a half, allowing for dirt.

I this year ſtript off many ſtems from the plants, leaving only two or three of the principal, in order to try if that would cauſe a greater increaſe of the roots. But this method did not ſucceed; as I found many rotten potatoes in the ground, which, probably had been nouriſhed by thoſe ſtems I removed, till the time they were deprived of them.

I tried another experiment relative to tranſplanting of the roots. In June, I took up the whole root which produced about ſix pounds of potatoes. I then ſtript all that were ſmall, and planted the ſtems in another place. At the uſual time of taking them up, there was none leſs than eleven pounds; and many that were fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five pounds. I tried the ſame with the common ſort of potatoes; but did not ſucceed.—I would beg to make one additional remark; from many years careful obſervation, it ap[pears] that a cutting produces mo[re] ter ſized potatoes, than a whole p[o]tatoe of the ſize of the cutting, put into [the] ground: yet a whole potatoe, three or four times as big as the cutting, produces rather more than the cutting.

It may be proper to obſerve further, that on poor ground, being either clayey or gravelly ſoil, where it has been found, on trial, the common kinds of potatoes would not grow at all, a ſmall crop has been produced of this new kind. On ſomewhat better ſoil where a ſmall crop of the common ſort has been produced, a much better crop of the new ſort, even equalling a middling one of the common, has been raiſed. On a ſtill better ſoil, the increaſe has been yet proportionable. I have, in ſhort, found at the moſt moderate and loweſt eſtimation on all ſoils that I have known and tried, the increaſe to be full three times as great as that of any of the ſorts of the common potatoes; tho' in ſome places, where I have planted beds of each, that is of the common, and the new ſort, adjoining one to the other, the increaſe theſe two laſt years, has been about ſix times more of the new, than of the common.

Many hogs are greedy after all ſorts of potatoes, tho' ſome will not eat any. They ſeem to prefer my new ſort much to the other; and I ſhould think it more nutritive, becauſe an oilineſs appears on the water in which the potatoes have been boiled, that is not to be found in the common ſort.—For three years, that is, ever ſince I have raiſed this kind of potatoe, I have had them conſtantly at my table: really preferring them to all others when well boiled: and tho', perhaps, I may be partial to this kind, as I have taken ſo much pains to cultivate it; yet many, and I do ſay moſt people, that have dined with me, have been of the ſame opinion. But, whatever judgment may be formed of theſe potatoes, when boiled; yet when roaſted, they are far beyond any other kind: and the gardeners at Bedford informed me, that all people in general there are fond of them, as appears by the great demand for them for this purpoſe.

I mentioned my planting the new potatoes in three feet drills, to prevent the luxuriant largeneſs of them; as in the hillocks, and out ſide rows, they grow to four, five, and ſix pounds, in rich ſoils. The reaſon of which, I apprehend to be, that the ſun and air, not having ſo free

acceſs

acceſs to the branches of the herbage of of the middle rows, the ſtems are evidently weaker, and the potatoes preſerve a far more uſeful ſize, viz. from half a pound to a pound; and thoſe of the largeſt ſize are more a matter of curioſity than of that real and general uſe to mankind, which ought ever to be the leading view with every conſiderate man. I muſt further remark one happy and encouraging circumſtance relative to the cultivation of potatoes. It is, that wet ſummers, which are moſt detrimental to the wheat crops, are moſt beneficial to thoſe of this root. I have ſeen it on that, as well as on other accounts, very beneficial in my own neighbourhood: and, I hope it will, in future time be, in general, a great relief and help to a moſt valuable part of our fellow creatures, the labouring poor in this kingdom. As I have found ſeeds from other countries produce very great crops the firſt year, and after that almoſt quite fail, I was willing to have three years full and cautious trial, in this and other ſoils, before I laid my obſervations before the Society, which I ſhould have done ſome time before Chriſtmas, had I come to town from Cardington. But being now fully convinced of this very uſeful and prolific plant's not degenerating, I with great pleaſure ſubmit it to the conſideration of this learned and ingenious Society. JOHN HOWARD.

N. B. I muſt not omit to mention, with reſpect to the new potatoes which I planted in drills, that thoſe drills were three feet aſunder; and that I planted the cuttings alſo three feet diſtance from each other, for theſe laſt two years.

There is one advantageous circumſtance relating to this kind, which I omitted touching on before. It is the manner of growth of the potatoes, which croud, as it were altogether, and very few ſmall ones are produced; this affords the means of entirely eradicating them, and exchanging their place of culture at will, which I have ever found very troubleſome with all the common ſorts of potatoe.

MR. URBAN,

THE bare love which every man of ſcience bears for truth, would, I make no doubt, ſecure a place for the following remarks in your uſeful Magazine: much more will they find a ready admittance, when you conſider farther of what vaſt conſequence ſome of them are, not only with reſpect to the property, but the lives alſo, of many thouſands of his Majeſty's moſt uſeful ſubjects. It is with no ſmall degree of caution and concern, that I take up my pen againſt a perſon of Mr. Emerſon's eminence in the mathematical world; but ſurely, that gentleman cannot think his reputation, great as it deſervedly is, can ſo far authorize any thing, as to render it needleſs for others to examine it, or deter them from exploding his errors, if any ſhould be found.

On p. 26. of his Aſtronomy, he draws this colloiary, which would however have been more properly a new problem: "As many eclipſes happen, in general, of the ſun, as of the moon." And then he proceeds to give a demonſtration thereof, which is ſo little to the purpoſe, that ſome perſons, more prone to cenſure, would be apt to ſay the miſtake (for certainly ſuch it is) could not proceed from inadvertence. The corollary cannot, perhaps, properly be ſaid to be falſe as it ſtands, but I apprehend, that Mr. Emerſon's deſign was to prove, that there are in general, an equal number of ſolar and lunar eclipſes; and if ſo, any perſon may ſatisfy himſelf of the falſhood thereof, by only conſulting the common Almanacks. That this is Mr. Emerſon's meaning, appears from what he has ſaid on p. 330, to p. 332, and from whence it farther appears, that he has, in determining the lunar ecliptic limits, taken into the account, more than he ought to have done, the ſun's diameter--twice the ſun's parallax. Mr. Emerſon may perhaps defend himſelf by ſaying that he reckons a lunar eclipſe to begin when her limb touches, what is called, the penumbrel ſhade; but this is contrary to all other Aſtronomers, and alſo to his own definition on p. 27. cor. 10. where he expreſsly ſays, "the moon, *before ſhe begins to be eclipſed*, or to enter into the earth's ſhadow, grows very pale." And he adds, "the reaſon of this is, her being in the penumbra." Hence, therefore, Mr. Emerſon, either means by an eclipſe of the moon, what all other Aſtronomers do, and he has reaſoned falſely; or elſe, defines it to be one thing here, and treats it, in another place, as if it was ſomething quite different, which are equally miſtakes that ought

ought to be avoided in books of ſcience. I ſhall remark but one miſtake more in his doctrine of eclipſes, out of the many that offer themſelves. Cor. 3. p. 347, he ſays, "no eclipſe of the ſun can laſt above two hours." This palpable abſurdity, he attempts to demonſtrate; but ſurely I need not attempt a formal refutation thereof, when every one has ſo lately as 1764 ſeen it otherwiſe.

I come now to ſpeak of matters of more importance. On p. 364, he treats of the method of determining the longitude at ſea, by obſervations of the moon. And here, I cannot help remarking, that Mr. E. either is, or affects to appear, utterly unacquainted with every thing that has been done in Aſtronomy ſince Sir Iſaac Newton's, and Dr. Halley's time; and accordingly here recommends the comparing together the difference of right aſcenſions, rather than the diſtances, although it be neceſſary, by *his method*, to find the diſtance previouſly. But what is worſt of all, in *Art.* 4, he aſſumes the moon's declination as known, which is not ſo, and therefore, his data is not ſufficient. If he ſays that he aſſumes it with intention to correct it afterwards by a proximation: I anſwer, there are caſes in which it will be ſo far from converging, that it will actually diverge. How then are we to do here? But is it not extreamly abſurd to make uſe of an indirect method, when we have a direct one, which is conſiderably ſhorter than the firſt operation of the former? Mr. E. goes on to direct us to make uſe of the ſimple proportion of the moon's hourly motion, to find the change in the moon's right aſcenſion from noon; but needs he be told that by doing ſo, we may commit an error of five or ſix minutes in the moon's right aſcenſion, which is equal to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 degrees in longitude? Owing to the moon's unequal motion, and which may be entirely avoided by the method of interpolation, of which he makes no mention.

Mr. Emerſon farther ſays, that finding the longitudes of places by occultations of fixed ſtars by the moon, is but a particular caſe of his method. Now I aſſert that it is utterly impoſſible, in moſt caſes, to find the difference of longitude, by the method he has pointed out, from occultations of ſtars by the moon: one obvious reaſon for which is, ſome of the obſervations which he requires, cannot be made; but the ſame objections lie in a more eſpecial manner againſt him here, that have been made above. It does not follow from hence, that the longitudes of places cannot be known from obſervations of ſtars, occulted by the moon, when a *proper* method of calculation is applied: I am well convinced that there is no method equal to it for ſettling the longitude of places *at land*.

I ſhall take my leave of this Aſtronomical Fœtus, with a few remarks on thoſe which he has made on the inconveniencies attending the method of finding the longitude at ſea, by obſervations of the moon's diſtances from a fixed ſtar. And firſt, he ſays, this method is embarraſſed with ſo many difficult computations, that it is hardly to be performed at the time when wanted. I agree with him, that the method propoſed by himſelf is ſo; but deny that it is ſo, by methods propoſed by others; and affirm, that the whole may very eaſily be performed in three quarters of an hour, by a moderate computer, and in leſs by an expeditious one. Secondly, he ſays, the diſtances cannot be taken at ſea with ſufficient accuracy. This has been proved to be falſe, by the experience of at leaſt 100 different perſon; he ſays farther, that taking angles at ſea, requires looking at two things at once. This would almoſt tempt one to believe, that Mr. E. does not underſtand the uſe of Hadley's quadrant, becauſe every one who does, knows, that it requires no ſuch thing. Thirdly, no tables, he ſays, extant, can give the moon's place true to two minutes. Now it is well known, to many perſons, that the tables of Mayer, Bradley, and Morris, will, every one of them, give the moon's place true to about a minute, and generally to leſs than half of one. What now are we to think of a perſon who aſſerts in this manner things which are known to be notoriouſly wrong, and that, in a manner, to all the world? Shall we ſuppoſe him really ignorant of things which are ſo eſſentially neceſſary to be known in the ſubject he was writing on? This ſeems too ſevere a cenſure to be paſſed on Mr E. and yet the alternate ſuppoſition is ſtill worſe. But it is high time to take my leave of a man who ſeems to be writing away his reputation, at ten times the rate which he gained it. Your's, &c.

ΑΣΤΡΟΝΟΜΙΚΟΣ.

Thoughts

Thoughts on Marriage, in a Letter from a Lady to a young Gentleman.

DEAR SIR,

I Saw your letter, and Mr. H——t's anſwer to it, the purport of which was, (as I remember) that he thought it would be moſt for your own advantage, and that of your relations, to lay aſide the thoughts of marrying, and apply yourſelf cloſely to your ſtudies for ſome years longer. I know not how far this may agree with your own ſentiments, but hope you will always remember, that GOD teaches and governs his rational creatures by his Providence, as well as by his word; and one of the ways of his Providence, is the concurrent advice of thoſe, who, being unbiaſſed by paſſion or intereſt, ſpeak the plain dictates of reaſon, founded on experience; and he is neither wiſe nor good, who will ſlight ſuch advice, or miſconſtrue it.

I myſelf was not married very early in life; but, I aſſure you, I never repented my not engaging ſooner in that difficult ſtate: I am apt to think, that few men make ſo good huſbands before, as after thirty. There are ſo many things neceſſary to make a married ſtate happy, that I am amazed to ſee ſo few perſons remarkably uneaſy in it. I make no doubt but it was deſigned by Providence to be the moſt happy ſtate in nature. But we muſt remember, that ſin has ſtained the beauty of the creation, and that the corruptions of the beſt things are the worſt; no happineſs can be expected in this ſtate without piety and great prudence on both ſides; tho' it may begin with the tranſports of the tender and pleaſing affections, yet (without theſe qualifications) it will certainly end with all the fury of the diſcontented paſſions. What a train of diſappointments and vexations are to be expected in this ſtate, in ſpight of all our care and foreſight! Beſides, few men or women have ſuch a fund of worth and goodneſs, as to ſtand the teſt of a ſtrict examination, when they are thoroughly known to one another, without leſſening their mutual eſteem; and, when *that* is loſt, it will be ſoon diſcovered by ſome unguarded word or look; and then, for ever

Farewel the tranquil mind!
Farewel content!

the *truce* is broken. *War (open* or *underfloud,)* enſues; and, after that, no remedy, but death! for no reconciliation can be made, that will laſt long. And if two ſuch rare perſons could be found, it is odds, but that they are unknown to each other, or unſuitable in age and circumſtances, or prevented by relations from uniting. So that, in ſhort, I look upon a happy match as a miracle of God's goodneſs; and, when they might perhaps live well together, officious friends, on both ſides, often make them ſick of each other; and then the opinion of the world muſt be conſulted; for it is not ſufficient, that they feel themſelves eaſy in their own minds, unleſs others think they have made a happy choice.

Judge therefore, Sir, if the thoughts of marrying are not enough to ſtrike a damp on the gayeſt heart; I confeſs I have turned the wrong end of the perſpective; and you will be a man of courage, if you can look thro' it without trembling; there is, indeed, a better end, but, I queſtion, whether it repreſents things ſo truly; however, I am ſure it is right to uſe both, and eſpecially the worſt, to abate and moderate that tranſport, with which moſt men of your age are apt to regard matrimony. He is the wiſe man, who looks thro' both ends of the glaſs, and then acts as his friends and circumſtances ſuggeſt, and reaſon dictates to him in his cool moments.

I hope my advice will have ſome weight with you, becauſe God has been pleaſed to make me happy hitherto in the married ſtate beyond my expectation, and to the utmoſt of my rational wiſhes. I only give you the reflections of my mind, on the condition of others, and not from what I myſelf have found. I likewiſe aſſure you, that I had the ſame thoughts before I married, that I have now; and yet they had no worſe effect on me, than to temper my natural chearfulneſs with ſuch gravity, as ſome indeed (not all) diſliked: and, ſince I have avoided thoſe rocks on which ſo many have been ſhipwrecked, I am the more diſpoſed to be thankful and eaſy at all times, and on all occaſions. I am, &c. A. B.

Mr. URBAN,

IN ſpeaking, or writing of thoſe perſons, who have been very eminent and conſpicuous in their way, of whatever kind their excellence has been, we are very apt to call them, and to dignify them with the title of *great*. Thus we ſay, the great Lord *Bacon*, the

great

great Doctor *Harvey*, the great *Newton*, meaning Sir *Iſaac Newton*, the great *Locke*, &c. But beſides this, there are certain ſubjects in hiſtory, on whom, by general conſent, the poſterities have conferred the addition of *great*, *magnus*, or μέγας, κατ' ἐξοχήν. diſtinguiſhing them thereby from others, who have happened to bear the ſame names.

For the amuſement of your readers, Mr. *Urban*, I have here ſent you a ſhort liſt of thoſe extraordinary perſonages, who, ſo far as I can recollect them, have been honoured with this noble *agnomen*, leaving it to others to ſupply deficiencies from their own reading and memory; and only obſerving, that tho' here ſpeaking in general, I have termed it a *noble agnomen*, yet greatneſs ſeparate from *goodneſs*, does not always conſtitute a noble, a finiſhed, and exalted character, but perhaps in ſome inſtances may be the reverſe; goodneſs being, without doubt, much more amiable and valuable, and conſequently more noble, than meer greatneſs, how tranſcendent ſoever. But here follows the liſt;

Cyrus the great, founder of the Perſian Monarchy.
Alexander, ſon of Philip of Macedon.
Antiochus, King of Syria.
Herod, the Idumean, King of Judea.
Pompey, the rival of Julius Cæſar.
Valentinian, Roman Emperor.
Theodoſius, Roman Emperor.
St. Baſil, one of the Greek Fathers.
Leo the Pope.
Gregory the Pope.
Conſtantine, Roman Emperor.
Charles, Charlemagne, Emperor of the Franks.
Offa, King of Mercia.
Egbert, King of Weſſex.
Ælfred, King of England.
Egbar, Great Mogul.
Lewis XIV. King of France.
Peter, Czar of Muſcovy.

I have omitted, you obſerve, St. James Major, one of the Apoſtles ſo called, to diſtinguiſh him from St. James the Leſs: alſo Olaus Magnus, Johannes Magnus, and Albertus Magnus, have no place aſſigned them in the liſt; neither have I noted the expreſſions, the *Great Mogul*, the *Grand Signior*, the *Grand Chan*, and the *Grand Lama* of *Tartary*; as theſe do not ſo much denote the pre-eminence of particular perſons, as the grandeur of their ſeveral ſtates and Empires. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

T. ROW.

Mr. URBAN,

Be ſo good as to inſert the letter under, to the Gentleman, who ſigns W. D. *in the* 20th *page of your Jan. Mag.*

SIR,

YOU and I are come ſo near an agreement, that I am deſirous to make my acknowledgments to you, for the civility of your manner in treating the matter in debate between us, for your gentleman like ſtile, or temper in each of your letters: your arguments have loſt none of their force, by your candid manner of propoſing them; and if all writers, in any controverſy, would obſerve the ſame decency, nobody would meet with that total diſregard which generally attends the unmannerly, and angry diſputant.

I have only a ſhort remark or two to offer. Your argument from *beneficium*, or *beneficia*, ſtands thus:

The Preſident may hold aliq*ua* benefic*ia* cujuſcunq. valoris. A Fellow ſhall hold benefici*um* eccleſiaſtic*um*. Therefore a Fellow can hold only one benefice.—If the words *cujuſcunq. valoris*, had ſtood after *beneficium*, as they do after *beneficia*, the concluſion had been good.—But ſuppoſe Dr. Walker's four livings had amounted only to 16 marks, would any doubt have aroſe about his title to hold his Fellowſhip? I think not, the value, not the plurality is the matter in debate. I am afraid I am wrong, perhaps you are of Oxford, I have long left it, and to debate with you upon ſyllogiſtical concluſions may be confidence; I don't inſiſt upon being right.

I did not forget the ſtatutes of Wadham College, when I made my remark upon Founder's not urging a quick ſucceſſion. But as it was the only one of twenty Colleges, that had any ſuch appearance in the Statute, a new foundation, and the Satute generally thought a hardſhip, (I thought it not of weight enough to deſerve an exception) when you have urged it as an exception, I have no pretence to reply, I acquieſce.

I am ſorry to ſee in your note, that the manuſcript of Pope Nicholas's *Valor* in the Bodleian Library is not compleat. I verily thought it had, and wiſhed ſome young man might be employed to publiſh it: it could not but be uſeful, as all the Founders before Henry VIIIth's time, muſt have meant *that* for their ſtandard of tenable livings.

Indeed I never wiſh to ſee Colleges become

become Hospitals, or the receptacle of luxurious drones: but there is a medium; and I think arguing from what *has* happened more equitable, than from what *may*, but in my opinion is not likely to happen.

I am only against making unstatutable strides, to prevent consequences that may never ensue.

I think myself obliged to you, and should be pleased if we were known to each other: if that should ever happen, you will find me,

Sir, your very humble servant,

L. M.

Mr. URBAN,

ON reading in your Magazine for December, a description of Constantinople, it occurred to me, that the following passage in * the Korân, (which marks strongly the disposition of the founder of the religion publickly professed in that city) might not be unacceptable to some of your readers.

In the *thirty third* chapter are the words following;

"Remember when thou saidst unto him, unto whom GOD had been gracious, and on whom thou also hadst conferred favours: 'keep thy wife to thyself, and fear GOD'; and thou didst conceal that in thy mind which GOD had *determined* to discover, and didst fear men, whereas it was more just that thou shouldest fear GOD.

But when ZEID had determined the matter concerning her, *and had resolved to divorce her*, we joined her in marriage unto thee, lest a crime should be charged on the true believers, in *marrying* the wives of their adopted *sons*, when they have determined the matter concerning them: and the command of GOD is to be performed. No crime is to be *charged* on the Prophet, as to what GOD hath allowed him, conformable to the ordinance of GOD, with regard to those who preceded him, (for the command of GOD is a determinate decree) who brought the messages of GOD, and feared him, and feared none besides GOD: and GOD is a sufficient accountant."

The learned Editor, in his explanatory notes on this passage, informs the reader that "Zeid, who is the only person of all *Mohammed's* companions, whose name is mentioned in the Korân, being taken in his childhood by a party of Free-booters, was bought by *Mohammed*, or, as others say, by his wife Khadijah, before she married him;—and that, *Haretha*, the father of *Zeid*, hearing where his son was, took a journey to *Mecca*, and offered a considerable sum for his ransom; whereupon *Mohammed* said, *let Zeid come hither, and if he chooses to go with you, take him without ransom; but if it be his choice to stay with me, why should not I keep him?* *Zeid* being come, declared that he would stay with his master; by whom he was publickly adopted for his son, and from this time called the son of Mohammed, till the publication of Islâm, (the name, by which *Mohammed* called his new religion, signifying the *resigning* one's self to GOD) after which he gave him to wife, *Zeinab* (or Zenobia) the Daughter of *Jahash*." (On the words, *and thou didst conceal that in thy mind, which GOD had determined to discover,*) Mr. *Sale* hath the following note,—"namely, thy affection to *Zeinab*." The whole intrigue is artfully enough unfolded in this passage; the story is as follows. Some years after his (*Zeid's*) marriage, *Mohammed* going to *Zeid's* house on some affair, and not finding him at home, accidentally cast his eyes on *Zeinab*, who was then in a dress which discovered her beauty to advantage, and was so smitten at the sight, that he could not forbear crying out, *GOD be praised, who turneth the hearts of men as he pleaseth!* This Zeinab failed not to acquaint her husband with, on his return home; whereupon *Zeid*, after mature reflection, thought he could do no less than part with his wife, in favour of his benefactor: and therefore resolved to divorce her, and acquainted *Mohammed* with his resolution: but he, apprehending the scandal it might raise, offered to dissuade him from it, and endeavoured to stifle the flames which inwardly consumed him; but at length his love for her being authorized by this revelation, he acquiesced, and, after the term of her divorce was expired, married her, in the latter end of the *fifth* year of the Hejra."

Permit me just to add that *three hundred and seventeen* years are elapsed, since Constantinople was won by *Mohammed* surnamed 'the Great.' How much longer it is to continue in the possession of the *Turks*; or how much longer the poor oppressed *Greeks* are to groan under the yoke of the *Grand Signior*, is known

* Translated into English by Geo. Sale, Gent. Octavo Edit. 1764.

known only to him, who hath the times and the ſeaſons in his own power.

Your's &c. J. T.

The utility of large Wheels, in Wheel-carriages demonſtrated.

WHEN a man draws a nail out of wood by a hammer, he holds the hammer by the upper end of the handle; being very ſenſible, that the longer the handle is, and the nearer the top he holds it, ſo much the more eaſily he can draw the nail: whereas, if he would take hold of the lower end of the handle, near the head of the hammer, he might exert his force to no purpoſe.

The ſpokes of wheels are fixed in the fellies, as the handle of a hammer is fixt in its head: and, in getting out of a hole, or over an obſtacle, the ſpoke acts upon the fellie juſt as the handle of a hammer does on its head in drawing a nail. Hence it is plain, that the longer the ſpokes are, ſo much the more eaſily will they pull the wheel out of a hole, or over an obſtacle; as I always prove by experiments, with wheels of different diameters, in my lecture on wheel-carriages.

It is plain, that the height of any obſtacle bears a much greater proportion to the ſemidiameter of a ſmall wheel, than to that of a large one: and the greater this proportion is, ſo much the more power will be required to pull a ſmall wheel out of a hole, or over an obſtacle, than would be ſufficient for a large one. *(Hence, by the bye, the abſurdity of putting the heavieſt part of the load, over the ſmall wheels of a waggon, is manifeſt.)* And ſuppoſing the ſmall fore-wheel of a carriage to fall into a hole, as deep as the ſemidiameter of the wheel, all the power of men and horſes could not then draw the carriage without pulling away the ground before it; whereas, if only the big hind-wheel was to fall into ſuch a hole, it would be drawn out with much leſs difficulty.

And thus it is evident, both by theory and practice, that the larger the wheels are, ſo much the eaſier will the carriage be drawn; and the people in it will be ſo much the leſs jolted as the big wheels ſink to leſs depths in the little hollows of the roads than ſmall wheels do.

The only reaſon in the world that can be aſſigned for making the fore-wheels of a coach or waggon leſs than the hind ones, is for the convenience of locking or turning. I am credibly informed that this is lately got over, and exemplified in the Windſor ſtage-coach.

It is true, that where the road hangs, or ſlopes ſidewiſe, the larger the wheels are, ſo much the more will the axles be pinched in the naves. But, conſidering how few roads or parts of a road have this inconveniency, all that can be ſaid on *that* head againſt high wheels, is quite frivolous.

JAMES FERGUSON.

Mr. URBAN,

MY Bookſeller the other day ſhewed me a new Edition of Dr. Martin Liſter's Hiſtory of Shells, a book, which having become very ſcaree, gave me great pleaſure to ſee republiſhed. As many miſtakes have been made relative to this work, as well as to its ingenious author, it may not be unacceptable to the publick, to lay before them a few anecdotes of both, which I have received from undoubted authority.

Dr. Liſter, from an early period of his life, was a curious inquirer into the various branches of Natural Hiſtory; and through the whole of it was much more eminent as a Philoſopher, than as a Phyſician. He ſeems to have ſelected a peculiar part in that ſcience as the object of his illuſtration, which was that of Conchyliology, Mr. Ray, and Mr. Willowby employing their ſtudies on the animal and vegetable, as Dr. Woodward, and Mr. Lhwyd did theirs on the foſſil kingdom.

Collections of this kind in England, were in his time but few in number, and theſe but meanly furniſhed with ſpecimens, in compariſon of thoſe, which, by the addition of our territories, and the extent of our commerce, we are now in poſſeſſion of. The Naturaliſt therefore was obliged to make uſe of ſuch materials as came to his hand from time to time, without waiting, in order to form a ſyſtem, for a complete collection of all the ſpecies and varieties, which he could have little hopes of procuring. To this circumſtance, we owe the miſcellaneous plates of Petiver, and the imperfect copies of the *Synopſis Conchyliorum*; for it is evident, that Dr. Liſter publiſhed the parts of that work at diſtinct periods of time, which it is probable, he preſented to his friends, and other curious perſons engaged in like ſtudies; hence

it

it frequently happened, that, through forgetfulneſs, or by ſome accident, theſe detached pieces were loſt or miſlaid, ſo that a complete and perfect copy was ſcarce ever to be met with; nay, ſeveral which I have ſeen, that were indiſputably preſents from the author himſelf, were in many reſpects deficient. As the Dr. proceeded in the work, he had frequent occaſions to alter his opinion of, and to change the diſpoſition of the ſpecimens, which accounts alſo for that variety which is obſervable in the different copies, and for thoſe MS. alterations, which are added to ſome impreſſions in the Doctor's own handwriting; and which, for that reaſon, have been falſely ſuppoſed to have rendered them more valuable. Some years ago, as I have been informed, a few copies were ſtruck off of the whole work by a gentleman of Oxford, and are thoſe, I imagine, which were lately ſuppoſed to be perfect in every reſpect, and ſold for a very large price. But in theſe the literal errors remained uncorrected, and, from ſeveral other circumſtances, it appears, that they are little more than a mere impreſſion. I have been frequently puzzled to account for the evident difference in the copies of this work, as with reſpect to the place where the plates were depoſited. I have been told by ſome, that they were in the poſſeſſion of the Doctor's heirs; by others, that they were in the Britiſh Muſeum; and I have heard it poſitively aſſerted, that they were ſold abroad. What I apprehend gave occaſion to the ſecond opinion was, that Sir Hans Sloane purchaſed Dr. Liſter's collection of ſhells; but the plates were ſafely lodged in the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford, to which the Doctor had been a conſiderable benefactor, and where there is a library called after his name. It is moſt likely, that the expence attending a republication of ſo large a work, prevented, for a long time, its being undertaken, which objection has, at laſt, been happily obviated by the curators of the Univerſity-Preſs at Oxford, who were at the whole charge of this new impreſſion. Knowing how deſirous the naturaliſts, in all parts of the world have been, of ſeeing a new edition of this work, I am pleaſed to find, that the plates are in ſuch good condition, and the confuſed diſpoſition of the ſpecimens, in ſome meaſure, remedied by uſeful indexes. I have been informed, by a member of the Univerſity, that the editor of this work, undertook it for a ſmall reward of his trouble, upon this condition, that the profits ariſing from the ſale of it, ſhould be applied to the uſe of the Aſhmolean Muſeum, which remains, it ſeems, to this day unendowed.

T. B.

ANECDOTE *of the late Gen.* WADE.

THE late Marſhal Wade, it is well known, had too great an itch for gaming, and frequented places of all kinds where play was going forward, without being very nice as to the company meeting there; at one of which places one night, in the eagerneſs of his diverſion, he pulled out an exceeding valuable gold ſnuff box, richly ſet with diamonds, took a pinch, and paſſed it round, keeping the dice-box four or five mains before he was out, when recollecting ſomething of the circumſtance, and not perceiving the ſnuff-box, he ſwore vehemently no man ſhould ſtir till it was produced, and a general ſearch ſhould enſue. On his right ſat a perſon dreſſed as an officer, though ſhabby, that now and then, with great humility, begged the honour to be permitted going a ſhilling with him, and had by that means picked up four or five; on him the ſuſpicion fell, and it was propoſed to ſearch him firſt, who deſiring to be heard, declared, "I know the Marſhal well, yet he, nor all the powers upon earth, ſhall ſubject me to a ſearch, whilſt I have life to oppoſe it. I declare, on the honour of a Soldier, I know nothing of the ſnuff-box, and hope that will ſatisfy the man doubting: Follow me into the next room, where I will defend that honour or periſh!" The eyes of all were now turned on the Marſhal for an anſwer, who, clapping his hand eagerly down for his ſword, felt the ſnuff-box (ſuppoſed to have paſſed round, and clapped there from habit) in a ſecret ſide pocket of his breeches, made for that purpoſe. It is hardly to be conceived the confuſion that covered him on the occaſion, that he had ſo ſlightly given way to ſuſpicion; remorſe, mixed with compaſſion and tenderneſs for the wounded character (becauſe poor) of his fellow Soldier, attacked him at once ſo forcibly, that he could only ſay to him, on leaving the room immediately, "Sir, I here, with great reaſon, aſk your pardon, and hope to find it granted

ed, from your breakfaſting with me, and hereafter ranking me amongſt your friends." It may be eaſily ſuppoſed the invitation was complied with; when, after ſome converſation, the Marſhal conjured him to ſay what could be the true reaſon that he ſhould refuſe being ſearched. "Why, Marſhal, (returned the Officer, being upon half pay, and friendleſs, I am obliged to huſband every penny: I had that day very little appetite, and as I could not eat what I had paid for, nor afford to loſe it, the leg and wing of a fowl, with a manchit, were then wrapped up in a piece of paper in my pocket, the thought of which being found there, appeared ten times more terrible than fighting the room round." "Enough! My dear boy, you you have ſaid enough! Your name! Let us dine at Sweet's to-morrow: We muſt prevent your being ſubjected again to ſuch a dilemma." They met next day, and the Marſhal preſented him a Captain's commiſſion, with a purſe of guineas, to enable him to join the regiment.

Deſcription of the Iſland of St. John, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, in a Letter from that place, dated Nov. 8.

WE arrived here ſafe the middle of Auguſt. I have ſince been over ſeveral parts of the Iſland, which exceeds, in moſt reſpects, my expectations. I ſaw the remains of many barns, and other buildings for farmers, as large as any I remember in Berkſhire, and the lands appear to be excellent for wheat, and all ſorts of grain and herbage. There are many orchards, which produce very good apples, and other fruits; gooſeberries, currants, and ſtrawberries, ſeem to be natives of the Iſle, as they are met every where in abundance. Governor Paterſon, and his family, arrived a few days after us; I have ſeen him ſeveral times; he ſeems good natured, and fit to ſtruggle with the difficulties that muſt attend the ſettlement of ſuch an infant colony.

A man of war, called the Mermaid, touched here; the Captain has got a fine lot of 20,000 acres, which has the good remains of a village upon it, with a church; it was called Prim by the French, but he intends to name it Belfaſt, after a village in Ireland. I mention this circumſtance, as I landed on the ſpot, and eat ſome excellent fruits of his orchards, which, though overgrown with weeds, produce plenty, and there appear to be ſix or ſeven hundred acres of clear land belonging to it: The ſoil is very deep in many places of the Iſland, and muſt produce hemp and flax, but all looks forlorn, for want of cultivation; however, the Iſland muſt ſoon wear a new face, if the Proprietors do their duty: There are about three hundred Settlers come from England and Scotland this ſummer; thoſe from Scotland brought a Preſbyterian Parſon with them, a very good ſort of a man. People that come hither from Europe, ſhould ſet out in April, to have the ſummer before them, to provide houſes and ſtock for the winter, which is now beginning to ſet in.

The Iſland is upwards of 100 miles long, and about 30 or 40 broad, with many fine rivers that interſect the whole, and muſt make carriage eaſy. Here I am told there are no fogs, as on the Continent, which is a good circumſtance. I wiſh other people were animated with the ſame ſpirit for ſettlements that I am; if that was the caſe, I think this Iſland, in a very few years, would make a great figure in the exports of corn, fiſh, pork, &c. but am afraid it will be kept back by people at home, who have got grants without intention of ſettling the lands. I am in treaty for half a lot, or 10,000 acres, and expect to get it cheaper than if I had purchaſed in London. I now act with my eyes open, knowing the ſituation and quality of the lands to be good. We can have cattle, pigs, ſheep, and other ſtock from the Continent, on very eaſy terms; thoſe who bring out coarſe woolens, and other goods fit for this climate, and an infant colony, muſt make great profit on them. I would not have people come without ſome ſmall property, or a knowledge of huſbandry, fiſhery, building, Smith's work, &c. Idle folks will not do here. Fiſh is in amazing plenty all round the Iſland; the cod fiſhery muſt be very valuable in time, but my ſcheme you know is farming.

Mr. URBAN,

THE inſcription in Sandbach Church in your Supplement, is, I believe, common on other Fonts: I have ſeen it at *Harlow* in Eſſex; and I think elſewhere. From the form of the Font, I believe the conceit is invented ſince the reformation, and not Monkiſh.

The

The common adage about which your correſpondent inquires in your laſt Magazine,

Quem Jupiter vult perdere prius dementat,

is ſuppoſed to be in *Phædrus*: but I have it from pretty good authority that it is not in any Claſſic author, but a ſaying taken up and uſed at random.

The ſinking of York Minſter, mentioned in your Jan. Magazine, is abſolutely falſe. D. H.

The Speech and adjudication of Sir John Fielding, *in the affair of Mrs.* Cornelys, *which was heard before him and other Magiſtrates, on* Wedeſday *the 20th of* Feb. 1771, *from an authentic M. S. communicated by that Magiſtrate, with ſome general Obſervations on the Subject.*

WE are well apprized that the complaint before us relates to the amuſement of many of the firſt nobility in this kingdom; but rank, when it ſhall be oppoſed to law, will never convey any ideas of fear to this Bench, but on the contrary it ought and will animate the Magiſtrates to diſcharge their public truſt with the greater exactneſs, fidelity, and attention. Perſons of fortune have it in their power to procure the ableſt aſſiſtance of the Bar, and our conduct regarding people of faſhion, will have this advantage, that it will be conſidered with that good ſenſe, candour, and impartiality which are the natural conſequences of a ſuperior education, and which when our deciſions relate to the common people, is ſeldom the caſe, for though it be eaſy to do them juſtice, it is very difficult to give them ſatisfaction. We are now ſitting in our judicial capacity, and are called upon to execute a very ſevere penal law by a mode of trial without a Jury, which has been ever obnoxious to cenſure, but not ſo injurious to the ſubject, as may have been imagined.

The increaſe of people, the increaſe of riches, and the advancement of luxury, multiplied offences in ſociety to ſuch a degree, that the eſtabliſhed Courts of Judicature could not go through the buſineſs; hence it was that the Legiſlature delegated this ſpecies of authority of hearing complaints in a ſummary way to one or more Magiſtrates, but in general with this reſtriction, that if the party thought himſelf aggrieved, he had a right to appeal to the next Quarter Seſſions, where the Magiſtrates in their collective capacity might confirm or quaſh ſuch proceedings. And as there are often more than twelve Juſtices on the Bench on theſe occaſions, this in a great meaſure anſwers the end of a ſpecial Jury. The mode preſcribed for carrying penal laws into execution, is by information, and the Legiſlature has thought proper to give a part of the penalty forfeited to the informer, in order, as 'tis ſuppoſed, to defray the expence of ſuch proſecution. And this I muſt acknowledge has from time to time tempted idle and wicked people to gain their livelihood by bringing *Qui tam* actions in the Courts at Weſtminſter, and making common informations againſt the unwary before Magiſtrates, but it is well known that ſuch common informers have no countenance from this Bench. This is a proſecution agreeable to the intention of the Legiſlature, and founded on a real and ſubſtantial injury, and carried on to ſupport a private right founded on a grant from the Crown, which has been confirmed by Act of Parliament, and as we are in this caſe to be conſidered as a Jury, we ought to exert the privileges of a Jury, by taking the whole evidence together, and from that evidence conſcientiouſly and honeſtly declaring whether we think the party complained of guilty or not. And in order to conſider the evidence that has been given againſt Mrs. Cornelys upon this principle, I will ſtate it to the beſt of my recollection. She is charged with cauſing an Opera to be performed in her houſe for hire, gain, and reward, without proper authority, contrary to the Stat. 10 *G.* 2 *Ch.* 28. She by her Attorney has pleaded not guilty; in order to ſupport this charge, the informer, Mr. Crawford, produces for his firſt witneſs Mr. Hobart, who ſays, he ſent his ſervant to Mrs. Cornelys's with a card for ſome tickets for the Harmonic Meeting; that his ſervant brought him back eleven tickets, for which he paid twelve guineas, that the numbers ran from two to twelve, the firſt was wanting, which he believed to be owing to one of theſe meetings having been over; he ſays that by virtue of one of theſe tickets, he went to Mrs. Cornely's, that he there ſaw the Opera Artaſerſe performed upon a ſtage, and in the ſame manner as Operas are uſually performed; that he ſtaid from the beginning to the end. Mr. Hobart's ſervant proves his being ſent for the ſaid tickets, his receiving them at Mrs. Cornelys's office, and paying twelve guineas for them, and delivering them to his Maſter. Upon theſe tickets, which have been

been produced, is written T. Cornelys, which Mr. Aylitt, the next witneſs, ſays he believes to be the hand-writing of the Mrs. Cornelys complained againſt. Tho. Lupins, a Taylor, proves that he made the Opera-dreſſes for Mrs. Cornelys, and that he has received part of the money for the ſame of her.

Mrs. Cornelys in her defence produced a printed paper, ſetting forth the terms of this Meeting, with the rules relative to it, where her diſintereſtedneſs was expreſſed in a very ſtrong manner; but at the concluſion of it Mrs. Cornelys ſays, that ſhe meant to exhibit a ſpecimen of entertainment, ſuperior to any ever produced in this kingdom.

The next witneſs proved that Mrs. C. gave him a great number of Mrs. Lawrence's receipts for money paid into his hands for the Harmonic Meeting, which receipts he was to keep 'till they were wanted, and bring to no other account.

The next witneſs proved that he ſaw Mrs. C. deliver a handkerchief full of gold, containing 500 guineas to a perſon to carry to Mr. Lawrence, which money ſhe ſaid belonged to the Harmonic Meeting, and which ſhe wiſhed was her own. Ever ſince this mode of trial in a ſummary way, the ſages of the law have from time to time laid down rules for the conſtruction of penal ſtatutes, and they all agree in this one circumſtance, that you ought firſt to conſider the ſpirit and reaſon of the law, and ſecondly the letter, by which means you at once ſee the miſchief and the remedy, and that theſe laws ſhould be conſtrued ſtrictly agreeable to the intention of the Legiſlature, and upon theſe principles it is I do adjudge Mrs. Cornelys to be guilty of the offence mentioned in the aforeſaid Act of 10 *Geo.* 2. *Ch.* 28. and that ſhe hath thereby forfeited the ſum of 50l.

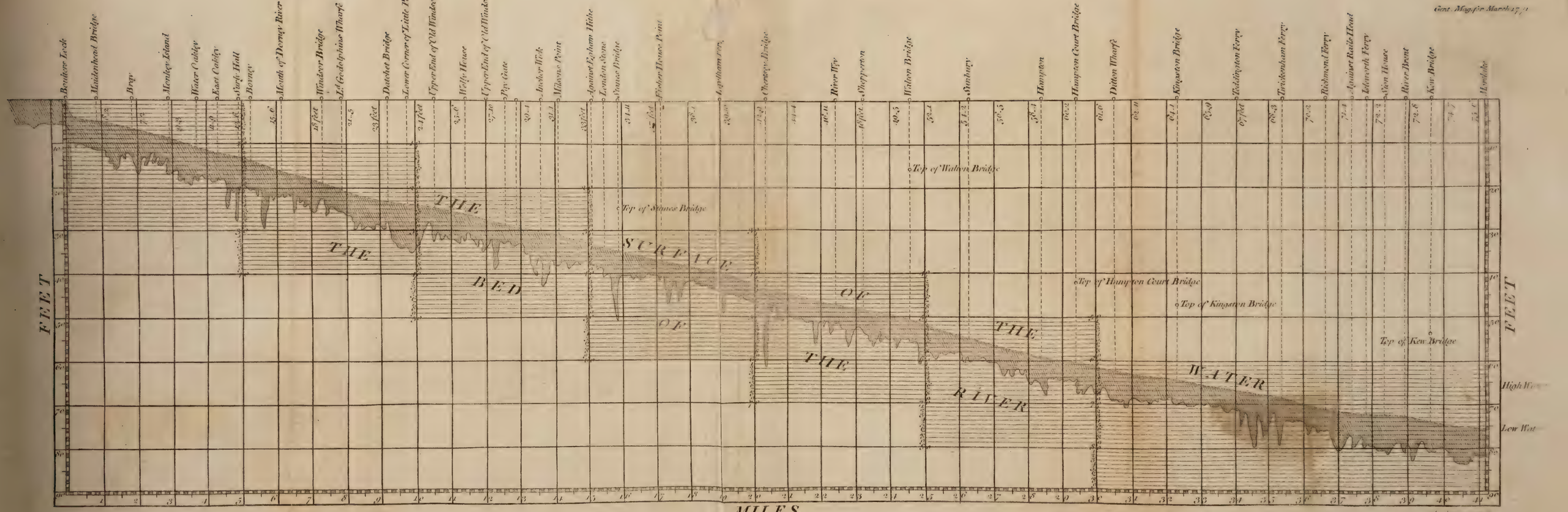
Such is the ſubſtance of the proceedings in the affair of Mrs. Cornelys, and in theſe ſentiments all the Magiſtrates on the Bench with me, (being nine in number) unanimouſly concurred; to which I ſhall add a few general remarks.

Diverſions have ever been conſidered in all ſtates as matters of great importance, and the wiſeſt nations have dealt them out the moſt ſparingly, and 'tis well worth notice, that in this very Act the power of the King to grant his Letters Patent, or the Lord Chamberlain his Licence is confined to Weſtminſter, unleſs the King reſides in any other place, and then it is only during his reſidence in that place. For in the caſe of the Play-houſe at Bath, they were obliged to preſent a petition to Parliament for an Act to enable the King to grant his Letters Patent for a Theatre there; ſo that this does not ſeem to be ſo much a natural part of the King's Prerogative, as what has been given by Parliament, and the leſſening the places of public entertainment, has been for ſome time an object of the Legiſlature; and yet, let us for a moment conſider what a number of theſe places do exiſt in this Metropolis; in the firſt place, there are the Theatres Royal of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden, under the management of two of the greateſt genius's that ever were in the ſame ſituations, who exert all their abilities in emulation of each other to entertain the town with variety; then at the Theatre Royal in the Hay-market you have every thing elegant that muſic can produce, and over the way you have the great Ariſtophanes, Mr. Foote, who makes us ſhake our ſides with laughter; then have you Ranelagh, the politeſt place of entertainment in Europe, under the direction of the great Sir Tho. Robinſon; at Sadler's Wells you have every thing to entertain, that tumbling and feats of activity can afford; at Marybone, you have muſic, wine, and plumb cake; then you have White-Conduit-Houſe, and other Tea-Drinking-Houſes all round the town, and what honeſt Engliſhman can ſay he wants amuſement? Surely it is evident that luxury has been taking ſuch gigantic ſtrides as ought to make Magiſtracy jealous of her dangerous progreſs; and before I conclude, I cannot help obſerving, that what the Magiſtrates, the Council, and the Witneſſes ſaid on Wedneſday the 20th of Feb. as well as what none of them ſaid, has been publiſhed in a News paper; and though I again repeat, that I wiſh all my actions, not as a Magiſtrate only, but as a Man, might be known through the whole world, and tho' I am content that every one who heard me ſhould be a ſhort-hand-writer, and publiſh every thing I have ſaid; yet I do deſire that nothing may be publiſhed but the truth, for I fear not truth, but miſrepreſentation.

A Deſcription of the Profile or Section of the River Thames, from Boulter's Lock to Mortlake.

THE ſhaded part is intended to repreſent the water of the River, with its deeps and ſhallows, and the differen

fall



A Profile of the River Thames from Boulters Lock to Mortlake. Taken in 1770.

falls or deſcents of the ſurface; though theſe are much aggravated in appearance, as the Surveyor was obliged (in order to reduce the plan to a ſuitable length) to uſe two different ſcales, the perpendicular ſcale at the ends, being feet, and the horizontal one at the bottom, miles and furlongs; ſo that in ſome parts the deeps appear ſteep and pointed in the plan, when in reality, if meaſured by the two different ſcales, the deep water will be found of conſiderable extent. — For inſtance, at Boulter's Lock, the water above the Lock appears to be about five feet deep, but below, the vaſt force of the water coming down from ſuch an unmechanical Lock, has dug a hole of twenty feet deep, as it appears from the perpendicular ſcale, which meaſured again horizontally, will be found to extend more than a hundred feet in length; and then again riſes a hill, thrown up by the great force of the torrent, whereon is found, by the plan, little more than three feet of water.

The figures, at every mile near the top, denote the general fall from Boulter's Lock: for inſtance, the lower end of Monkey Iſland is three miles and nine feet three inches fall from Boulter's Lock, and the whole fall from Boulter's Lock to Mortlake, is ſeventy five feet, ſeven inches, the diſtance, forty-one miles, one furlong, &c.

This is a profile of the ſame part of the River, of which we gave a plan in our Magazine for January, and was taken, at the ſame time, by order of the City of London, in the moſt accurate manner, to ſhew the impoſſibility of making a good navigation in the bed of this River, *(or any other, where the fall is ſo great)* as has been proved by ſad experience in many inſtances. Amongſt ſeveral others, it may not be amiſs here to mention a few.—The River Avon, from Saliſbury to Chriſt Church, was made navigable, but was open but a very ſhort time before it was entirely deſtroyed by floods, and it has not yet been thought worth while to repair it. (There is now ſome intention to make a canal parallel with it.) The River Stour, from Stourbridge to the Severn, has undergone the ſame fate. The navigations of the Rivers Merſey and Irwell have had moſt of their works deſtroyed by the rapidity of the floods: and the navigation of the River Calder, about three years ago, was very greatly damaged, and rendered impaſſible for more than twelve months, and then repaired at a great expence, and yet lieth open to the ſame danger as before.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for *April* 1770.

April

1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W ditto	29 5	47	a very bright fine day.
2	S ditto	29 5	48	a very wet day.
3	W S W ditto	29 3½	45	bright morning, very wet day
4	Ditto	29 3½	44	coarſe day, a great deal of hail at times.
5	Ditto	29 2	42	Ditto.
6	Ditto	29 ½	42	Ditto.
7	Ditto	29 ½	41	Ditto, ſome few ſhowers of ſleet and rain.
8	W freſh	29 1	41	in general bright, ſome rain at times
9	N N E freſh	29 1½	42	very cold heavy day, with a good deal of rain.
10	Ditto	29 3	42	rain from midnight till noon, miſling afternoon.
11	Ditto	29 5½	43	heavy cloudy day, with ſome little rain.
12	Ditto	29 5½	43	very coarſe day, a great deal of ſnow and hail.
13	Ditto	29 8	43	very bright, a very ſharp wind.
14	Ditto	29 8½	43	foggy morning, bright day, very cold.
15	Variable little	29 7½	44	bright morning, cloudy afternoon, mild.
16	S W freſh	29 7	47	a very fine ſoft day.
17	W ditto	29 6	48	a very fine morning, ſhowery day.
18	S W ditto	29 6½	49	ſeveral ſmall ſhowers.
19	W S W ſtrong	29 6	49	a very bright day, ſharp wind.
20	Ditto	29 5½	48	froſty night, bright morning, very wet day.
21	W ſtormy	29 7	48	good deal of rain, and exceſſive night and day.
22	N W freſh	29 2	46	many flying clouds, but little rain, very cold.
23	Ditto ſtrong	29 6½	45	chiefly cloudy, ſome little hail, very cold.
24	S W little	29 6½	43	ſmart froſt in the night, cloudy cold day.
25	E to S freſh	29 7½	43	ſmart froſt, very bright and very cold.
26	S ſtrong	29 6	45	a very coarſe, wet, cold day.
27	E freſh	29 4½	47	a very coarſe wet day, but not ſo cold.
28	N ſtrong	29 9	48	heavy morning, bright afternoon, cold wind.
29	N E freſh	30 1	49	very bright day, hot ſun, cold wind.
30	N ditto	30 1	50	chiefly bright, flying clouds, no rain, warme

froſt in the country.

5. *The* West Indian, *A Comedy, by the author of the* Brothers, *as performed at* Drury-Lane.

TO give our readers the plot, or ſtory of this Drama, it is neceſſary to bring them acquainted with two families.

Stockwell, when a young man, accompanied Belcour to Jamaica, as his clerk, and ſometime afterwards, privately married his only daughter: not many days after the marriage, Belcour ſet out for England, and took Stockwell with him. In their abſence ſhe was brought to bed of a ſon; ſhe concealed both her pregnancy and delivery, and that ſhe might not part with her infant, contrived to have him laid, and received at her door as a foundling. Belcour after ſometime returned, leaving Stockwell behind him; the child was introduced to him in a favourable moment, he treated him as his own, gave him his name, and brought him up in his family. The mother died, after what time does not appear, but, as it ſhould ſeem, without having ever ſeen her huſband after the firſt few days of her marriage, and in her laſt illneſs ſolemnly enjoined him in a letter, never to withdraw his ſon, or reveal the ſecret while her father lived.

Stockwell became a merchant, grew wealthy, and obtained a ſeat in Parliament, yet faithfully fulfilled the injunctions of his wife. Belcour at length died, and left his whole fortune to the ſuppoſed foundling, then juſt of age, who ſet out very ſoon after for England to ſpend it. This is the family hiſtory of young Belcour, our Weſt-Indian, previous to the action of the Drama.

Oliver Roundhead, a rich old puritan, who never laught himſelf, nor ſuffered his children to laugh, had three daughters. One became his nurſe, the ſecond married a rich citizen, Sir Stephen Ruſport, a widower, with one daughter, Charlotte: the third ran away with a young officer, Capt. Dudley, who had nothing to ſubſiſt her, but his pay, for which reaſon her good father would never ſee her face, nor give her a farthing of money. The poor Capt. had a ſon and daughter, and with whatever difficulty, brought them up in the claſs of gentry: the ſon obtained an Enſign's commiſſion, but the daughter was wholly unprovided for. The mother was dead, and the Captain upon half pay: in this ſituation, the father and daughter lived privately in the country, but an opportunity offering for him to exchange his half pay for a company in Senagambia, he came to town with his daughter to ſollicit the buſineſs, and principally to raiſe about two hundred pounds, which would be neceſſary to fit him out: he propoſed to raiſe it upon his commiſſion, but the place to which he was going, was ſo unhealthy, that he could make no inſurance upon his life, ſo that his commiſſion being no ſecurity, nobody would lend him the money.

Such are the principal perſons of the Drama, and there the dramatic action begins.

Captain Dudley, applies to Lady Ruſport, his late wife's ſiſter, whom Sir Stephen has left a rich widow, and who has juſt taken poſſeſſion of her father's immenſe fortune, under a will in which he left the Dudley's nothing; ſhe refuſes to aſſiſt him with a ſingle ſhilling, though his application is ſupported by Charlotte, who has now no money to command, but will *in a few months* come of age, and then intends to beſtow herſelf and fortune on young Dudley.

In the mean time young Belcour arrives at his father Stockwell's, who wiſhes to obſerve the character and diſpoſition of his ſon, before he diſcovers himſelf.

Belcour, in his walks about town, happens to ſee Miſs Dudley in the ſtreet, and is ſmitten with her beauty: having offered to lift up her hat, ſhe was alarmed, and ſlipt down a ſtreet to her lodging; he purſued and entered the houſe without being ſure he was right. He is received by the landlady, one Fulmer, the nominal wife of a popiſh prieſt, turned bookſeller, ſhe gives him ſome ambiguous hope, that ſhe can procure him a ſight of the lady he was in purſuit of, and aſks his name and addreſs, that ſhe may communicate her intelligence, both which he refuſes to give. During the converſation, he diſcovers that Capt. Dudley lodges there, and learns his ſituation: upon this he deſires to ſee him. While his meſſage is carrying to the Captain, he encloſes bills for 200l. in a billet, the ſum which was wanting to fit him out, and determines to preſent them for that purpoſe. "There fare you well, ſays he, you ſtood a chance of being worſe applied; but, perhaps there may be as much true delight in reſcuing a fellow creature from diſtreſs, as there would be in putting one into it." The interview be-

twee

tween him and the Captain is very ſhort, and Balcour having put the billet with the notes into his hand, leaves him abruptly in great haſte.

During this tranſaction, young Dudley, in conſequence of a meſſage, waits upon Charlotte, and ſhe employs him to pawn ſome jewels to Stockwell, for 200l. with a view to aſſiſt his father, tho' ſhe pretends for other uſes.

Dudley leaves the jewels with Stockwell, but, by ſome accident that muſt be gueſſed at, does not get the money.

Stockwell, having a ſecret deſign that Belcour ſhould be introduced with advantage to Charlotte, endeavours to engage him to deliver her the money, and at the ſame time return the jewels. He conſents, but while the jewels are fetching, he receives a billet from Mrs. Fulmer, telling him, that ſhe has diſcovered the Lady he was ſmitten with, that if he can be as generous to a pretty Girl, as he was to a paltry old Capt. he need not deſpair; come to me immediately, ſays ſhe, the Lady is in the houſe, and expects you.

Having received this billet, he labours hard to avoid Stockwell's commiſſion to Charlotte: at laſt it is determined that Stockwell ſhall deliver the money himſelf, becauſe that muſt be done immediately, that Belcour ſhall attend Fulmer's ſummons, take the jewels, and deliver them to Charlotte afterwards.

When he comes to Fulmer's, ſhe, who has no view but to trick him out of ſome money, inſinuates, that Miſs Dudley is only the pretended ſiſter of young Dudley, and in fact his Miſtreſs, that her price is high, and aſks what money he has about him: he declares he has no money, but at laſt Charlotte's jewels are produced, which ſhe with great art gets out of his hands, upon pretence of preſenting them to the Lady, whom ſhe promiſes immediately to introduce, but urges him to keep within bounds, and not puſh things to extremity, if ſhe ſeems not complying at once, but wait for another opportunity, and take her in her own way.

An interview between Belcour and Miſs Dudley follows, Mrs. Fulmer taking care to be preſent. She introduces the young Lady to Belcour as the Gentleman ſhe wiſhed to ſee, in conſequence of his generous compliment to her father; ſhe is much ſurpriſed to find him the ſame, who had beſet her in the ſtreet: after ſome time ſpent in ſuch croſs queſtions, as may eaſily be conceived, ſhe leaves him haſtily, and Belcour is prevented from following her by Mrs. Fulmer, who admoniſhes him to come again at ſeven in the evening, but not with empty pockets.

While this is doing, Stockwell carries the money to Miſs Charlotte, and begs ſhe would permit Mr. Belcour to deliver the jewels, whom he repreſents as a young Gentleman in whoſe happineſs he particularly intereſted himſelf, as having ſtrong animal ſpirits, which are apt to betray him into youthful irregularities, but a high principle of honour and an uncommon benevolence, which he hopes in the eye of candour, will attone for them.

As Stockwell goes out, Belcour comes in, making as much haſte to the Lady, as if he had her diamonds to deliver; being preſſed, he produces ſome diamonds, and would perſuade her to lay them by without examination. She, however, opens the box and diſcovering that the jewels are not hers, but others of much greater value, an explanation is brought on, and Belcour fairly confeſſes what he has done with her jewels, and aſks her forgiveneſs, which ſhe grants readily, and with a good grace.

This interview is interrupted by the following letter brought to Charlotte from young Dudley.

"Dear Charlotte; in the midſt of "our diſtreſs, Providence has caſt a "benefactor in our way, after the moſt "unexpected manner: a young Weſt "Indian, rich, and with a warmth of "heart peculiar to his climate, has reſcued my father from his troubles, "ſatisfied his wants, and enabled him "to accompliſh his exchange: when I "relate to you the manner in which "this was done, you will be charmed; "I can only now add, that it was by "chance we found out that his name "is Belcour, and that he is a friend of "Mr. Stockwell's. I loſe not a moment's time in making you acquainted with this fortunate event for reaſons which delicacy obliges me to "ſuppreſs; but, perhaps, if you have "not received the money on your jewels, you will not think it neceſſary "now to do it. I have the honour to "be.

"Dear Madam, faithfully yours,
"CHARLES DUDLEY."

She reads this letter to Belcour, and tells him frankly that the moment ſhe

is of age, and in poſſeſſion of her fortune ſhe will ſhare it with young Dudley. He adviſes her not to ſtay till ſhe is of age, and undertakes to equip her for Scotland.

During this converſation, a ſervant introduces Miſs Dudley. Belcour with ſome confuſion confeſſes that ſhe is the Lady who has robbed him of his heart, and to whom he had given the jewels. This however, produces no eclarciſſement, no propoſal is made to exchange the jewels, and put Charlotte again in poſſeſſion of her own. The matter is ſo carried, that Charlotte concludes there is ſome miſtake, and refers the particular diſcovery to another time.

Belcour keeps his appointment at Fulmer's at ſeven, he has given her a liberal preſent, with which ſhe and her huſband immediately make off, every previous meaſure having been taken; he finds Miſs Dudley alone, and ſtill proceeding upon the notion that ſhe is an attainable wanton, and only feigns to be coy, he proceeds to ſuch lengths as force her to cry out for aſſiſtance.

Her cry brings in young Dudley her brother, who with the appellation of *villain*, bids Belcour draw; their engagement is a moment ſuſpended by Dudley, who knowing Belcour, and ſenſible of obligations, wiſhes an explanation, but Belcour, telling him that he queſtions him too late, after having called him villain, they fight.

They are interrupted by an Iriſh fortune-hunter, a ſuiter to Lady Ruſport: a man of *principle and honour*, who forſakes her, becauſe ſhe would not aſſiſt Dudley, tho' he has already *had five wives, all of whom*, he ſays, *for ought he knows, may be alive and merry*.

Soon after, Belcour learns from Stockwell, that the Lady he has been attempting, is really Dudley's ſiſter; and that he was defrauded of the diamonds by Fulmer, who has been ſtopped in offering them to pawn; yet ſtill it is agreed that Dudley having ſent him a challenge to meet with ſeconds, at the London Tavern, he ſhall fight him, or make him retract the word *villain*. At the tavern, the whole myſtery is cleared up: a reconciliation is produced between Belcour and Miſs Dudley, as well as her brother: a new will of old Oliver Roundhead is produced, of a later date than that under which Lady Ruſport claimed, by which young Dudley is appointed his heir, with a fortune of 15,000l. to his ſiſter, and the old woman cut off, with only a ſmall annuity.

Nothing now remains, but that Stockwell ſhould acquaint Belcour that he is his father, and the parties ſhould adjourn to church, which immediately follow.

Among other excellencies of this play, it is one, that no idea of its merit can be formed from the moſt circumſtantial narrative of the plot. It is full of ſentiment and character, and ſo abounds with pleaſing incidents, that the repreſentation does not languiſh a moment. Many parts are exceeding comic, and many very tender; from faults, it is by no means free, but with all its imperfections on its head, take it for all in all, we have not often ſeen it's like, nor is it probable we ſhould ſoon ſee it's like again.

Some of its inaccuracies may poſſibly reſult from its improvement: the want of exact conſiſtency and uniformity in the whole very naturally reſults from the alteration of particular parts, tho' with reſpect to the particular parts, the alteration is for the better. If this is the caſe, we are ſtill gainers by the author's review of his performance. The moral objections to the character of Belcour, are ſuch as we made long ago to that of Ranger, in our account of the Suſpicious Huſband. See Vol. XVII. p. 140. col. 2. The Iriſhman can do no miſchief, for the abſurdity of ſuppoſing a man to be any other than a ſcoundrel, who practiſes the baſeſt and moſt cruel of all frauds, by which youth and innocence are robbed of peace and fortune, is too groſs to be adopted by the weakeſt or moſt profligate wretch upon earth.

As to the improbabilities which may appear in thoſe parts of the ſtory that are antecedent to the drama, it is ſufficient to obſerve, that antecedents to the drama ſhould be implicitly admitted, like the agency of Faries and Genii in Oriental Tales, and if all that follows, is conſiſtent with what is thus admitted, the critic ſhould be content. It is pity this is not quite the caſe with the piece before us, for what can be more improbable in itſelf, or incongruous to the characters, than that Charlotte Ruſport, who in *a few months* intended to put young Dudley in poſſeſſion of her perſon and fortune, ſhould pawn her jewels to ſend his father to Senegambia! It is indeed true, that young Dudley,

from

from a principle of honour, declines her offer, on account of his own want of fortune, but she perfectly removes that objection: "come my dear Charles, says she, I have enough: make that enough still more, by sharing it with me: sole heiress of my father's fortune, a short time will put it in my disposal." Is it possible to believe that she could entertain the least doubt of his consent? is it possible that not doubting it, she should suffer his father, now a widower, to go into a country so fatal as to prevent an insurance upon his life, for the sake of doubling his half pay!

X.

6. Almeida, *a Tragedy, as it is performed at* Drury-Lane. *By a Lady.*

The account given of this piece in an Advertisement prefixed, is as follows;

"The Tancrede of Mr. de Voltaire is the model from whence [which] the Tragedy of Almeida was taken. It's author has translated her original like a Poet, not like an Interpreter. Judging that the dialogue in the French, however elegant, would appear too long to an English audience, she has taken the liberty of shortening some of the speeches. Her friends flatter themselves that the spirit of Voltaire has been preserved, and that this great author will not disdain his English dress."

As the plot of this piece is not new, our plan does not require that we should reduce it to a story. Its principal defect upon the stage is, that the narrative prevails over the action, and so much is referred to the fourth and fifth acts, that the preceding parts are languid and wearisome.

In the closet, it has other faults. The action is not consistent with the manners of the time when it is supposed to have happened, and upon which it is founded.

In the times of chivalry, when all was heroism and superstition, if a Lady was accused of a crime of which she declared herself innocent, an appeal was made to Heaven, either by the ordeal or the combat; if by the combat, the accuser, in his own person, or by a champion, was supposed to give a general challenge, and stood engaged to fight the accused party, or any champion that would except the challenge on the party's behalf.

If the person accused confessed the crime, both ordeal and combat were precluded; they were considered as infamous, and given up to punishment, as no Knight could enter the lists as the champion of guilt and dishonour.

When Syracuse was besieged, it was determined to carry a law, inflicting death, without distinction of age or sex, upon any who should correspond with the enemy, into rigorous execution. A letter sent by Almeida, in her own hand writing, and as it appeared, to the commander of the enemies forces, wishing he might reign in Syracuse, as he already reigned in her heart, is intercepted: she acknowledges the letter, and not only acquiesces, but glories in the imputation of the guilt. By the laws of chivalry, here was no place either for ordeal or combat; yet upon a combat, in behalf of a person thus self-condemned, the whole action of this piece turns.

Arnolph, the father of Almeida, laments their mutual distress in these terms.

"What aggravates my grief, and to the grave
Drives me with shame and rage, is that she *loves*,
She glories in her crime. Thus not a Knight
Will stir to save her. Though with deep regret
They sign'd unanimous the deadly sentence,
In spight of our most ancient solemn law,
Which grants the fair, *when injur'd and accus'd*,
A Knight, whose gen'rous arm in single combat
Her cause may fight, and if victorious, *clear* her.
O shame to these white hairs! my daughter dies,
And not one Knight appears."

It would be difficult, in a burlesque upon Tragedy, to throw together more absurdities than are to be found here.

In the first place, Almeida's crime is so circumstanced, that there is no *accuser*, who was supposed to be the general challenger, when the guilt or innocence of the party was doubtful, and to be determined by combat.

In the next place, there was no doubt whether she was guilty or innocent, consequently nothing for combat to determine.

Thirdly, if it had been possible for a Knight to engage in her quarrel, he had no antagonist.

Fourthly, appearing to be neither *injured* nor *accused*, she could not be condemned

demned *in ſpight of a law*, which granted the combat to thoſe *that are*. Nor would ſhe have ſuffered in ſpight of ſuch law, even if a Knight had offered and had been refuſed.

Fifthly, if ſhe had been in the ſituation of thoſe to whom the law granted the combat, and no Knight had appeared, ſhe would not have ſuffered by a condemnation, in ſpight of ſuch law, but merely by the default of an offer which the law permitted her to accept.

Sixthly, but if it be admitted, that ſhe was condemned in ſpight of a law that granted her the chance of a combat by a champion, no champion would have been permitted to combat for her, if any ſuch had appeared.

Seventhly, as ſhe not only appeared to acknowledge, but to glory in her crime, if her champion had fought and been victorious, ſhe could not be ſaid to be cleared by the victory, at leaſt not in the opinion of thoſe, who, with her father, ſuppoſed her guilty by her own confeſſion.

In the midſt of all this confuſion and inconſiſtency, ſhe has, however, two champions; one indeed, afterwards retracts his offer, becauſe ſhe tells him ſhe does not like him; but the other actually fights for her, not with an accuſer, but a perſon appointed to ſee a ſentence founded upon guilt, to all appearance acknowledged, carried into execution.

A combat between two Knights in the days of chivalry and honour, not to determine, whether a perſon accuſed is innocent or guilty, but whether a perſon under the infamy of acknowledged guilt ſhall ſuffer, is, as the Scotch pedant ſays emphatically of his pupil, a phœnomenon. It is, however, but juſtice to Mrs. Barry, to ſay, that in performing the part allotted her in this piece, ſhe riſes like perfection out of Chaos, and therefore, thoſe who have not yet ſeen it repreſented, ſhould, by no means, be deterred by theſe ſtrictures on the compoſition, ſuppoſing them to be juſt. X.

7. *Critical Obſervations upon the Buildings and Improvements of London.*

This performance is full of ſpirit, and even humour, and is pleaſingly, though not very accurately written. The author ſhews great taſte and knowledge of his ſubject, and has thrown out many hints which juſtly claim the attention of the public.

His obſervations are principally confined to the weſt end of the town; and he firſt conſiders our ſquares. We ſhall give his ſentiments in his own words:

"The notion I form to myſelf of a perfect ſquare, or public *place* in a city, is a large opening, free and unincumbered, where not only carriages have room to turn and paſs, but even where the people are able to aſſemble occaſionally without confuſion. It ſhould appear to open naturally out of the ſtreet, for which reaſon all the avenues ſhould form *radii* to the centre of the place. The ſides or circumference ſhould be built in a ſtile above the common; and churches and other public edifices ought to be properly introduced. In the middle there ought to be ſome fountain, groupe, or ſtatue, railed in within a ſmall compaſs, or perhaps only a baſon of water, which, if not ſo ornamental, ſtill, by its utility in caſes of fire, &c. makes ample amends. To illuſtrate this in ſome degree, I refer to St. James's Square, which, though far from perfect in that ſtile, and altogether uncompleted on one ſide, ſtill ſtrikes the mind (I judge from my own feelings) with ſomething of more eaſe and propriety than any ſquare in London. You are not confined in your ſpace; your eye takes in the whole compaſs at one glance, and the water in the middle ſeems placed there for ornament and uſe.

"But almoſt every other ſquare in London ſeems formed on a quite different plan; they are gardens, they are parks, they are ſheep walks, in ſhort, they are every thing but what they ſhould be. The *rus in urbe* is a prepoſterous idea at beſt; a garden in a ſtreet is not leſs abſurd than a ſtreet in a garden; and he that wiſhes to have a row of trees before his door in town, betrays almoſt as falſe a taſte as he that would build a row of houſes for an avenue to his ſeat in the country.

"To deſcend next to particulars, and obſerve in what manner the abſurdity of this taſte is aggravated or extenuated in the conſequent practice, let us begin with Groſvenor Square, which is generally held out as a pattern of perfection in its kind. It is doubtleſs ſpacious, regular, and well-built; but how is this ſpaciouſneſs occupied? A clumſy rail, with lumps of bricks for piers, to ſupport it, at the diſtance of every two or three yards, incloſes nearly the whole area, intercepting almoſt entirely the view of the ſides, and leaving the paſſage round it as narrow as moſt ſtreets, with the additional diſadvantage at night

night of being totally dark on one hand. The middle is filled up with buſhes and dwarf trees, through which a ſtatue peeps, like a piece of gilt gingerbread in a green-grocer's ſtall.

" Cavendiſh Square next claims our regard: the apparent intention here was to excite paſtoral ideas in the mind; and this is endeavoured to be effected by cooping up a few frightened ſheep within a wooden pailing; which, were it not for their ſooty fleeces and meagre carcaſes, would be more apt to give the idea of a butcher's pen.

" As to Hanover Square, I do not know what to make of it. It is neither open nor incloſed. Every convenience is railed out, and every nuiſance railed in. Carriages have a narrow ill-paved ſtreet to paſs round in, and the middle has the air of a cow-yard, where blackguards aſſemble in the winter, to play at huſſle-cap, up to the ancles in dirt. This is the more to be regretted, as the ſquare in queſtion is ſuſceptible of improvement at a ſmall expence. The buildings are neat and uniform. The ſtreet from Oxford Road falls with a gentle deſcent into the middle of the upper ſide, while, right oppoſite, George Street retires, converging to a point, which has a very pictureſque effect; and the portico of St. George's church, ſeen in profile, enriches and beautifies the whole.

" Red Lion Square, elegantly ſo called, doubtleſs, from ſome alehouſe formerly at the corner, has a very different effect on the mind. It does not make us laugh; but it makes us cry. I am ſure, I never go into it without thinking of my latter end. The rough ſod that " heaves in many a mouldering heap," the dreary length of the ſides, with the four watch-houſes, like ſo many family vaults, at the corners, and the naked obeliſk that ſprings from amidſt the rank graſs, like the ſad monument of a diſconſolate widow for the loſs of her firſt huſband, form, all together, a *memento mori*, more powerful to me than a death's head and croſs marrow bones: and were but the parſon's bull to be ſeen bellowing at the gate, the idea of a country church-yard, in my mind, would be complete.

The author proceeds to obſerve, that, in Oxford Road, we have the outlines of the nobleſt ſtreet in Europe; it has no rival in length, wedth, and ſtraitneſs, and it wants only to be adorned with " gorgeous palaces and ſolemn temples." Theſe ornaments he thinks we have ſome reaſon to expect, the Pantheon, an adifice of a bold and elegant deſign, is already built, and a ſcheme is on foot for building a new church in the pariſh of Marybone, which our author hopes will not be huddled into a corner.

On a ſuppoſition, that men of rank and fortune ſhould hereafter build manſions in Oxford Road, where, at preſent, there are only ſtables and timber yards; he gives ſome general rules, which appear worthy of attention. " To ſuch houſes, ſays he, a gateway with a ſpacious court within, is both ſtately and commodious; but the front to the ſtreet ſhould ſtill preſent ſomething that intimates a relation to the ſociety in which you live; a dead wall of twenty or thirty feet high, run up in the face of your neighbours, can only inſpire horror and diſlike. I am ſorry upon this ſubject to inſtance Burlington-houſe. How many are there, who have lived half a century in London, without knowing that ſo princely a fabrick exiſts. It has generally been taken for a jail. None, I am confident, ever paſſed under its gloomy wall, late at night, without thinking of ghoſts, robbery, and murder. The formidable entrance, that betrays no marks of *humanity*, but what are daubed over the doors, recalls to the imagination

— " Thrice threefold the gates
— " *Impenetrable*,"—

the character Milton gives to thoſe gates, of which the keepers were *Sin and Death*." In excuſe for Lord Burlington, our author obſerves, when he built, Piccadilly was almoſt out of town, but what, ſays he, can be alledged in excuſe of thoſe architects, who have implicitly copied the defects of Burlington-houſe in a different ſituation.

He proceeds to mention another ſtile of building, which has been affected by ſome of our great men, and is, perhaps, the moſt judicious for thoſe who have no ground-property in town, a ſtreet houſe. In a ſtreet houſe, he ſays, beauty ſhould be the object, as ſuch buildings are incapable of grandeur. An unity of order, enriched with ornaments, in fair and high poliſhed materials, is all that ſeems to be required. He recommends as models, two houſes lately erected by Mr. Tuffnell, in Cavendiſh Square, and that of Mr. Anſon, in St. James's Square.

Our

Our author next obſerves, "that there is another object in London ſuſceptible of the higheſt improvement, which has almoſt to this day lain in total neglect. The Thames, the pride and *Palladium* of London, has hitherto been allowed to ſteal through the town, like Mr. Bays's army, in diſguiſe, while the Seine, the Arno, and every ditch in Holland, are adorned with ſuperb keys. However, the time ſeems at hand, when it is to emerge from its obſcurity. Two bridges, worthy of its waters, already ſtretch gracefully from ſhore to ſhore; and the third, which has ſo long obſtructed and diſhonoured its ſtream, bids fair under the preſent enlightened ſyſtem of the city to be ſoon removed. It may not be amiſs to obſerve here, that Blackfryars Bridge, to its own intrinſic merit, adds this concurrent advantage, of affording the beſt, and, perhaps, the only true point of view for the magnificient cathedral of St. Paul's, with the various churches in the amphitheatre, that reaches from Weſtminſter to the Tower.

"The project of embanking alſo proniſes much for the embelliſhment and improvement of the river. The works carrying on amid the antient ruins of Durham Yard, give a ſample of what may be done in that way; and from the terras of that ſtately pile we can beſt judge of the effect of ſo noble an object as the Thames properly diſplayed. Were but the embankment finiſhed all along, it would depend ſolely on the inhabitants to have keys on the Thames, which none in Europe could rival, either in beauty or extent."

Our author thinks it happy, that ſo much is left to be done, in an age, when our taſte is ſo much improved; and he mentions two capital ſubjects. A Senate houſe, including the courts of juſtice, and a palace for our kings. Beſides theſe, he ſays, there ſhould be another bridge, halls for the inferior courts of juſtice, and ſome handſome chapels in the room, or, as he elſewhere expreſſes it in the dialect north of the Tweed, *in place* of thoſe miſerable thick hovels, with belfreys, like the new invented cork-ſcrew, which every where diſgrace the new buildings.

Many popular objections to the increaſe of London, are judiciouſly anſwered; and whoever ſhall read the whole work, will find entertainment and information, which this account has not anticipated. X.

6. *The Speeches at large, which were made in a Great Aſſembly, on Wedneſday the 27th of November laſt, when the Hon.* John Conſtantine Phipps, *made a motion,* "*For leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of* WILLIAM III. *which empowers the Attorney General to file Informations* ex officio." *And on Thurſday the 6th of December laſt, when* Serjeant Glynn *made a motion,* "*That a committee ſhould be appointed to enquire into the adminiſtration of criminal Juſtice, and the proceedings of the Judges in Weſtminſter-hall,* particularly in caſes relating to the Liberty of the Preſs, *and the conſtitutional power and duty of Juries.*" *With the ſeveral Speakers names prefixed to each Speech, and a prefatory Advertiſement by the Publiſher.* (*Price* 2*s. Woodfall.*)

We cannot take upon us to determine how far theſe ſpeeches are genuine, not having heard the debate; they were firſt publiſhed in the Morning Chronicle, and have the appearance of being formed by a faithful memory, or very ample minutes, probably taken in ſhort hand; they are in their own nature incapable of abridgment; and beſides, having been ſerved up at breakfaſt in a public news paper, throughout great part of the kingdom, they are ſufficiently known already. X.

Epitome of the Philoſophical Tanſactions, Vol. LIX. for the year 1769.

[*Continued from p.* 84.]

9. *Experiments on the latteral force of electrical exploſions. By Dr. Prieſtly.*—In accounts of the effects of lightning, we frequently find that perſons and things are removed to a conſiderable diſtance without receiving any hurt. This effect Dr. Prieſtly produced by electricity, and ſuppoſes, as has generally been ſuppoſed, that in both caſes the ſubſtances are removed by the expulſion of the air from the place where the exploſion is made.

10. *Various Experiments in Electricity. By Dr. Prieſtly.*—For theſe, as they do not ſeem to eſtabliſh any new principle, we muſt refer to the book.

11. *A Letter from Stephen Deviſme, Eſq; at Canton in China, deſcribing an earthquake, and a remarkable ſpecies of monkies.* The earthquake did no damage.

12. *A Demonſtration of a Law of Motion, in the Caſe of a Body deflected by two forces, tending conſtantly to two fixed Points. By John Robertſon.*—The Law

Law of Motion here mentioned is this; "A body deflected by two forces, tending conſtantly to two fixed points, will deſcribe, by lines drawn from two fixed points, equal ſolids in equal times, about the line joining the ſaid fixed points." This law is here demonſtrated, but the demonſtration cannot be abridged.

13. *An Account of damage done to the Church at Buckland Brewer in Devonſhire, by a thunder ſtorm, on the 2d of March*, 1769.

A pinacle of the church was thrown down, the windows, walls, and roof ſhattered, and many ſtones were thrown in all directions to a conſiderable diſtance. The good Vicar, who gives the account, dated in April, ſeems not to have recovered his fright; his account of this accident, affords a picture of the day of Judgment: "blackneſs of darkneſs, and an amazing body of fire poured forth," with a ſound equal to the diſcharge of *an hundred cannons at once*; and yet, ſays he, amazing mercy! not a man, woman, child, or beaſt, received the leaſt hurt.

14. *An abſtract of a meteorological Regiſter, kept near Plymouth, in* 1768.

This cannot be abridged.

15. *An account of a remarkable aurora borealis, which was ſeen at Paris. By M. Miſſier of the French Academy.*

This phœnomenon happened at nine in the evening, of the ſixth of Auguſt, 1768. It began in the weſtern horizon, and encreaſed till it covered one half of the horizon, extending from the weſt to the north-eaſt. Several ſtreamers of light iſſued from an uneven thick ſmoak, and roſe as high as the tail of the Great Bear. Another phœnomenon of the ſame kind, was obſerved in the evening of the ſixth of December, 1768, but not ſo conſiderable.

16. *Obſervations on the expectations of lives, the encreaſe of mankind, the influence of great towns on population, and particularly the ſtate of London, with reſpect to healthfulneſs and number of inhabitants. By Richard Price. F. R. S.*

Dr. Price, has ſhewn in this article, "that the particular proportion, which becomes extinct every year, out of the whole number, conſtantly exiſting together of ſingle or joint lives, muſt, when this number undergoes no variation, be exactly the ſame with the *expectation* of thoſe lives, at the time when their exiſtence commenced. So that were it found in any town or diſtrict, where the number of births and burials are equal, that a thirtieth part of the inhabitants die annually, it would appear that 30 was the expectation of a child juſt born in that town or diſtrict." Theſe expectations therefore, for all ſingle lives are eaſily found by a table of obſervations, ſhewing the number that die annually at all ages, out of a given number alive at thoſe ages, and the general rule for this purpoſe is, "to divide the ſum of all the living in the table, at the age whoſe expectation is required, and at all greater ages, by the ſum of all that die annually at that age and above it; or which is the ſame, by the number in the table of the living at that age; and half ſubſtracted from the quotient, will be the required expectation."

This ſuggeſts an eaſy way of finding the number of inhabitants in a place from a table of obſervations, or the bills of mortality for that place, ſuppoſe the yearly births and burials equal. "Find by the table, in the way juſt deſcribed, the expectation of an infant juſt born, and this multiplied by the number of yearly births, will be the number of inhabitants."

By a computation upon theſe principles, making proper allowances for the inequality between the births and burials, Dr. Price finds the inhabitants of London to be about 651,580, rather leſs than more. Dr. Price has alſo ſhewn, that though an infant juſt born in London, has not an equal chance of living *three* years, yet his *expectation is twenty*. Thoſe, who wiſh to ſee an account of the meaning of theſe terms, and his reaſoning upon this difference, muſt have recourſe to his curious Memoir at large.

[*To be continued.*]

Catalogue of Books.

Historical.

NEW Lights thrown upon the Hiſtory of Queen Mary of England, eldeſt daughter of Henry VIII. Addreſſed to David Hume, Eſq. Tranſlated from the French. 8vo. 2s. Wilkie.—*The tranſlator of this curious volume, in his preface, ſays, that "it contains ſome ſtrictures on our celebrated Hiſtorian,* [Hume] *and indeed on all Proteſtants that have written the hiſtory of the period here treated of. That the apparent deſign of the author is to remove, or at leaſt extenuate the charge of cruelty, ſo univerſally aſcribed to Q. Mary, and to fix an odium upon the Princeſs Elizabeth,*

beth, whose memory all true Englishmen and good Protestants have so much reason to revere and hold sacred. That the authenticity of the extracts from the dispatches of the Imperial and French Ambassadors, now published, cannot be doubted of, as he refers to dates and volumes: but it is not improbable the same source might furnish other extracts sufficient to counterbalance what he has produced. That the cause of Protestantism, and the high reputation of Q. Elizabeth, stand in no need of falshood and misrepresentation of facts for its support. And, that there are many circumstances brought to light in this performance, that are unnoticed by other historians, and particularly what relates to Bishop Gardner, who is here painted in colours very different from what he appears in other writers.

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The Lawyers inveſtigated, in a Series of letters, 8vo. 1s. 6d. Bingley.—*This author has taken a great deal of pains to convince his readers of what in all probability they are before-hand adviſed, viz. 'That it is highly neceſſary for clients to be aware of their Attornies.*

Proposals for Printing by Subscription, a Translation of the LUSIAD *of* COMOENS, *from the Portuguese into English Verse, by the Author of the* Concubine, *having lately appeared, part of the fifth Canto, which the Translator has given as a Specimen of the Poem, may, perhaps, be agreeable to our Readers.*

NOW prosp'rous gales the bending canvas swell'd;
From these rude shores our fearless course we held:
Beneath the glist'ning wave the God of day
Had now five times withdrawn the parting ray,
When o'er the prow a sudden darkness spread,
And slowly floating o'er the mast's tall head
A black cloud hover'd: nor appear'd from far
The moon's pale glimpse, nor faintly twinkling star;
So deep a gloom the louring vapour cast,
Transfix't with awe the bravest stood aghast.
Meanwhile a hollow bursting roar resounds
As when hoarse surges lash their rocky mounds;
Nor had the black'ning wave, nor frowning heav'n
The wonted signs of gath'ring tempest giv'n.
Amaz'd we stood—O thou, our fortune's guide,
Avert this Omen, mighty God,—I cried;
Or through forbidden climes adventrous stray'd,
Have we the secrets of the deep survey'd,
Which these wide solitudes of seas and sky
Were doom'd to hide from man's unhallow'd eye?
Whate'er, alas! the prodigy may be,
It threatens more than storms or raging sea.

I spoke, when rising thro' the darken'd air,
Appall'd we saw an hideous Phantom glare,
High and enormous o'er the flood he tower'd,
And thwart our way with sullen aspect lour'd.
His haggard beard flow'd quiv'ring on the wind,
Revenge and horror in his mein combin'd;
His clouded front, by with'ring lightnings scar'd,
The inward anguish of his soul declar'd.
His eyeballs glowing from their dusky caves
Shot livid fires: Far echoing o'er the waves
His voice resounded, as the cavern'd shore
With hollow groan repeats the tempest's roar.
Cold gliding horrors thrill'd each hero's breast,
Our bristling hairs and tott'ring knees confest
Wild dread, the while with visage ghastly wan,
His black lips trembling, thus the fiend began;

O you, the boldest of the nations, fir'd
By daring pride, by lust of fame inspir'd,
Who scornful of the bow'rs of sweet repose,
Through these my waves advance your daring prows,
Regardless of the length'ning wat'ry way,
And all the storms that own my sovereign sway,
Who mid surrounding rocks and shelves explore
Where never hero brav'd my rage before;
Ye sons of Lusus, who with eyes profane
Have view'd the secrets of my awful reign,
Have pass'd the bounds which jealous Nature drew
To veil her secret shrine from mortal view;
Hear from my lips what direful woes attend,
And bursting soon shall o'er your race descend.
With ev'ry bounding keel that dares my r
Eternal war my rocks and storms shall wag
The next proud fleet that through my d
domain,
With daring search shall hoist the streaming v
That gallant navy by my whirlwinds tost
And raging seas shall perish on my coast.
Unless my heart's prophetic raptures fail,
O Lusus! oft shalt thou thy children wail;
Each year thy shipwreck'd sons shalt t
deplore,
Each year thy sheeted masts shall strew
shore.
With trophies plum'd behold an hero com
Ye whirling gulphs, prepare his yawning to
Tho' smiling fortune bless his youthful mo
Tho' glory's rays his laurel'd brows adorn,
Full oft tho' he beheld with sparkling eye
The Turkish moons in wild confusion fly,
While he, proud victor, thunder'd in the r
All, all his mighty fame shall vanish here.
Quiloa's sons, and thine, Mombaze, shall
Their conqu'ror bend his laurel'd head to n
While proudly mingling with the tempe
sound,
Their shouts of joy from ev'ry cliff rebound
The howling blast, ye slumb'ring sto
prepare,
A youthful Lover and his beauteous Fair,
Triumphant sail from India's ravag'd land
His evil angel leads him to my strand.
Thro' the torn hulk the dashing waves shall r
And shatter'd wrecks shall blacken all my sho
Themselves escap'd, despoil'd by savage har
Shall naked wander o'er the burning sands,
Spar'd by the waves far deeper woes to bea
Woes ev'n by me acknowledg'd with a tear
Their infant race, the promis'd heirs of joy
Shall now no more an hundred hands emplo
By cruel want, beneath the parents' eye,
In these wide wastes their infant race shall d
Thro' dreary wilds where never pilgrim tro
Where caverns yawn and rocky fragments n
The hapless lover and his bride shall stray,
By night unshelter'd, and forlorn by day.
In vain the lover o'er the trackless plain
Shall dart his eyes, and cheer his spouse in v
Her tender limbs, and breast of mount
snow,
Where ne'er before intruding blast might bl
Parch'd by the sun, and shrivel'd by the co
Of dewy night, shall he, fond man, behol
Thus wand'ring wide, a thousand ills o'erp
In fond embraces they shall sink at last;
While pitying tears their dying eyes o'erflo
And the last sigh shall wail each other's wo
Some few, the sad companions of their f
Shall yet survive, protected by my hate,
On Tagus' banks, the dismal tale to tell
How blasted by my frown your heroes fell.

ALEXIS.

An ELEGIAC PASTORAL.

'TWAS at the hour when o'er the dre
plain
Black-fronted night assum'd her awful reig
Beneath a blasted oak Alexis lay,
And sighs, and tears, consum'd the hours aw
Hoa

oarſe, at his feet a river roll'd it's tide,
hoſe foaming billows overflow'd it's ſide.
he diſtant clock proclaim'd the midnight hour;
he herbage bow'd beneath the driving ſhow'r;
he thunders roll'd, the ruſhing winds blew high,
nd gleamy lightnings flaſh'd along the ſky:
ft as the ſhepherd ſtrove to eaſe his pain,
s oft the riſing ſob pronounc'd it vain;
ut ſoon calm reaſon bad his griefs ſubſide,
nd thus the youth in falt'ring accents cry'd:
" Ceaſe! mem'ry ceaſe! to paint the dreary night,
hen beauteous Delia took her early flight;
hen weeping loves proclaim'd th' approaching woe,
nd death ſtood ling'ring with the fatal blow:
'twas then my falt'ring tongue confeſs'd my fear,
ttendant virgins pour'd the friendly tear;
low from her cheeks the bluſhing crimſon fled,
nd o'er her charms a deadly paleneſs ſpread,
ſprung to claſp her with a lover's force,
ut for my Delia, claſp'd a breathleſs corſe.
" Bleſt with each charm that nature could beſtow,
haſte as the op'ning roſe, or falling ſnow;
weet as the violet, as the lily fair,
nd (tort'ring thought) my Delia was ſincere:
ut fled are all the beauties of her youth,
till, is that tongue which vow'd eternal truth;
ale are thoſe beauteous cheeks of crimſon hue,
im, are thoſe lovely eyes of gloſſy blue;
o more thoſe fingers ſweep the trembling wires,
o more that warbling voice my ſoul inſpires;
or envious death has mangled all her charms,
nd torn her from a bleeding lover's arms.
" When hand in hand we trod the chearful grove,
he murm'ring breezes ſeem'd to whiſper love;
he verdant meads diſplay'd a brighter green,
thouſand beauties fill'd the rural ſcene.
ut now no more theſe beauteous ſcenes delight,
he faded landſcape ſickens on my ſight;
he weſtern gales in hoarſer murmurs roar,
nd cooling ſhades invite my ſteps no more.
" Ah! what avails it, that with bounteous hand
ind Ceres pours her bleſſings o'er my land;
ho' waving vallies ſmile with rip'ning corn,
r num'rous ſheep my plenteous folds adorn;
With careleſs eye my ſwelling ſtores I ſee,
he ſmiles of fortune now are loſt on me.
" Ye rains deſcend! ye ruſhing tempeſts roar!
Ye glaring lightnings pour your flaming ſtore!
Along the air ye rattling thunders roll!
For well your horrors ſuit my gloomy ſoul.
Riſe quick ye ſighs and eaſe my lab'ring breaſt!
Flow faſt ye tears and give my ſorrows reſt!
But ah! in vain to eaſe my griefs ye try!
Tear follows tear, and ſigh ſucceeds to ſigh!
" Can I recall the day without a tear,
When wrapt in grief I follow'd Delia's bier;
Sad, as the ſlow proceſſion mov'd along,
Dark was each brow, and mute was ev'ry tongue;
The riſing ſorrows guſh'd from every eye,
And paſſing ſtrangers caught the ſpreading ſigh.
But what were then the ſorrows of my breaſt,
By all the griefs of blaſted love oppreſt;
'Twas then diſtraction rul'd with anarch ſway,
And hurried reaſon from her throne away.
Wing'd with deſpair, I ſearch'd thro' ev'ry grove,
Explor'd each lonely ſhade to find my love;
Erroneous fancy oft' the fair one view'd,
And as ſhe led, my willing feet purſu'd:
But now calm reaſon reaſſumes her reign,
A deadly languor creeps thro' ev'ry vein;
Returning morn renews the riſing ſigh,
And duſky eve bedews the bloodſhed eye;
In vain the ſun emits his kindling ray,
Revives the flow'rs, and chears the face of day:
In vain the joyful birds renew their ſtrain,
Or chearful ſwains invite me to the plain;
Still muſt my eyes with ceaſeleſs ſorrows flow,
Still muſt my tortur'd boſom throb with woe.
" But why ſhould I indulge the ſorrowing tear?
The friendly means of death are always near;
He glares amidſt the lightnings horrid flame,
Howls in the ſtorm, and rages in the ſtream;
'Tis he alone can bid my ſorrows ceaſe,
Calm ev'ry ſigh, and ſoothe my thoughts to peace:
And thou, my Delia, once my only care,
If yet thy ſoul be hov'ring in the air,
Aſſiſt thy ſhepherd, chear his fault'ring breath,
And let a ray of comfort crown his death;
Then ſhall our mutual ſouls together riſe,
Quit this dull orb and mingle in the ſkies."
The frantic youth then call'd on Delia's name,
Sprung from his moſſy bed, and plung'd amidſt the ſtream.

Liverpool,
Jan. 18, 1771. W. B.

The KITE, *a* FABLE.

MY waking dreams are beſt conceal'd,
Much folly, little good they yield,
But now and then I gain, when ſleeping,
A friendly hint that's worth the keeping.
Lately I dreamt of one that cry'd,
" Beware of ſelf, beware of pride;
When you are prone to build a Babel
Recall to mind this little fable."
Once on a time a paper Kite
Was mounted to a wond'rous height,
Where giddy with its elevation,
It thus expreſs'd ſelf-admiration.
See how yon crouds of gazing people
Admire my flight above the ſteeple;
How would they wonder if they knew
All that a Kite like me can do.
Was I but free, I'd take a flight,
And pierce the clouds beyond their ſight;
But ah! like a poor priſ'ner bound,
My ſtring confines me near the ground:
I'd brave the eagle's tow'ring wing
Might I but fly without a ſtring;
It tugg'd and pull'd while thus it ſpoke,
To break the ſtring,—at laſt it broke.
Depriv'd at once of all its ſtay,
In vain it try'd to ſoar away.

Unlike

Unable its own weight to bear
It flutter'd downward through the air.
Unable its own courſe to guide,
The winds ſoon plung'd it in the tide.
Ah! fooliſh Kite! thou hadſt no wing,
How could'ſt thou fly without a ſtring?
My heart reply'd, O Lord I ſee
How much this Kite reſembles me:
Forgetful, that by thee I ſtand
Impatient of thy ruling hand:
How oft I've wiſh'd to break the lines,
Thy wiſdom for my lot aſſigns?
How oft indulg'd a vain deſire
For ſomething more, or ſomething higher!
And but for grace and love divine,
A fall thus dreadful had been mine.

The DOCTOR *and the* ALDERMAN
Over Head and Ears in the Hyp.

I'LL tell you a tale, 'its as ſtrange as 'tis true,
How a famous Phyſician and Alderman too,
Were ſuddenly ſeiz'd—'twas a dangerous caſe!
And neither much car'd to look death in the face. *Derry down.*

The ſymptoms whereof this caſe may be ſaid,
Plainly ſhew'd the diſorder lay moſt in the head;
For part of the ſkull, by the learned it ſeems,
Is held to abound with odd megrims and whims.

That morning the Doctor, who greatly lov'd fees,
Was to viſit a lady—had order'd his chaiſe;
Had breakfaſted—dreſs'd—nothing elſe to be done,
But to take up the cane—put the buſhy wig on.

With which, as he roll'd to the glaſs, lo! he ſees
Such an hollow, lank, meagre, and weaſel-jaw'd phiz,
That he ſunk in his chair—feebly ringing the *bell*,
It occur'd to his fears, it might prove his laſt knell.

This ſummon'd in Mary—"Oh! Mary! I'm ill!
But to tell how I am is beyond all my ſkill."
O la! Sir, ſays Mary, your looks plainly ſhew it;
For I, who know nothing of phyſic, muſt know it.

O pray Sir! I beg Sir—ſend back the poſt-chaiſe,
I would not ſtir out for the world—in your caſe.
Well, Mary, a five guinea fee, if I loſe,
'Tis ſelf preſervation muſt make my excuſe.

What's her ladyſhip's life? is not mine full as dear?
How many lives (Mary) are under my care?
Her ladyſhip too—may be fitter to die,
Then why ſhould I venture—O Lord! no not I.

But let one of the faculty ſoon be call'd in—
Kelly came—hardly knew him, his face was ſo thin;
You'd have ſplit both your ſides had you chanc'd to have ſeen them,
And heard all the pompous remarks aſs'd between them.

But, quite at a loſs to know what was the m
Mary's ſent to his chamber to fetch dow
water:
D'ye feel yourſelf feveriſh?—the tongu
diſplay'd,
No ſign of a hectic—pray how is your he
Oh! 'tis much out of order—when had
ſtool?
This morning a large one—This pulſe
full:
So, tho' he in practiſe might hope to ſu
him,
Yet he honeſtly ſent for a ſurgeon to bleed
Much more at this time might perhaps
been ſaid,
But the Alderman now his appearan
made;
Who from taking the air diſappointed had
From the very ſame cauſe which the
kept in.

For tho'dreſs'd to go out, 'twas ſo ſudden
He found his head ſwoll'n, ſo bloated hi
That (the chaiſe at the door) his mind c
in a trice,
From taking the air to his taking advice

So drive to the Doctor's—'twas lucky no
To catch the good Doctor before he wer
And 'tis like, he was ſorry to ſee by his
The Doctor himſelf was got quite off the

But in ſtating his caſe—it alarm'd him i
As the Doctor ſat all the while ſhaking his
Till his peeviſh reply ſoon let it be know
That the Doctor was only alarm'd at hi

Now, there let us leave them—to talk t
o'er;
To ſee who importunate knocks at the
Away Mary ſtepp'd—but determin'd w
Her maſter that day no more patients ſho

Hoh! hoh! 'twas the barber—told M
thought
He had, by miſtake, the wrong perriwig
To the Doctor that morning—and prom
ſoon
To return from the Alderman's back w
own.

Mary ran open mouth'd, out of breath
news,
For a moment was now much too pre
loſe;
Chear up both your hearts and baniſh yo
Your barber has hit off your caſe to an

Only both change your wigs, and each
his own,
Your conſumptions and dropſies are
gone:
And learn all good people, from w
been ſaid,
How eaſy the hyp may get up in the h

CHORUS.

To relieve us from which, as our li
quaff,
I ſhall only preſcribe you an innocent
La-la-la-la la-l
I ſhall only preſcribe you, &c.

February 25.

AT the board of Admiralty held yeſterday, orders were given for diſcharging ſeveral ſloops and tenders that had been taken up in the Government's ſervice, for the conveyance of men impreſſed in the different ports.

Fourteen priſoners were convicted at the Old Bailey to be tranſported, viz. Joſeph Laſhley, for ſtealing a gown; Charles Aſhman, for ſtealing half a guinea, 9s. 6d. and a pair of ſilver buckles; John Moore, for ſtealing a ſilver table ſpoon; Ann Barfield, alias Bradfield, for ſtealing ſeveral ſhirts, towels, &c. Chriſtopher Moreton, for ſtealing a coat and waiſtcoat, value 30s. (in which were bank notes, value 500l.) the property of Mr. James Roberts in Fenchurch-ſtreet; Thomas Gaſcoyne, for ſtealing a coat; Matthew Murray, for ſtealing a ſilver table ſpoon, a punch ladle, &c. William Raby, for ſtealing eight ounces of ſilk; Edward Beddington, for ſtealing a coat; John Fellows, Sarah Harvey, and Mary Lockwood, for ſtealing three guineas; Elizabeth Farmer, for ſtealing a child's gown; and Elizabeth Baker, for ſtealing a ſauce-pan, &c.

Feb. 26.

Thirty-three priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, four of whom were convicted to be tranſported, viz. Ann Randall, John Liveſſon, Thomas Sargeant, and Samuel Sulledge.

A Publican near Tower-hill, was alſo convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury, in his evidence againſt Lieut. Hay, in charging him with ſtealing a parcel of cloaths, his property, when in fact the cloaths appeared to be the property of one Moſes Kennedy.

Speech of his Excellency George *Lord Viſcount* Townſhend, *Lord Lieut. of* Ireland, *to both Houſes of Parliament.*

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is with the trueſt ſatisfaction that I obey his Majeſty's commands to meet you again in Parliament

"The affection which his Majeſty bears to his faithful ſubjects of Ireland, and his readineſs to concur with you in every meaſure, which may conduce to their proſperity, have determined his Majeſty to call you together at this time, that you may take into your ſerious conſideration ſuch laws as ſhall be found to be immediately neceſſary for the general good of this country.

"The preſent high price of corn is an object of the firſt importance, and demands your utmoſt attention; and I alſo recommend to you the continuance or revival of ſuch laws, as from experience have proved of advantage to the Public.

"I have particular pleaſure in being able to inform you, that not only the uſual bounties on the exportation of Iriſh linens have been continued by the Britiſh Parliament; but that they have been ſtill further extended, a circumſtance which I hope will be productive of beneficial effects to that manufacture.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"As I have reaſon to expect, that with very ſtrict œconomy, the duties which were granted laſt Seſſion of Parliament, and which will not expire until Chriſtmas next, may be ſufficient to anſwer the expences of his Majeſty's Government, I am not now to aſk for any further ſupply.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The increaſe of his Majeſty's Royal Family, by the birth of another Princeſs, ſince the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, is an event in which we are all intereſted, and muſt afford us the ſincereſt pleaſure.

"His Majeſty's paternal care of this kingdom requires every return of gratitude on your part, and I have no doubt, from your known loyalty, that you will manifeſt your ſenſe of his goodneſs by the temper and unanimity of your proceedings.

"I rejoice in this opportunity of co-operating with you for the public welfare, and I flatter myſelf our endeavours will be mutually to bring this Seſſion to a ſpeedy and happy concluſion."

Feb. 27.

A deſperate mob, armed with clubs, cutlaſſes, &c. ſurrounded the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, and attempted to ſwear ſeveral Members, who very ſpiritedly refuſed the propoſed oath. Upon which they inſulted ſome, and beat others, ſelecting with great nicety the Supporters of Government from the Members in oppoſition. The Bps. of Ferns and Cork were both much abuſed. Lord Chief Juſtice Annaly, and Lord Tyrone were very roughly handled, and Lord Loftus was particularly ſearched for.

The Lord Chancellor ſent an account of theſe proceedings to the Lord Lieutenant. Soon after a detachment of the military was requeſted by the Mayor and Sheriffs, who had repaired to the Caſtle. The Ld Lieut. firſt aſked them, whether they could quell the riot by the aid of the Civil Power alone; on their anſwering in the negative, the troops were ſent: On their appearance, the mob diſperſed, and peace was ſoon reſtored.

Two of the ringleaders, armed with cutlaſſes, who attempted to ſwear the Biſhops, with a *manual*, (or Popiſh Prayer-book,) was taken and lodged in Newgate, by order of the Houſe of Lords.

An Addreſs of Thanks to the Lord Lieut. for his conduct this day, was moved for and carried by 105 to 51.

Feb. 28.

The Seſſion ended at the old Bailey, when two priſoners were tried, one of whom was convicted to be tranſported, viz. Robert Johnſon, for obtaining 12 guineas and 3s. a quan-

quantity of tin ware, and other goods, the property of Mr. Hinckes, in Fleet ſtreet, by producing a falſe bill of exchange, out of which he received the change.

A Gentleman, who was tried on an indictment for celebrating Maſs as a Popiſh Prieſt, was acquitted.

At this Seſſion ſeven priſoners received ſentence of death, 31 were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years, and four for 14 years, eight were branded in the hand, ſeven ordered to be privately whipped, and fifteen delivered on proclamation.

Friday March 1.

Being St. David's Day, the Society of Ancient Britons, accompanied by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. their Preſident, Cha. Vere, Eſq; their Treaſurer, and the Gentlemen Stewards, waited upon his R. Highneſs the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace, according to annual cuſtom, and were moſt graciouſly received.

The Rt. Hon. George Earl of Pomfret was ſworn of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Saturday 2.

Robert Melvill, Eſq, Governor in Chief of the Iſlands of Grenada, &c. having had leave to return home; his Majeſty appointed William Leybourne, Eſq; to ſucceed him.

Monday 4.

The King was pleaſed to inveſt the Earl of Roſeberry with the Enſigns of the Moſt Antient and Noble Order of the Thiſtle.

A Monument was opened at the Eaſt end of the Cloiſters in Weſtminſter-Abbey, to the memory of Bonnell Thornton, Eſq; (ſee pap. 38.)

Tueſday 5.

A number of Coiners were ſeized, with all their implements, at a houſe in School-houſe yard, Clerkenwell. Informations are made againſt ſeveral more, for whom diligent ſearch is making.

Wedneſday 6.

The Lower Houſe of a great aſſembly came to the following reſolutions on the ſupply, viz. That proviſion be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia for 1771. That 1,800,000l. be granted for paying off Exchequer Bills, made out by virtue of an Act of laſt Seſſion.—And on the Ways and Means: that there be licenced an additional number of hackney-coaches, not exceeding two hundred, and that the new licences to be granted be extended to all places in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the liberties thereof, and the limits of the weekly-bill of mortality. That there be reſerved on every one of the ſaid licences 5s. per week, to be paid during the continuance of ſuch licences; and alſo that all monies ariſing therefrom be applied in the ſame manner as the rates of hackney-coaches are directed by an Act of the 29th of Queen Anne.

Friday 8.

The Houſe of Commons ſat till near eleven o'clock, on the further conſideration of the embanking bill at Durham yard, &c. The bill was then read a ſecond time, and the City was heard by Council at the Bar, againſt the committing of it. The City's Council lay claim to the ſoil of the river from Staines Bridge to Yenland, which is the extent of their Office of Conſervacy.

Had they been able to have proved this claim, they would now enjoy a revenue of at leaſt 400,000l. per ann. ariſing from the anchorage of ſhipping dock yards, and lands gained off the river by embankment, and the villages built thereon, within the ſaid limits. This claim to the ſoil, ſo dangerous to the property of a very great number of perſons, particularly from the Tower downwards, they founded upon a charter of Henry the Seventh, and ſupported by two inſtances of leaſes, or rather licences, they had granted of certain nooks of ground, acquired from the bed of the river by encroachments.

In the courſe of the pleadings on the other ſide, it however appeared, that the Grant of the ſoil by Henry the Seventh, had been entirely confined within the limits of the city; and by a ſubſequent Charter of Charles the Second, (proved to be accepted by the city,) that even this Grant was reſcinded, and that the city had always acted by the authority of this laſt Charter.

His Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill to continue an act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion in the American Colonies.

The Bill to oblige the Proprietors of the Birmingham Canal Navigation, to compleat the ſame to a field called Newthall Ring, near Birmingham.

The Bill to explain and amend an Act for making the River Clyde navigable.

The Bill for erecting a Play-houſe at Liverpool.

The Bill to diſſolve the marriage of Henry Knight, and to enable him to marry again.

The Bill for new paving, lighting, and watching Goodman's Fields.

The Bill for making better proviſion for the poor, in the city of Oxford, and for better lighting, cleanſing, and paving the ſaid city.

The Bill to explain, and amend, an Act for better ſupplying the city of Worceſter with freſh water, and for better lighting, watching, and paving the ſaid city.

And alſo to ſeveral road, incloſure, and other private bills.

Saturday 9.

The following ſubjects, were propoſed at Oxford, for the Chancellor's prizes for the preſent year, viz.

For Engliſh verſes—The love of our country.

For an Engliſh oration—The advantages and diſadvantages of travelling into foreign countries.

The firſt of the above ſubjects is intended for

for thoſe Gentlemen of the Univerſity who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation, and the other for ſuch as have exceeded four, but not compleated ſeven years.

Sunday 10.

As the daughter of a tradeſman in the Old Bailey was winding up a jack, the fly of it ſeized her hair, by which ſhe hung ſeveral minutes, till fortunately relieved by ſome of the family.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, a fire was diſcovered in an apartment adoining to the King's dreſſing room at St. James's, which greatly alarmed the whole Court. The accident happened by ſome deficiency in the hearth, which had communicated to the joiſts underneath.

Tueſday 12.

A Proclamation for apprehending John Wheble, publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, and R. Thompſon, publiſher of the Gazetteer, was read at the Royal Exchange.

Wedneſday 13

The printers of the following Morning and Evening Papers were ordered to attend the Houſe of Commons, viz. the Morning Chronicle, St. James's Chronicle, the London, Whitehall, and General Evening Poſts, and the London Packet.

Friday 15.

J. Wheble, one of the Printers againſt whom a Proclamation had been iſſued, was apprehended, and taken before John Wilkes, Eſq; Sitting Alderman at Guildhall. The Alderman examined the perſon who apprehended Mr. Wheble, and finding that he had no accuſation againſt him, and only apprehended him on the authority of the Proclamation, which he brought in his hand; and Mr. Wheble, at the ſame time, declaring that the apprehender had forcibly detained him, and brought him there; the Alderman immediately diſcharged him, and bound him over to proſecute his accuſer; he afterwards gave a certificate for intitling the apprehender to the reward from the Lords of the Treaſury, as the Proclamation directs.

Mr. Miller, Printer of the London Evening Poſt, was alſo taken into cuſtody, by a Meſſenger from the Hon. Houſe of Commons; and on his refuſing to go with him, the Meſſenger took him by the arm; upon which a Conſtable was ſent for, and Mr. Miller gave him charge of the Meſſenger for aſſaulting him in his own houſe: Whereupon he was carried to the Manſion-houſe, and at half paſt ſix o'clock came on a hearing before his Lordſhip, and Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver. In the mean time, the Serjeant at Arms being informed of this tranſaction, came to demand the bodies of the Meſſenger and of Mr. Miller; upon which the Lord Mayor aſked the Meſſenger if he had applied to a Magiſtrate to back the warrant, or to any Peace Officer of the City to aſſiſt him; he replied in the negative. His Lordſhip then ſaid, that ſo long as he was in that high office, he looked upon himſelf as a Guardian of the Liberties of his Fellow-Citizens; that no power had a right to ſeize a Citizen of London, without an authority from him or ſome other Magiſtrate; and that he was of opinion, the ſeizing of Miller and the warrant were both illegal; he therefore declared Miller to be at liberty, and proceeded to examine witneſſes to prove the aſſault on him by the Meſſenger; which being done, his Lordſhip aſked the latter whether he would give bail? if not, he ſhould be committed to priſon; he at firſt refuſed, but the commitment being made out, and ſigned by the above three Magiſtrates, the Serjeant at Arms ſaid, that he had bail ready for him; and two ſureties were bound in 20l. each, and the Meſſenger in 40l. for his appearance at the next Seſſion at Guildhall. The Lord Mayor told the Serjeant at Arms, that he was ſurpriſed he ſhould trifle with him, and not give bail at firſt; he replied, that he had done no more than his duty.

About ſeven o'clock in the evening, R. Thompſon, Printer of the Gazetteer, was alſo apprehended at his own door, in Newgate-ſtreet, and carried before Mr. Alderman Oliver, at the Manſion houſe, as being the perſon deſcribed in his Majeſty's Proclamation; but not being accuſed of having committed any crime, he was diſcharged and ſet at liberty. The man who had apprehended him then deſired a certificate of his having acted in purſuance of the Proclamation, in order to obtain the reward of 50l. which was immediately granted him.

Tueſday 19.

In the morning the following hand bill was diſperſed about this city:—"To the Liverymen, Freemen, and Citizens of London. Although our Lord Mayor has been confined to his room for ſixteen days, with a ſevere fit of the gout, and is ſtill much indiſpoſed, he is determined to be this day in his ſeat at the Houſe of Commons, to ſupport your Rights and Privileges, even though he ſhould be obliged to be carried in a litter. He leaves the Manſion houſe at one of the clock."

And in the afternoon the two following;

"The Citizens of London, and all the Friends of Freedom in this Metropolis, are exhorted to bring the Lord Mayor back again in Triumph from the Houſe of Commons, and attend him to the Manſion-houſe."

"The Freemen of London are requeſted to attend at the Houſe of Commons, in order to conduct their Lord Mayor back again to *his own* Manſion."

At two o'clock in the afternoon the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor ſet out from the Manſion houſe in a coach, to attend the Houſe of Commons, in purſuance of a ſummons, to anſwer for his conduct on Friday laſt. His Lordſhip appeared very feeble and infirm, but in good ſpirits. Mr. Alderman Oliver, and his Lordſhip's Chaplain, Mr. Evans, were in the ſame coach. A

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prodigious croud of the better ſort were at the Manſion-houſe and in the ſtreets near it, who teſtified their approbation by repeated huzzas, which were continued quite from the Manſion houſe to the Houſe of Commons. On his arrival there, one univerſal ſhout was heard for near three minutes, and the people, during the whole paſſage to the Houſe, called out to the Lord Mayor as the *People's Friend, the Guardian of the City's Rights, and the Nation's Liberties.*

When his Lordſhip was queſtioned concerning his conduct at the Manſion-houſe, in ſigning a Warrant of Commitment for one of the Meſſengers, his Lordſhip replied, "That he had only done his duty as Chief Magiſtrate of the City of London, having acted comformable to his Oath and the Charters of the ſaid City, by which he was bound to protect the Perſons, Property, and Franchiſes of his Fellow Citizens." His Lordſhip being very ill, Mr. Trecothick acquainted the Speaker of it, and that his Lordſhip wiſhed to withdraw; and no objections being made, the affair was put off till Tueſday next. About five o'clock his Lordſhip returned home, attended by a great number of people; and the populace took the horſes out of the carriage at St. Paul's, and drew the coach to the Manſion-houſe.

John Wilkes, Eſq; received the Speaker's orders to attend the Houſe of Commons on the morrow. To whom he returned the following anſwer.

"SIR, *London, March* 20, 1771.

"I this morning received an Order, commanding my attendance this day in the Houſe of Commons. I obſerve that no notice is taken of me in your Order as a *Member of the Houſe*, and that I am not required to attend *in my place*. Both theſe circumſtances, according to the ſettled form, ought to have been mentioned in my caſe, and I hold them abſolutely indiſpenſible. In the name of the Freeholders of Middleſex I again demand my ſeat in Parliament, having the honour of being freely choſon, by a very great majority, one of the Repreſentives for the ſaid County. I am ready to take the Oaths preſcribed by Law, and to give in my Qualification as Knight of the Shire. When I have been admitted to my Seat, I will immediately give the Houſe the moſt exact detail, which will neceſſarily comprehend a full juſtification of my conduct relative to the late *illegal* Proclamation, equally injurious to the Honour of the Crown, and the Rights of the Subject, and likewiſe the whole buſineſs of the Printers. I have acted entirely from a ſenſe of duty to this great City, whoſe Franchiſes I am ſworn to maintain, and to my Country, whoſe noble Conſtitution I reverence, and whoſe Liberties, at the price of my blood, to the laſt moment of my life, I will defend and ſupport. I am, Sir, your moſt humble Servant, JOHN WILKES."

Rt. Hon. Sir FLETCHER NORTON, *Knt.*

Wedneſday 20.

John Wilkes, Eſq; received a ſecond order from the Speaker, to attend the Houſe of Commons on the Monday following. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mr. Ald. Oliver were alſo ordered to attend their ſeats.

Thurſday 21.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when it was reſolved, without a diviſion, "That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for having, on a late important occaſion, ſupported the Privileges and Franchiſes of the City, and defended our excellent Conſtitution." It was afterwards ordered to be ſigned by the Town Clerk, and a copy delivered to each of them.

"A Motion was made, and carried, That a Committee of four Aldermen, and eight Commoners, be appointed to aſſiſt the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, in their defence on the charge brought againſt them by the Houſe of Commons." The following were appointed Aldermen, Sir William Stephenſon, Sir Charles Aſgill, Mr. Alderman Turner, Mr. Alderman Kirkman. Commoners, Mr. Deputy Cockſedge, Mr. William Biſhop, Mr. Hurford, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Bellas, Mr. Clavey, Mr. James Sharpe, and Mr. Deputy Judd.

A Motion was made, and carried, "That the ſaid Committee be empowered to employ ſuch Counſel as they ſhall think proper upon this important occaſion. And,

"That the Committee be empowered to draw on the Chamber for any ſum not exceeding 500l.

Monday 25.

About two o'clock, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by Mr. Alderman Oliver, went from the Manſion-houſe, to attend in their reſpective places in the Houſe of Commons, purſuant to orders iſſued to them on Friday laſt. There was a prodigious concourſe of people about the Manſion-houſe to ſee them come out, and the croud continued to increaſe the whole way to Weſtminſter Hall.

When the Members of the Houſe of Commons had taken their Seats, the Houſe proceeded to the diſcuſſion of the very tender and delicate matter before them. Their Debates, relative to the Lord Mayor, we are told, turned principally upon theſe three points, Cenſure, Expulſion, or the Tower. The Majority ſeemed inclined to the ſecond. Very early, however, in the evening they had divided twice; and the numbers on the ſecond Diviſion, which was a Adjournment, are ſaid to have been 21 Noes to 97 Ayes.

About half paſt ten o'clock, his Lordſhip finding his ſtrength exhauſted, and being unable to bear the pain and fatigue any longer, begged permiſſion to retire; which being

being granted, he returned to the City, attended as before by a vaſt concourſe of people, who took the horſes from the coach, and drew it all the way to the Manſion-houſe, teſtifying their approbation of his Lordſhip's conduct by the loudeſt acclamations and repeated ſhouts of applauſe.

At the General Court of the India Proprietors, held by adjournment, for declaring the ballot on the dividend, which was voted to be at the rate of twelve and a half per cent. per annum, the numbers were ninety-four for the Queſtion, and five againſt it.

John Wilkes, Eſq; received a third order to attend the Houſe of Commons on Monday, the 11th of March next.

Tueſday 26.

About three o'clock in the morning the Debates in the Houſe of Commons ended, when Richard Oliver Eſq; Alderman and Member of Parliament for the city of London, was ordered to be ſent to the Tower, but was indulged to lie at his own houſe in Fenchurch ſtreet, where the Serjeant at Arms attended between the hours of ſeven and eight o'clock, and conducted him in a coach to the above Priſon.

The numbers on this laſt Queſtion are ſaid to have been 138 Ayes to 83 Noes.

Lord Temple, and a great number of the Nobility, and Members of the Houſe of Commons, viſited Mr. Oliver in the Tower.

A Motion was made by Mr. Alderman Kirkman, in the Court of Common Council, that the expence of Mr. Alderman Oliver's table, during the time he remains priſoner in the Tower, be defrayed by the City, which was carried in the affirmative.

Wedneſday 27.

This day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London went from the Manſion houſe, about one o'clock, (accompanied by the Committee) to attend in his place in the Houſe of Commons, purſuant to order. He was accompanied, as on Monday, by an amazing number of people, who ſeemed anxious to know the iſſue of the affair.

The Juſtices and High and Deputy Conſtables of Weſtminſter were all attending, and the Guards, both horſe and foot, were ordered to be in readineſs, in caſe any tumult ſhould ariſe.

The members reſolved, "that the proceeding of the Ld Mayor, in diſcharging Miller, and committing the Meſſenger, was a breach of the privilege of that Houſe." A motion was then made, that the Ld Mayor ſhould, for his contempt, be committed to the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, but upon his Lordſhip's obſerving, that if any offences had been committed, he was the greateſt offender, and that he longed to join his brother in office; an order was ſigned for his commitment to the Tower, permitting his Lordſhip to ſleep that night at the Manſion-houſe.

Lord North loſt his Hat, and Meſs Fox's carriages were broken, their clothes torn, and greatly beſpattered with mud, by the incenſed populace.

The five following convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence, viz. Richard Mortis, for firing a loaded piſtol at Thomas Parkinſon, in Hertfordſhire; Thomas Peake, for returning from tranſportation before the expiration of his term; John Sidey and George Birch, for breaking open the houſe of Mr. Greenfield, Linendraper, in Fleet-ſtreet, and ſtealing linens, &c. to the amount of more than 1300l. and Luke Cannon, concerned with John Sidey, in breaking into the houſe of the Hon. Mr. Stratford, in Park-ſtreet, and ſtealing plate, &c. to the amount of 2000l.

Luke Cannon ſaid at the gallows, That he had been a ſingle man, a married man, an honeſt man, and a rogue, within a twelvemonth, and in which time he ſhould ſuffer. Birch, Sidey, Mortis, and Peak behaved in the preſs-yard in a moſt audacious manner, and ſtruck the Executioner when put into the cart.

Thurſday 28.

About four o'clock in the morning the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor arrived at the Tower, and was lodged at Mrs. Bradſhaw's, on the parade, next door to the Bloody Tower. His Lordſhip, notwithſtanding his indiſpoſition, was in great ſpirits.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill to indemnify Perſons who have omitted to take the Oaths to qualify themſelves for offices and employments.

The Bill for lighting, paving, cleanſing, and removing Annoyances in the City of Oxford, rebuilding Magdalen Bridge, and removing and regulating Markets in the ſaid City: And to ſeveral other private Bills.

Saturday 30.

A Grant has paſſed the Seal of 2400l. per ann. to be paid quarterly to the late Lord Chief Juſtice Wilmot.

Count Theodore, employed by the India Company to raiſe men in Germany for their Service, is returned, having brought with him 500 from the Dutchy of Wirtemberg only.

The Daniſh Ambaſſador has received orders to engage 3000 Engliſh Seamen, with the approbation of the Britiſh Court. Several Daniſh ſhips are now in the River to conduct them to Elſineur.

Advices received from Bengal, relate the great miſeries to which the inhabitants are reduced by famine and peſtilence; two millions of Souls are ſaid to have periſhed; the manufacturies are all at a ſtand for want of workmen; and it is impoſſible for proper inveſtments to be made to Europe for two or three years to come.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771.

LADY of Ld. Visc. Weymouth—a daughter.

Mrs. Pether, of Brixton-causeway—three daughters.

A poor woman, near Ackworth, in Yorkshire—four boys.

Feb. 21. Rt. Hon. the Countess of Darnley—a son.

Lady of John Shelley, Esq; Treasurer of the Household, &c.—a son.

March 13. Lady of the Hon. Charles Dormer—a son and a daughter.

List of Marriages for the Year 1771.

Feb. 14. WILLIAM Weddell, Esq; member for Hull—to Miss Ramsden.

16. Rev. Mr. Fullerton, All-Cannings, Wilts—to Miss Garth.

23. A Gentleman, aged 75—to Miss Hopkins, Bishopsgate-street, aged 17.

Christopher Green, Esq;—to Miss Wildman, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell.

March 1. Rev. Mr. Dyson, Piccadilly—to Miss Slack, Ratcliffe-Highway.

2. Mr. R. Gomm, Clerkenwell—to Mrs. Pile, Hatton-Garden.

3. John Alcock, Esq; Stanhope-street—to Miss Langley, Bruton-street.

Capt. Timms of the Guards—to Miss Hughes, of Eltham.

7. Rev. Mr. Williams, Malden—to Miss Eliz. Wilson, Muilman-street.

9. John Aubrey, Esq; member for Wallingford—to Miss Colebrooke, eldest daughter to Sir James.

10. Joseph Cartwright, Esq; Lower Brook-street—to Miss Martin, Oxendon-street.

12. John Norris, Esq; member for Rye—to the youngest sister of Sir Wm. Lynch.

17. John Shaw, Esq; Grosvenor square—to Miss Newman, Chesterfield street.

18. John Thorald, Esq; eldest son of Sir John—to Miss Hayford, Cavendish-sq.

20. Rich. Edmonds, Esq; Lincoln's Inn—to Miss C. Berrow of Bristol.

21. John Garie, Esq;—to Miss H. Moore, of Stokeley, Yorkshire.

22. Rich. Davison, Esq; Berkeley-square—to Miss Eliz. Sharpe, Great Pulteney str.

23. Thomas Roberts, Esq; Pall-mall—to Miss Julietta Harrison.

24. Ed. Chamberlain, Esq; Oxendon-str,—to Miss Blagden, Great Pulteney-str.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

THE Margrave, Charles Frederick of Brandenbourg-Schwedt.

Rich. Oldner, Esq; at Bishop's cliff, Devon.

Rev. Mr. Vivian, Regius Professor of modern Languages at Oxford.

Rev. Mr. Steven, Rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire.

J. Bathurst, Esq; nephew to Ld. Bathurst.

Rev. Jonathan Baron, Rector of Lestwithiel, Cornwall.

Mrs. Barton, aged 103, at Portsmouth.

Wm. Neville, Esq; aged 96, at Coventry, formerly a Commander in the East-Indies.

Dr. Francis Garden, at Charles Town, S. Carolina.

Maria, relict of the late General Whitley, at Chester.

Mr. Walters, his Britanic Majesty's agent at Rotterdam.

Mrs. Christian Wauchope, aged 83, daughter of John Wauchope, deceased, Senator of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.

Capt. Mather, of the Aldborough man of war, at Chester.

John Hallum, Esq; aged 97, at Chelsea.

Jos. Debat, Esq; Governor of Senegambia.

Alex. Barclay, Esq; Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs at Philadelphia.

Capt. Phillips, of his Majesty's ship Trial, at Pensacola.

Michael Stedholm, Esq; in Ireland.

Capt. James Adstone, of the Besborough Packet.

Jan. 24. Prince Pierre Sapieha, Palatine of Smolensko, &c. in Hungary.

Feb. 15. Mrs. Romaine, aged 88, at Hartlepool, mother of the Rev. Mr. Romaine.

16. Wm. Cottrell, a farmer at Nottingham, aged 107; and three days after died his wife, aged 98.

17. The Rev. Mr. Beaumont, Rector of Bulwell, near Nottingham.

18. James Harris, Esq; Harley-street, Cavendish square.

19. Edward Nicholas, Esq; at Chester.

21. Lieut. Gen. James Paterson, at Richmond.

22. Abraham Smart, Esq; at Maidenhead.

24. George Tindall, Esq; at Bristol.

James Arden, Esq; Capt. in the sixth regiment of foot.

25. John Cater, Esq; in Park-street.

Capt. James Kendrick, at Deptford.

26. Philip Hazeland, Esq; Gerrard street, Soho.

Right Hon. Lady Romney.

Mrs. Tyrrell, mother to the late Admiral, aged 99, in Little Ormond street.

Mrs. Tyers, relict of the late Jonathan Tyers, Esq; Vauxhall.

27. Richard Spencer, Esq; Lincoln's Inn.

Capt. John Ellis, of the Royal Navy.

28. Theop. Donald Dunford, Esq; at Leatherhead, Surry.

Miss Gosling, eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis.

March 1. Rev. Mr. Westall, Rector of Simondburne, Northumberland.

Sir Hans Fowler, Bart. at Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire.

Dr. Maxwell, at his house in King's-road.

Dr. Taylor, at Lynn, Norfolk.

William Bird, Esq; Malden, Essex.

4 John Freeman, Esq; in King street, Bloomsbury.

William Morris, Esq; at Chelsea.

William Cotterell, Esq; of Leatherhead.

Mr. John Bisschop, of Rotterdam, a celebrated Virtuoso.

6. James

6. James Miller, Esq; in Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
Matthew Styles, Esq; in Cork-street.
James Bruce, Esq; George-street, Hanover square.
Mrs. Tuffnell, Lady of Capt. Tuffnell, of the royal regiment of Blues.
Geo. Taylor, Esq; at Wadhurst, Sussex.
Rev. C. Lind, D.D. Rector of Paglesham *cum* Wivenhoe, Essex.
8. Jas. Westgate, Esq; Thrift-street, Soho.
Nath. Webster, Esq; Northumberland str.
Rev. Alexand. Burrell, rector of Adstock, Bucks, *cum* Puttenham, Hertfordshire.
9. Her Grace the Dutchess Dowager of Hamilton.
Mrs. Ward, of the Theatre-Royal Covent-Garden.
Lady Jane Nicoll, relict of Sir Edward, at Hendon.
Dr. Pemberton, professor of Physic, at Gresham College.
Mr. Pettit, at Moulsey, in Surry; he was Master Gardener at Hampton-court, to King George I.
Mr. John Peck, aged 83, eldest brother of the Charter-house, and Provost Marshal of Gibraltar.
11. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. at Ottery, in Devon.
12. Mrs. Armitage, aged 97, in Tothill-fields, Westminster.
13. Dorothy Downing, aged 63; Elizabeth Howard, aged 79; Geo. Exchange, aged 84; and Sarah Daws, aged 85, whose ages together amount to 311, all died the same day, in the workhouse of St. George, Hanover square.
The Rt. Hon. and Rev. Charles Knollis, Earl of Banbury, &c. at Burford, Oxfordshire.
Roger Pratt, of Riston-hall, Esq;
15. Rob. Fancourt, Esq: in Mount street, youngest son of the Earl of Granard.
William Kendall, Esq; at Vauxhall.
Windmills Crompton, Esq; father to the Countess of Marchmont.
17. Chester Moorhall, Esq; of Sutton-hall, Essex.
Mr. Taunton, a farmer at Norwich, aged 108.
18. Henry Hadley, Esq; Gray's Inn.
Mr. Charles Pendrell, in an advanced age, in Swallow-street; he was descended from Richard Pendrell, who preserved King Charles in the oak in Boscobel-wood.
Rev. John Smith, B.D. at Worcester.
Rt. Hon. Lady Jane Leslie, sister to the Earl of Rothes, at Edinburgh.
19. John Glanville, Esq; Great Russel-str. Bloomsbury.
George Foster, Esq; at Winslow, Bucks.
21. John Webley, Esq; in King-street, Golden square.
John Little, Esq; Page of the Bedchamber to the King.
22. Francis Grainger, Esq; at Hackney.
James Williams, Esq; Tower hill.
James Hemmings, Esq; Upper-Grosvenor-street.
Edward Kitchinson, Esq; St. Martin's lane.

Civil Promotions.

The Hon. John Moultrie, Esq; Resident of the Council of East Florida—Lieut. Governor of East Florida; and the Hon. Tho. Wooldridge, Esq; Marshal Gen. —Receiver General of Quit Rents, Taxes, &c.
Archibald Ingram, Esq;—Receiver of Quit Rents, Taxes, &c. for the Island of St. Vincent.
Mr. Ed. Grove—table-decker at St James's.
Thomas Allen, Esq; member for Killebegs, in Ireland—one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's revenues, *vice* Valence Jones, Esq;
Mr. Alexander Menzies—Gentleman of the Ewry to her R. H. the Princess Dowager.
Zachariah Hood, Esq;—Comptroller of the Customs at Philadelphia.
Thomas Durell, Esq;—advocate Gen. for the Island of Jersey.
Mr. Binmore—Assistant Surveyor to the Ad.
Mr. de la Val—English Agent at Rotterdam, *vice* Mr. Wolters, deceased.
Lord Viscount Cranbourn—Ld. Lieut. and Custos Rot. of the County of Hertford.
William Frazer, Esq;—Under Secretary of State for the Northern Department.
John Spicer, Esq;—Accomptant-General to the Gen. Post office.

Military Promotions.

Geo. Vaughan, Esq;—Capt. in the 2d reg. of H. G. *vice* ——Bowles Esq;
John Mansell, Esq;—Major in the 3d reg. of Dr. G. *vice* Ed. Milbanke, Esq;
Ralph Dundas, Esq;—Major in the 11th reg. of Drag. *vice* David Bell, Esq;
Alexander Hart—Capt. in ditto, *vice* R. Dundas, Esq;
Capt. James Webster—Major in the 33d reg. *vice* Major Gore.
Lieut. Sackville Turner—Capt. in ditto, *vice* Capt. Webster.
Lieut. Crane—Adjutant, *vice* Lieut. Turner.
Capt. Lieut. Philip Martin—Capt. in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.
First Lieut. Tho. Johnston—Capt. Lieut. *vice* Philip Martin.
Second Lieut. Peter Brown—First Lieut. *vice* Tho. Johnston.
John Wogan, Esq;—Capt. of Sandown Fort.
Rob. Laury, Esq;—Major in the 7th reg. of Drag. *vice* Tho. Bland.
Tho. Bland, Esq;—Lieut. Col. in ditto.
Felix Buckley, Esq;—second Lieut. and Lieut. Col. in the 2d tr. of H. G. *vice* Lieut. Sloughter.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. John Astley—to Foulsham R. Norfolk.
Rev. Philip Manoux—to Tempsford, R. Bedfordshire.
Rev. Dr. Dampier—a Prebend of Durham.

Rev. Tho. Barſtow—to Aldham, R. Eſſex, *cum* St. Mary, R. Colcheſter.
Rev. John Myers—to Swineſtead, V. Lincolnſhire.
Rev. Jas. Smyth—to Stratley V. Bedfordſh.
Rev. Tho. Hollingbery, D. D. to Rottingdean, L. Suſſex.
Rev. and Hon. Brownlow North—to Boxley, V. Kent.
Rev. Tho. Fowle—to Hemſtad-Marſhall, R. Berks.
Rev. Jn Baron—to Leſtwithiel, V. Cornwall.
Rev. Edw. Dicey—to Walton and March, R. R. Bucks.
Rev. Wm. Fitzherbert—to Hadlow, V. Kent, *cum* St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Gregory, R. London.
Rev. John Blair—to St. Bride's, V. Lond.
Rev. Robert Sanſer—to Baſford, V. Nottinghamſhire.
Rev. Mr. Scott—to Simonburne, L. 80cl, per annum.
Rev. James Cornwallis—to Wroteham and Woodland, R. R. with the Chapels of Stanſted and Plextool, Kent.

B——KR——TS.

Tho. Smith Rogers, Thames-ſtreet, dealer.
Zachariah Billing, Fore-ſtreet, baker.
William Haddon, Long-acre. taylor.
Eliz. and Reb. Barlett, Briſtol, milleners.
R. Holloway, Queen ſt. Weſtminſt. merch.
Bartholom. Dawſon, Newgate-ſtr. grocer.
Francis Smedley, Cheſter, grocer.
Rob. Ferguſon, of the Borough, Corn-chan.
John Marie, New Bond-ſtr. watch-maker.
J. Blackford, Black's fields, Surry, mariner.
Sarah Dodgſon, Garlickhithe, dealer.
John Nugent, Pall-mall, wine merchant.
J. Prior, Belbroughton, Worceſterſh. miller.
Ralph Harris, Loughborough, carpenter.
John Beynon, Coventry, and Tho. Dibbs, Cheapſide, ribbon-weavers.
Wm. Reidſhaw, Hampſtead, linen draper.
Rich Hill, Ratcliffe-Highway, brewer.
Benj. Garlike, Malmſbury, Wilts, innholder.
Peter Jolliff, ſen. Poole, merchant.
Sam. Agar, Curzon-ſtreet, confectioner.
J. Moreing, Covent-garden, cabinet-maker.
John Wyborn, Holborn-bridge, druggiſt.
Rob. Hardcaſtle, Lambeth, ſtone-maſon.
Thomas Grimes, of Liverpool, joiner.
David Clarke, Mayſhill, cheeſefactor.
John Varley, and Chriſtopher Bailey, Liverpool, corn-factors.
William Jennings, Briſtol, carpenter.
Randolph Burgeſs, Shrewſbury, tin-man.
William Oſborn, Drury-lane, lace-man.
W. Heathfield, Bethnal-green, ſilk broker.
Tho. Eaton, Rood-lane, London, merchant.
Abraham Parſons, Oxford market, dealer.
William Waddington, Shoreditch, hoſier.
John Kelſey, Birmingham, button-maker.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From March 4, to March 9, 1770.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	4	0	0	3	6	2	3	3	0
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	6	0	0	0	3	4	2	5	3	1
Surry	5	6	0	0	3	5	2	6	3	8
Hertford	5	10	0	0	3	4	2	6	3	8
Bedford	5	7	4	0	3	3	2	3	3	0
Cambridge	5	3	3	7	3	1	2	6	3	2
Huntingdon	5	7	0	0	3	2	2	4	3	1
Northampton	5	11	4	3	3	6	2	0	3	6
Rutland	5	10	0	0	3	8	2	2	3	7
Leiceſter	6	6	5	4	3	11	2	1	3	10
Nottingham	6	1	4	11	3	8	2	4	3	7
Derby	6	8	0	0	4	0	2	6	4	5
Strafford	6	6	4	6	4	0	2	4	4	3
Shropſhire	5	7	3	8	3	3	1	5	4	0
Hereford	5	2	0	0	2	11	1	7	2	9
Worceſter	6	4	3	10	3	8	2	5	3	11
Warwick	6	1	0	0	3	9	2	3	3	10
Glouceſter	5	11	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	4
Wiltſhire	5	4	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	8
Berks	5	11	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	0
Oxford	6	1	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	4
Bucks	5	10	0	0	3	4	2	3	3	1
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	4	11	3	6	3	2	2	4	3	0
Suffolk	5	0	3	4	3	1	2	1	2	8
Norfolk	5	8	3	8	2	9	2	4	0	0
Lincoln	5	11	4	8	3	3	2	0	3	6
York	5	11	4	5	3	5	2	2	3	5
Durham	5	6	3	9	3	3	2	1	4	0
Northumberland	4	8	3	8	2	7	2	0	3	7
Cumberland	5	2	3	10	3	6	2	2	4	2
Weſtmoreland	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	3
Lancaſhire	6	1	0	0	3	3	2	2	3	10
Cheſhire	6	7	0	0	3	11	2	4	0	0
Monmouth	5	5	0	0	2	11	1	6	3	4
Somerſet	5	10	0	0	2	11	1	7	2	9
Devon	5	6	0	0	2	10	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	5	0	0	3	.	1	4	0	0
Dorſet	5	6	0	0	2	8	1	5	0	0
Hampſhire	5	0	4	6	2	9	2	2	3	4
Suſſex	4	10	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	6
Kent	5	4	0	0	3	4	2	0	3	5
WALES.										
North Wales	5	7	4	10	3	4	1	11	4	5
South Wales	5	2	3	8	5	1	1	4	3	4
GENERAL AVERAGE.										
Winch-ſt. Buſhel	5	8	4	1	3	3	2	1	3	5
Quarter of 8 Buſhels.	45	4	32	1	26	0	16	8	27	4

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Feb. 1.	Feb. 25.
Bank Stock	155¾	146¾
India Stock	—	216½
3 per Cent. reduced	88⅝	—
3 per Cent. Conſol.	88⅞	85⅝
4 per Cont. Conſol.	98⅛	—
Long Ann.	—	26
India Ann.	85¾	—

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 19. *to* Mar. 19.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	768	1502	Males	986	1972
Females	734		Females	986	

Whereof have died under two years old 581

Between					
2 and 5	167	50 and 60	189		
5 and 10	54	60 and 70	148		
10 and 20	75	70 and 80	128		
20 and 30	140	80 and 90	54		
30 and 40	181	90 and 100	13		
40 and 50	242				

Peck Loaf 2s 4d.¾

A PLAN
of the
NAVIGABLE CANAL,
now making from the
CITY *of* COVENTRY,
to Communicate with
the Grand Canal *upon*
FRADLEY HEATH,
in the
COUNTY of STAFFORD.
Survey'd in 1767.

COVENTRY

WARWICKSHIRE

STAFFORD SHIRE

Wykin Knob
Lodge
Swan
Foleshill
Exhall
Longford
Part of Oxford Can.
Mr. Parrets
Fire Engine
Coal Works
Bedworth
Coal Mines
B
Coton
Griff
A
NUNEATN
Arbury
Ansley Hall
Coal Works
Bar Pool
Hartshill
Merivale
Watling Street
Coal Works
Dordon
Pool's Hill
Ammington
Ammington Hall
Shillington
Anker R.
POLESWORTH
ATHER-STONE
Grindon
Manretter
Witherly
Field Bridge
Calaecot Hall
Wincot
R. Tame
Street
Fazley
Bonehill
Hopas
Whittington
Huddlesford
Fisherwick
TAMWORTH
Cumberford
Elford
R. Tame
Streethay
New Brook
Fradley Heath
Fradley
to the Mersey
from the Trent

Miles
1 2 3 4

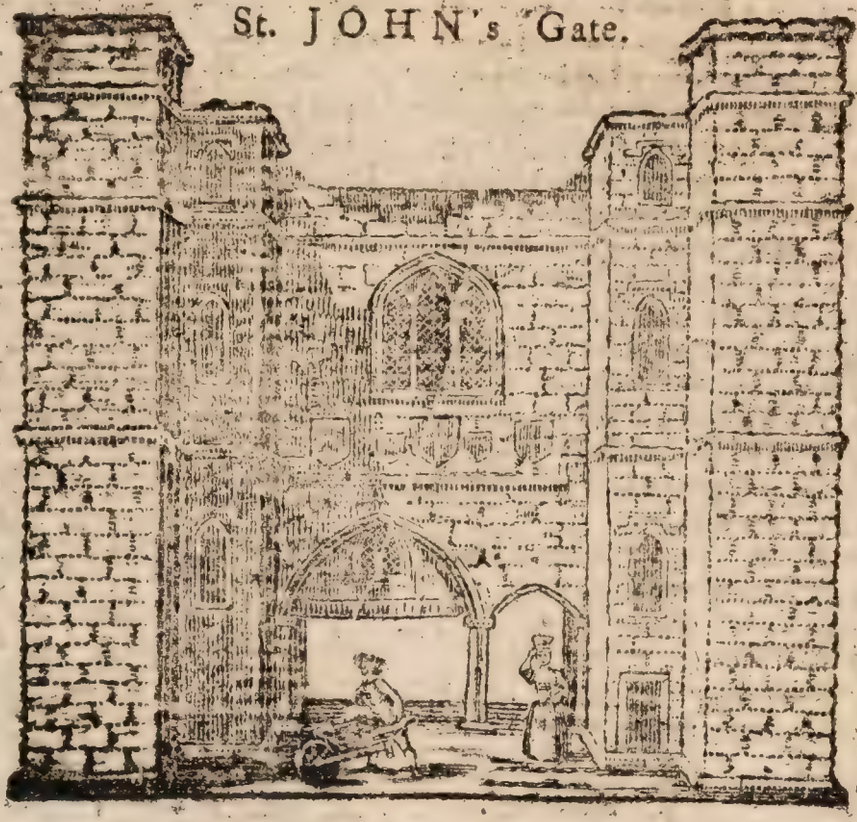
Note. This Canal was begun to be Cut, or made, in 1768 and is now nearly compleat from Coventry to Atherstone.

	M. F.	Ch.
From Coventry to Atherstone	14 „ 4 „	
Atherstone to Tamworth	9 „ 2 „ 6 „	90
Tamworth to Fradley Heath	11 „ 5 „ 2 „	24
A to the Coal Mines at B	6 „ 9 „	70
Total	36 „ 2 „ 8 „	84

J. Lodge Sculp.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 paper
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter,
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Notting m
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For APRIL 1771.

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More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Embelliſhed with a folio Plate of the New Canal from Oxford to Coventry, and a very elegant Print of the Tower of Oſney Abbey.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

Paris, Feb. 22.

THE King held a Bed of Juſtice, when he iſſued an edict, which was regiſtered the next day, to the following effect, namely, that as the juriſdiction of the Parliament was too extenſive, reaching from Lyons ſouthwardly, to Arras in French Flanders northwardly, which great diſtance occaſioned much expence to his ſubjects, who might be obliged to come to Paris for the proſecution of their law affairs, his Majeſty has thought fit to branch the Parliament of Paris into ſix different Parliaments, under the denomination of Superior Courts, each Parliament having ſimilar juriſdiction; and that his Majeſty has appointed them their reſpective ſalaries, on the underwritten eſtabliſhment.

The Firſt Preſident	Salary	6000	Livres.
2 Subaltern Preſidents	each	4000	
20 Counſellors —	each	2000	
1 Solicitor General	——	3000	
1 Attorney General	——	4000	
2 Subſtitutes —	each	1000	
1 Greffier Civil	}	No ſalary.	
1 Greffier Criminal			
24 Attornies			
12 Huiſſiers			

Agreeable to this eſtabliſhment the firſt Superior Court is that of Arras in French Flanders; the ſecond Blois; the third Clermont Ferrand; the fourth Lyons; the fifth Poitiers.

Paris, March 23. The Court of Monyers has called an Aſſembly of its Members to conſider of ways and means to reimburſe the Officers of the Court of Monyers at Lions, which had been ſuppreſſed and united to that at Paris. The ſum demanded was 8000 livres; but an Arret has been iſſued, in which is ſhewn the impoſſibility of being able to raiſe the ſaid ſum. This has given occaſion to the above Body to join the other Courts, ſetting forth the calamities which afflict Magiſtrac, and which threaten the total ſubverſion of the laws and the adminiſtration.

The Tribunal which repreſents the Parliament, acts with the greateſt reſerve, as well with reſpect to criminal as civil affairs, and particularly leave thoſe which affect life.

The Biſhop of Orleans is baniſhed to his Abbey of St. Vincent, near the city of Mans.

Paris, March 29. The converſation in this city is engroſſed by the Proteſt made to the King the 13th inſtant, by the Princes of the Blood againſt what has been done to the prejudice of the Parliament, and delivered that day to his Majeſty at Choiſy, by M. de Pour, Firſt Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Orleans. This proceeding of the Princes of the Blood induced the King to call a Council the Friday following, in which it was debated, whether the Princes of the Blood ſhould not be baniſhed; but ſuch violent proceedings meeting with great oppoſition, nothing was concluded upon at that time.

Laſt Monday the Court of Aids received a Letter de Catchet, by which the King ordered to appear before him on the Wedneſday following, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the Firſt Preſident, two other Preſidents, and the Greffier, with his Regiſters; it is ſuppoſed to eraſe the Reſolutions of that Court on the 22d inſtant.

Paris, April 14. Yeſterday morning the King held a Bed of Juſtice, to which all the Counſellors of State and Maſters of Requeſts forming the new Tribunal were invited. After the intended buſineſs was gone through, the King concluded with theſe words: "You ſee me to learn my intentions: I will have them complied with. I order you to commence your functions on Monday. My Chancellor will inſtall you to day. I forbid all deliberations againſt my will, and likewiſe all repreſentation in favour of my old Parliament; for I ſhall never alter my mind."

All the Princes of the Blood (except the Count de la March) who yeſterday wrote to the King, that as they could not give their ſuffrage to what was expected to be done in the Bed of Juſtice, they thought proper not to aſſiſt at it, received this morning a letter from his Majeſty, forbidding them to appear in his preſence, or to ſee any of the Royal Family, or even to reſide at any place where the Court ſhall be held.

Conſtantinople, Feb. 18. The Emperor going lately to the Moſque of the Sultan Achmet, his Highneſs received there the uſual compliments; amongſt which the name of Ghazi, or Conqueror, ſo diſpleaſed a Derviſe, that he could not refrain from expreſſing his indignation in the following terms: "That that title no way ſuited the Reigning Prince, who had already loſt more than half his dominions in Europe; and that it ſeemed as if it was thereby intended to jeer and ridicule the Muſſulmen who were in the Moſque." This Monk has ſince been ſtrangled by order of the Sultan. We have juſt now a report that 12,000 of our beſt troops have been totally defeated, and that the Ruſſians have made themſelves maſters of Viddin.

Conſtantinople, March 4. On the 18th paſt, at midnight, a dreadful fire happened at Galata, which conſumed 2500 houſes and ſhops. It broke out near the Gate of Tophana, and a very high northerly wind ſpread the flames with rapid vehemency; ſo that the fire raged for fifteen hours. The miſerable inhabitants were chiefly Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, and ſuffered much from the cold, which was ſo intenſe, that a continual ſnow fell to the ground, frozen like hail; ſome children and ſick people have loſt their lives by it; but we do not hear that any periſhed in the flames. Two other fires began the ſame night at Conſtantinople; the one laid twelve houſes in aſhes, the other three. It is ſaid to be diſcovered, that all the three fires were cauſed by incendiaries, and that an attempt was made the ſame night to ſet fire to the quarter of the Greeks at Fanal in Conſtantinople.

The Caimacham, and other great officers attended, and the former ſeeing ſome wretches pillaging the inhabitants of what little they had ſaved, in order to deter others, ordered them to be thrown into the flames.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
APRIL, 1771.

DEBATES *in a Newly eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from p.* 103.

ON the 27th of November Sir W. M------h moved for an enquiry into the ſtate of the criminal laws of the kingdom; and in ſupport of his motion obſerved, that by our criminal laws, as they now ſtand, the degree of puniſhment is by no means proportionable, either to the degree of guilt in the criminal, or the degree of miſchief brought by his offence upon civil ſociety. That a man, who has privately picked a pocket of a handkerchief worth thirteen pence, is puniſhed with the ſame ſeverity, as if he had murdered a whole family of benefactors. That in this reſpect our laws ſeemed to have been formed upon the principles of the Stoics, who held all crimes to be equal: that upon a man, who has once ſacrificed his life, the laws have no further reſtraint, and, therefore, that a petty theft became a ſnare to the moſt atrocious wickedneſs: that it was the intereſt of the community, that every one ſhould have ſtill ſomething more to fear, who had ſome ſcale in guilt to aſcend: and that none ſhould be puniſhed with death, but thoſe who could not be made ſafely uſeful, except in caſes of murder, where a capital puniſhment, as it would be leſs common, would operate more forcibly *in terrorem*, and conſequently more effectually anſwer its end. He concluded by obſerving, that the number of criminals, who are now put to death, affects population much more than at firſt ſight appears. In the ſanguinary reign of Henry VIII. no leſs than 72,000 periſhed by the axe or the gibet; and 17,000 fell a ſacrifice in the reign of Elizabeth, who inherited too great a portion of her father's diabolical ſpirit. In theſe reigns indeed, men were put to death for their opinions, as well as practiſes; but even in the reign of the late king, a merciful prince, who gave back many lives which had been forfeited to the law, it ſwept away near three thouſand people, reckoning only 30 executions in Middleſex and Surry, including London, and only one annually in each of the other fifty counties: ſuch a number, eſpecially as the far greater part of them are very young people, muſt be a conſiderable loſs to ſociety, as well with reſpect to population, as to the labour which they might themſelves have been made to perform.

In conſequence of this motion it was ordered,

"That a Committee be appointed to conſider of ſo much of the criminal laws of this kingdom, as relates to capital offences; and to repeat the ſame, with their opinion, to the Houſe."

A Committee was appointed accordingly, with power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records; and all who come to the Committee were to have voices.

The Hon. *C--------ne P----s* then moved, that an act made in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, intitled, "An Act to prevent malicious informations in the Court of King's

King's Bench, and for the more eaſy reverſal of outlawries in the ſame court, might be read." And the ſame being read accordingly, he moved, that leave be given to bring in a Bill, to explain and amend, and render more effectual the ſaid Act: this produced a debate concerning the power lodged in the hands of the Attorny General, to file informations *ex officio*.

Sir C------*ne P*----s in ſupport of this motion.

The power which is lodged in the hands of the Attorn y General, to file informations *ex officio*, is ſcarce leſs compatible with a free government, than the Star Chamber, to which it is near y allied, and of the nature of which it partakes. The Attorney General is removeable from his office at pleaſure, and his temptations to pleaſe thoſe who can remove him are very great. I am afraid, that where there is great temptation there will always be little virtue. When duty to the public lies in one ſcale, and very conſiderable private emoluments in the other, it is no breach of general charity to ſay, that the beam will turn in favour of intereſt againſt virtue. The Attorney General is a man, and if we do not expect him to be more, we ſhould never truſt him with a power, which, when his intereſt out-weighs his duty, will be employed for the moſt dangerous, the moſt alarming purpoſes. When a a miniſter ſhall command, he muſt either put a fellow-ſubject to a moſt enormous expence, whether innocent or guilty; or he muſt give up all hope of a penſion of three thouſand a year, all hope of the office of Chief Juſtice in Eyre, and bid the King's Bench and the Chancellorſhip adieu for ever. The very exiſtence of this power, in any officer, is a badge of ſlavery upon the people. The definition of a free man, in the beſt writers upon government is, a man ſubject only to known and invariable laws; and by this definition, no man in England is free, while the Attorney General, or rather the Miniſtry, for the time being, however arbitrary, oppreſſive, and corrupt, has a power of filing informations. It is true, indeed, that an information is never filed by an Attorney General, but as the commencement of a proſecution for an infamous, a ſeditious, or a treaſonable libel; and that the publication of ſuch libels is a breach of a known and invariable law; but then it muſt be remembered, that the Attorney General is at liberty to give this name to whatever paper he pleaſes. He may, if he pleaſes, call the demonſtration of a mathematical problem, an infamous, ſeditious, and treaſonable libel, and when he has branded it with this name, he may file an information, and commence a proſecution, without hearing any evidence, or admitting any defence. The philoſopher indeed, would, in the courſe of the trial, be able to juſtify his conduct, and the Attorney General might well deſpair of ſucceſs; but in either of theſe caſes, he might enter a *noli proſequi*, and the poor perſecuted ſubject might be ruined by the expence. I remember, when I was a boy, to have read in Æſop's Fables, that the Lion iſſued out his royal proclamation, forbidding every beaſt that had a horn to appear within a certain diſtance of the court, upon pain of death; a Fox, who was within the fatal circle, was met, running away with great precipitation, by a Dog: Where are you running, ſaid the Dog? Why, ſaid the Fox, have you not heard the proclamation? Yes, replied the Dog, but what is that to you? Do you not ſee this wen upon my forehead, cried the Fox? Yes, ſaid the Dog, but that is not a horn. True, ſaid Reynard, but if the King, or his Attorney General, ſhould call it a horn, it will coſt me my head. A Geometrical Demonſtration is not a libel, but if any Miniſter, with the ſavage cruelty of the Lion, or any Attorney General, with the ſupple craft of a Jackall, ſhould call it a libel, the writer may be undone.

done. And thus, at preſent, the liberty and property, and, conſequently, the comforts of life, of the honeſt ſubjects of Great-Britain, are at the mercy of a Miniſter, or an Attorney General; or a Miniſter, or Attorney General's pimp or footman. I beg, however, that I may not be ſuppoſed to inſinuate, that any ſuch abuſe of power has happened in our days: my motion does not ariſe from any reſentment of oppreſſion actually ſuffered, but is levelled wholly againſt the exiſtence of a power that may be thus abuſed to oppreſs. I expect to be told, that this diſcretionary power of the Attorney General, has the ſanction of the common law, and this I am not diſpoſed to controvert: but it does not follow, that becauſe it has the ſanction of the common law, it is conſtitutional. The ſpirit of our conſtitution is freedom; the ſecurity of the ſubject, from every arbitrary and diſcretional power, in the diſpoſal of their perſons and properties. It will not be pretended, that immemorial cuſtom is more ſacred than an expreſs ſtatute, enacted upon mature deliberation by the three ſtates of the kingdom. We find ſtatutes ineffectual or pernicious, and we repeal them; is cuſtom then to be ſet up as a deity, exempt at once from error and controul! Why may we not alter or abrogate a cuſtom as well as a ſtatute? —Shall we erect mounds and bulwarks againſt the encroachments of tyranny, before every other part of our conſtitution, and leave it open here?—But, perhaps, I may be aſked, Why all this zeal for defence, when there is no danger of an attack? Why take a power which the worſt Miniſters have been ſuffered to poſſeſs, from the beſt? Why deſtroy it, juſt when there is no reaſon to fear that it ſhould be abuſed? I anſwer, that the time when there is no intention to abuſe it, is the very time when we ſhould attempt its deſtruction, becauſe, then only, there is a probability of ſucceſs. The power will readily be given up by thoſe who do not wiſh to avail themſelves of the miſchievous purpoſes to which it may be applied; for a Miniſter himſelf, if his intentions are upright, will have an intereſt in its deſtruction, in common with his fellow ſubjects.

Wiſdom and public ſpirit are not the uſual concomitants of miniſterial power: and many ages may lapſe before we have ſuch an adminiſtration as the preſent, and I would improve the opportunity with more zeal, as it is leſs likely to return. That the power in queſtion has been abuſed in times paſt, I think nobody will deny. I ſhall mention two or three inſtances, which have happened ſince the time of Edward III. for I find no memorial of the exiſtence of this power earlier. The firſt is of a poor Bookſeller, who, though in a ſtate of inſanity, was fined one hundred pounds, becauſe his ſervant had publiſhed what was called a libel, without his privity or conſent. The ſecond was of ſo flagitious a nature, that it brought the Attorney General to the Bar of this Houſe, for an improper exerciſe of his authority: this officer had no means of exculpating himſelf, but by proving that he received the information, which had been filed in his name, from the Secretary of State, literally as it ſtood, and that he was only a paſſive inſtrument in the hands of others. The inſtances of abuſe of this power, during the reign of the Stewarts, are too numerous to ſpecify, and too well known to render a ſpecification neceſſary. But I have now in my pocket, the affidavit of a man, purporting, that he was proſecuted by the contrivance of the Attorney General, for a paper called a libel, which his ſervants inſerted in a news paper when he was ſick in bed. What farther evidence can be required, that this power ought to be truſted in the hands of a Miniſtry no longer. Men have been bad, and conſequently may be bad again;

again: and I know nothing ſo likely to make a man bad, as the intruſting him with unlimited power: power will make wiſdom capricious, and humanity cruel; let us then, for the ſake of all parties, as well of thoſe that govern, as of thoſe that are governed, remove this "accurſed thing" from among us, that our proſperity and happineſs may be permanent and ſecure.

The Rt. Hon. *W-----e E---s.*

If it was not for regret at the waſte of that time, which ought to be employed for more important purpoſes, it would be amuſing to hear the extravagant declamations of ſome Gentlemen in this Houſe. I can but ſmile at the goblins and fiends which they conjure up to betray us into real dangers, by terrifying us into confuſed and abſurd efforts to avoid thoſe that are imaginary: goblins and fiends may always be reſolved into clouds and ſhadows; and always vaniſh the moment they are approached for examination. Is it not pleaſant, to hear Gentlemen declare, that they themſelves, and every other ſubject of Great-Britain, are in a ſtate of ſlavery, becauſe the Attorney General continues in poſſeſſion of a power, that has always been appendant to his office? Much has been ſaid, to ſhew, that this power is liable to abuſe, but if this is a reaſon for aboliſhing it, all power ſhould be aboliſhed, for all power is liable to abuſe. We have been told, indeed, that the power of the Attorney General extends not only to the puniſhment of offences, but to the making of them; and it has been inſinuated, that no man knows when he incurs pains and penalties, becauſe no man can gueſs what the Attorney General will call a libel, for which pains and penalties are inflicted: but I ſhould be glad, that Gentleman would give us a ſingle inſtance of an information filed by the Attorney General, againſt the author or publiſher of a paper as a libel, when there was no colour for the charge. It has been ſaid, indeed, that printers have been puniſhed for the actions of ſervants to which they were not privy; but what has this to do with the Attorney's conſtruction of a paper publiſhed by the ſervant? I believe it is generally allowed, that the paper which was the ſubject of the information, even in the caſe alluded to, was by no means miſcalled: and even ſuppoſing that to happen, of which no inſtance has yet been given, the injured ſubject is not without remedy. The honourable Gentleman has cited a caſe, which, by the general terms in which he has mentioned it, he ſeems to have "ſeen through a glaſs darkly," in which an Attorney General was brought before this Houſe, for an improper exerciſe of his authority. If an Attorney General's conduct is cognizable by this Houſe, and under its controul, there is no great reaſon to fear, that his power ſhould become an inſtrument in the hand of government, for the oppreſſion of the people. It has every check, which, by the nature of our conſtitution, it can have, and thoſe who would new model the conſtitution, upon pretence that the different eſſential parts of it have changed their nature, ſhould ſpeak out, and, inſtead of pretending to ſupport our conſtitution, declare their intention to ſubvert it. Thoſe who pretend that our conſtitution is impaired, and that the body politic is ſick, act the ridiculous part of the Malade Imaginaire: I will not ſay ridiculous only, but dangerous; they are doing as much miſchief by their motions, their bills, and their reſolutions, in one caſe, as was done by pills, boluſes, and electaries in the other. We have, ever ſince the laſt eſtabliſhment of our civil and religious rights by the Revolution, been a free and a happy people; and but for daring emperics, without honour and without ſkill, who would poiſon the patient to fill their own pockets, we ſhall be a free and a hap-

a happy people ſtill. The honourable Gentleman was pleaſed to ſuppoſe, he ſhould be aſked why an attack was made upon this ancient power of the Attorney General at this time, and to this queſtion he has thought fit to give an anſwer, which, if taken literally, does honour to the preſent adminiſtration, and if ironically, is nothing to the purpoſe: I ſhall give an anſwer of another kind: the attack upon the power of the Attorney General, is made from the ſame motive that urges a thief to burn the gallows: the powers of the law are formidable, in proportion as its rules are violated: the party which the honourable Gentleman has thought fit to eſpouſe, is obnoxious to puniſhment by this power, beyond all example; and it is therefore no wonder that they ſhould wiſh it might be deſtroyed. The lampoons and libels of former times, were compliment and panegyrick, in compariſon with thoſe of our own. Every thing venerable and ſacred, every thing amiable and good, is now the object of ſcurrility and abuſe. A banditty of Ruffians in Viſors have got poſſeſſion of the preſs; and every reputation, whoſe ſplendor throws their own infamy into a darker ſhade, is aſſaſſinated with a brutal fury, that would diſgrace the Mohawks of America. Youth is not ſafe in its innocence, nor beauty in its claim to protection: wiſdom is no ſecurity to age, nor public ſervice to the veteran ſoldier: from the rage of theſe worſe than cut-throats, there is no aſylum, but the club at Appleby's, or the Prince of Orange's Head: the Aſſembly for ſupport of the Bill of Rights, is the only Catholick Church, beyond the pale of which there is no ſalvation; all without are hereticks, interdicted, excommunicated, damned: all *anathema maranatha*.

Will any Gentleman ſtand forth and deny this charge?—If the moſt inveterate prejudice muſt acknowledge that it is true; is any man candid, is any man honeſt, who adviſes this Aſſembly to annul, or even abridge that authority, which is the chief, if not the only effectual check, that the conſtitution has provided againſt the abuſe? Shall we remit our guard, and open our doors to theſe wretches, whoſe lips are an open ſepulchre, who go about ſeeking whom they may *devour*. I ſay *devour*, for they live upon you, they live upon me, they live upon every man, whoſe eminence or merit will enable them to convert abuſe into a dinner. Surely, every man who has any reputation to ſave, every man who has any regard to truth or juſtice, will, inſtead of removing any of the preſent works of defence, ſtrengthen them with new bulwarks, and keep theſe barbarians at a diſtance.

If every thing that has been abuſed, and that may be abuſed, is to be aboliſhed, let us immediately put an end to trial by juries, to the liberty of the preſs, and not to ſtop ſhort in our career, to the Chriſtian Religion, for I know nothing that has been more abuſed, except the liberty of making motions, and propoſing bills for the amendment of the conſtitution.

C-----s W----n C-----ll.

From the repreſentation, which ſome Gentlemen, in the abundance of their zeal, have been pleaſed to make of our conſtitution, it might naturally be ſuppoſed to be in the ſtate of a crazy old building which juſt hangs together, but which, upon removing the ſlighteſt part, either to repair or improve it, would immediately fall into ruins. I muſt confeſs, that I do not think of our conſtitution with the ſame ſuperſtitious reverence that the Jews did of their Sabbath: I think the conſtitution was made for man, and not man for the conſtitution. I am far from thinking, that no alteration ſhould be made in it till we are preſſed by immediate neceſſity: the evils that we foreſee, may and ſhould be prevented; to remedy them

them when they happen, will certainly be much more difficult, and may be altogether impoſſible: that ſomething ſhould be done, I think the very murmurs that I hear in every corner of the kingdom, demonſtrate: I hear that juries have been vilified from the Bench, and repreſented as unworthy of their truſt: that they have been taught to pay no regard to the quality or fortune of the parties in aſſeſſing damages, and to make no greater reparation to the firſt peer of the realm, than to the meaneſt peaſant; I hear that a Juryman was rejected without any challenge from the parties, who are alone inveſted with that right by the law: I hear that a Judge has made it a kind of a maxim, to inform the Jury, that they are Judges of fact only, and not of law; and that they were not to concern themſelves with the intention of the agent, but ſimply with the overt act: yet the overt act is criminal or innocent, only in conſequence of the intention, as appears manifeſtly in the caſe of manſlaughter. As in the caſe of manſlaughter, the Jury is to take the intention into the account, Why not in every other caſe that comes before them? I hear, alſo, that a Bookſeller has, by the management of a Judge, been found guilty, not for the act of his ſervant, but for an act not proved upon his ſervant. Need I ſay any more to excite this Houſe to an enquiry into the power, the exerciſe of which has brought on theſe miſchiefs. You are the grand Inqueſt of the nation, and I would fain rouſe you to diſcharge your duty. I ſpeak not from prejudice or pique, but from my judgment and my heart: and I conjure you as you value our laws and liberties; as you regard at once your own intereſt, and your duty to your conſtituents, that you would undertake the important taſk without delay.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN,

I ſend you the following remarkable caſe, in hopes that ſome of your Medical Correſpondents will take the trouble of conſidering, and giving their opinion upon it.

And am your's, &c.

W. E.

A Young man, by trade a gardener, of the age of 22 years, has been for ſeven years paſt (at every change of the Moon) afflicted with a moſt violent head ach, which entirely deſtroys his appetite, deprives him of reſt, and renders him totally incapable of following his buſineſs.—He expects the return of his diſorder about 24 hours before the change, from which [illegible] the change, the pain, and the ill conſequences attending it increaſe, then gradually decreaſe, and about ſun ſet of the ſecond day after, he finds himſelf perfectly recovered.—He has frequently bathed in the Sea, and taken vaſt quantities of phyſic without the leaſt good effect, as he thinks every return of his diſorder is more violent than the former.—He is, at all other times, extremely hearty, and of a healthy appearance.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

*** *Among the multiplicity of our papers, the Letter ſigned* Theodocia, *is miſplaced, we therefore hope that our Correſpondent will tranſmit another Copy to us.*—A Friend to the Quakers *came too late for inſertion.*—*If* M. N. *will oblige us with a drawing of the Greek coin he mentions, we doubt not but ſome of our Numiſmatical correſpondents will ſatisfy his doubts relative to it.*—*The Letter ſigned* N. *is under conſideration.*—H———n's *Verſes will be inſerted in our next.*—*We are tired of* Shandy Junior's *impertinence, and beg he would convey his witleſs Eſſays to thoſe who deal in ribaldry and obſcenity.*—*Our Canterbury friend needs not to make any apologies for the hints he gives us, as they are always pertinent and ſenſible.*

ERRATA, *in the Magazine for* Jan.

Page 20, col. 1. l. antepen. et penult. read, "*In the cauſe of theſe, two heroes have*"—Col. 2. l. 18, read "*acter*"—a few lines below, read, "*tegitur cinis.*"—In the Magazine for *March*, page 105, Note, for *Woolaſton*, read *Wooliſton*.



Osney Abbey near Oxford.

Short Account of OSNEY-ABBEY, *and of the Print annexed.*

THE Monaſtery of Oſney near Oxford, of the Auguſtine Order, was founded by Robert D'Oilly, nephew to that Robert, who, coming to England with William the Conqueror, and doing him great ſervice, was rewarded, among other gifts, with the Barony of Oxford, where he built the preſent Caſtle. His nephew Robert abovementioned, having married Edith Forn, a devout woman, was by her perſuaded to erect this Monaſtery for Black Canons, in a place where, in her walks, ſhe had been frequently ſurprized by a number of pies which ſeemed to chatter ſignificantly to her, and whoſe language her cunning Confeſſor interpreted to be an exhortation to her to perform this pious work. Within the walls of this Religious Seminary ſtood a moſt magnificent Church, the grandeur and extent of which were much increaſed by the additional building erected by John Leech, Abbot of this Houſe, and other benefactors. The Church, with the adjacent Edifices, continued to be the admiration of beholders, till with other ſocieties of like nature, it felt the effects of the Reformation, tho' it eſcaped, for a time, total demolition; K. Henry VIIIth. converting it into a Cathedral, and eſtabliſhing therein a Biſhop, Dean, and other Officers. In which ſtate it continued till the Biſhoprick and Chapter were transferred to St. Frideſwide's College, now Chriſt Church, Robert King, the Abbot, being made the firſt Biſhop of Oxford. From this time a gradual demolition has been made, till there are ſcarce any veſtiges of it remaining. It is probable what the Reformation began, the Rebellion compleated. But it fortunately happened, that Mr. John Aubrey, the author of the Antiquities of Surry, then a Gentleman Commoner of Trinity College in Oxford, whoſe natural turn for the ſtudies of Antiquity led him to fear the entire deſtruction of this magnificent ſtructure, was induced to procure the view of it, which we have given in the plate annexed, in which we ſee its condition juſt before the rebellion commenced. What is become of the original plate is not known. The impreſſion is found but in very few copies of the Monaſticon, Vol. 2. pag. 136,* and whenever it is, renders that work ſtill more valuable. A correct reingraving of this print will doubtleſs be an acceptable preſent to the public, whether as a curious ſpecimen of ancient architecture, or for the purpoſe of inſerting it in the work above mentioned; this being the only relict of that noble Edifice, except a view of the weſt end of it, painted along with the portrait of Biſhop King, in a window on the ſouth aile behind the choir at Chriſt Church Cathedral in Oxford, which venerable remain alſo is very well worth the notice of the curious antiquary.

Mr. URBAN,

IT is an allowed maxim *that nature does nothing in vain*, and it is no leſs true, that all her works, however mean and trifling they may appear to common obſervers, are worthy the notice, and oftentimes confound the wiſdom of the moſt ſagacious philoſopher. It will not therefore in any ſhape be thought derogatory of ſuch a character, if he condeſcends ſometimes to play with children, provided his amuſements tend to the inveſtigation of curious and intereſting ſubjects. The common marbles which boys play with, have frequently attracted my notice as an enquirer into every part of Natural Hiſtory. The invention of them is ingenious; but if we obſerve their ſtructure, and other circumſtances belonging to them, they afford matter for very deep ſpeculation. Some appear ornamented with concentrick circles of a matter differently coloured from that of the ſtone itſelf; others ſeem to be a piece of marble variegated with veins produced by mineral ſtreams; others have evidently on the ſurface thoſe ramifications called by the Naturaliſts, *Dendritæ*, which are exhibited on the *Florentine*, and on the *Cotham* marbles near Briſtol. That theſe are the works of nature, there can be no doubt—but it is to art that we muſt apply to learn how the round form of theſe bodies was acquired, and whence they derive that exact proportion, and yet retain, uninjured, theſe marks of nature on their ſurface. I have uſed all the means I could, to

* With this inſcription. Inſignes hujuſce fabricæ ruinas, quas antiquitates ergo plurimum ſuſpexit adoleſcentulus jam tum Oxonienſis aſcriptus, et (quod commodum accidit) paulo antequam bello civili funditus e medio tollerentur delineandas curavit. Poſteris quaſi redivivas. L. D. C. Q. Johannes Albericus, de Haſton Pierce, in Argo Wilts, Arm.

come at the truth of it; and have been told by some, nay, many people, that they were formed in moulds, of paste, and baked, or burned, as the potters do their vessels. I had two material objections to this way of making these *taws* or marbles. One was, the beautiful landscapes already mentioned. These curious appearances of old ruined buildings, like those in the Florentine slate, could never be so nicely adjusted by art, and sold so very cheap as ten or twelve for a penny. The other objection is still stronger against their being baked or burned in an oven; because the rings or zones of spar, that are found in some of them, would be calcined and turned to lime, by going thro' the fire. I have been told by other people, that they were turned in a *lathe* from irregular bits, or fragments of a soft kind of marble, or alabaster. To prove the contrary, I have had several of them which were very irregular, and far from being round: some I have seen triangular, one spherically so, and remarkably curious; which we cannot suppose to be done designedly, because it does not answer the purpose for which they are intended. Many of them shew the stone has been cracked, or split, and filled up again with adventitious matter. Others are spotted red and white alternately; and exhibit three different sorts of matter in the composition: from all which we can come to no conclusion how they are formed.

I wish that some of your correspondents would oblige the publick with the manner in which they are manufactured, and how the dendroites are painted, or stained through the stone, as well as those which are only superficial.

I am, &c. J. P.

HUETIANA *continued from p. 76.*

CXXVII.

Comparison of the Latin *and* French *Tongues.*

A Learned man of this age, and member of the *French* Academy, to whom I was attached by a long commerce of literature, undertook, some years ago, to shew the advantages of the *French* above the *Latin* tongue. He communicated his work to me; I found it full of wit and learning, but could not adopt his way of thinking. I opposed it by various reasons, and by one, in particular, which alone seems to me decisive; it is, the various inflection of the cases of nouns in the Latin tongue, as well as in those of the *Greek*, from whence it is derived, which are not found in *French*, nor in the other tongues derived from the *Latin*, nor in the *Hebrew*. This diversity of cases produces a sensible effect in the use of it, and so great a copiousness, and of such extent, that it sets the *Greek* and *Latin* tongues above all comparison. A single example will shew it. If I would say in *French* that *Peter* loves God, I cannot express it but by this single phrase, *Pierre aime Dieu*. But in *Latin* I can express it in six different manners; *Petrus amat Deum*, *Petrus Deum amat*, *Deum Petrus amat*, *Deum amat Petrus*, *amat Petrus Deum*, *amat Deum Petrus*. The difference only of the accusative *Deum*, from the nominative *Deus*, produces all this variety; for where-ever it is placed in this phrase, it preserves its signification and regimen, and does not disturb the sense. It is not so in the *French* phrase, *Pierre aime Dieu*, where the sole placing of the words marks the sense. For if I transpose the noun *Dieu*, which is in the accusative, and should say, *Dieu aime Pierre*, I shall say a quite different thing from what I intend. And if I say, *Dieu Pierre aime*, or *aime Pierre Dieu*, or *aime Dieu Pierre*, these will be all barbarous expressions, and quite savage in our Tongue. For this reason, it will not bear transpositions, and if the licence of poetry has introduced some, they are but very few, and even those must be discreetly used, and with great caution.

CXXVIII.

Philosophy has had its progress according to the order of nature.

When we read the lives of the philosophers written by Diogenes Laertius, and study the history of philosophy, and consider the progress it made among the Greeks, it is obvious to remark, that it has followed the order of nature, that it has provided successively for the pressing wants of mankind, and been brought to perfection by degrees. It was necessary, in the first place, to take care of the preservation of the body, and of the life of each individual: and this it has done by the invention of *physic*. It was necessary afterwards to study the regulation of manners for the support of society; and this was the object of *Ethics*. Lastly, it was proper to polish the mind, to recover it from its natural rudeness, to make it capable of arts and sciences, to refine and cultivate our reason: and those ends have been obtained by the help of logic.

CXXIX. *On*

CXXIX.

On the Origin and progreſs of Chemiſtry.

On the ſubject of that Chemiſtry which is employed in the ſearch of means to make gold, two principal queſtions offer themſelves, which have been treated with much aſſiduity. The firſt conſiſts in knowing whether by the help of Chemiſtry we can attain to the making of gold: the ſecond, in knowing the antiquity of that ſcience. The firſt queſtion is purely philoſophical, and I leave it to be diſcuſſed in the ſchools. I ſhall confine myſelf to the ſecond, which has been canvaſſed * by ſome great men. Scaliger, in his note on the paſſage of Manilius, where it ſaid, that thoſe who are born under the ſign Capricorn, will apply themſelves to the ſearching for metals,

——— *Scrutari cæca metella,*
Depoſitas et opes, terræq; exurere venas,
Materiamque manu certa duplicarier arte;
Quicquid et argento fabricatur, quicquid et auro,

Scaliger, I ſay, dwells chiefly on this verſe, *materiam manu*, &c. on which he advances two things: firſt, that the art of making gold is expreſſed in theſe words: ſecondly, that this verſe is not by Manilius, but that it is ſpurious, and ingeſted in that paſſage of Manilius by ſome Alchemiſt. In which, as in ſo many other places, that great man has ſhewn the precipitation of his mind: for this paſſage has no relation to the compoſition of gold by Chemiſtry, but only to the works of goldſmiths, which are made by fire; and in particular, to the extention which is made of gold, either by hammering, or by wire-drawing, to make leaf-gold, or gold wire. This conſequently ſhews the falſhood of Scaliger's ſecond propoſition, that this verſe was conſtructed by ſome Alchemiſt, and falſly aſcribed to Manilius; ſince Alchemiſts could not be intereſted in it, and as it is found in all the moſt ancient copies of Manilius. Scaliger adds, that Alchemy was unknown to the Romans at the time of Manilius; and that the oldeſt teſtimony that is found of that ſcience, is that of Julius Firmicus, who lived in the time of Conſtantine, and who ſays, that they who ſhall be born, when the moon is in the ninth houſe, ſhall be Alchemiſts. To theſe he annexes two paſſages of Suidas, one of which teaches, that the fable of the golden fleece only means the ſkins on which was written the art of making gold. Euſtathius, in his Scholia on Dionyſius of Periœgetum, ver. 689. relates the ſame thing on the authority of Chorax. George Syncelle has ſaid ſtill more of it, viz. that Democritus, and many of the Hebrew nation, were applauded for having concealed in their writings the myſteries of that art in ænigmas; and that Pammenes was blamed for explaining them without diſguiſe. The other paſſage of Suidas, quoted by Scaliger, ſays, that Dioclefian, deſirous of checking the ſeditious ſpirit of the Egyptians, ſupported and encouraged by the riches which they derived from Chemiſtry, burned all the old books which treated of that ſcience. From hence Scaliger concludes, that if the invention of Chemiſtry be ancient, the knowledge of it came very late to the Romans. He ſeverely cenſures Guillandin in another † work, for having maintained the antiquity of Chemiſtry. When Scaliger wrote theſe things, he probably had not ſeen that paſſage of the Chronicle of Euſebius, *lib.* 1. which ſays, that this Pammenes, and that many, whom I have mentioned, wrote on gold and ſilver, hiding their doctrine under ingenious riddles. Scaliger in the ſequel was no more circumſpect on that paſſage of Euſebius, than he was on that of Manilius; for he expunges ‡ it out of the text of Euſebius as ſpurious. In which he has been followed by § Bochart. Both ſeem to aſcribe to the Arabs the firſt promulgation of that art. But we have many teſtimonies of the ancients, which inform us, that it was known long before Mahomet had brought the Arabs into reputation; for Firmicus, whom they quote, mentions that ſcience, ſaying, that he who is born under a certain poſition of the moon, ſhall poſſeſs the ſcience of Alchemy, *ſcientiam Alchemiæ*; ſpeaking of that ſcience as then known, and conſequently long before. Beſides, Suidas, after many other authors, ſaying that Dioclefian cauſed all the books of Chemiſtry which were found in Egypt to be burned, convinced that they enriched the Egyptians, by teaching them the

* *Salmuth in Pancirolum. lib.* 2. *tit.* 7. *p.* 144, 145. *recenſet utriuſque ſententiæ auctores.*

† *Opuſc. Scalig. Edit. Franchof.* p. 23.

‡ *Not. in Euſ. Chron.* p. 258.

§ *Phaleg.* lib. 4. cap. 1. p. 235.

art

art to make gold, and rendered them fiery and ſeditious, gives us to underſtand that the art was very ancient among the Egyptians. This is confirmed by the teſtimony of Euſebius, quoted above, which informs us that Democritus learned that ſcience in Egypt. Murtadi, an Egyptian, of Cairo, who has written in Arabic the wonders of Egypt, according to the doctrine of the Arabs, ſays, that Chemiſtry was known in Egypt at the time of Moſes, and that Moſes himſelf knew it and taught it. Its antiquity among the Egyptians is alſo proved by the hiſtories of the Chineſe. Vanſleb relates, in the account of his voyage to Egypt, p. 380, that the Biſhop of Siut told him, that in an ancient Monaſtery in Egypt, whoſe ruins remain, there had been 360 Monks, whoſe only buſineſs was to ſearch for the Philoſopher's ſtone by Chemiſtry. And in another account of the ſtate of Egypt, p. 278, he ſays, that the ſecret of making gold is expreſſed in Hieroglyphical characters on the ancient obeliſks of Egypt. Zoſimus goes ſtill farther back, for in a paſſage which George Syncelle has extracted from his books, he teaches that the invention of Chemiſtry was more ancient than the Deluge, and that men were taught it by thoſe wicked angels, who, according to Moſes, *Gen.* vi. 4, became enamoured with the daughters of men, and taught them many ſecrets of nature, and principally Chemiſtry. The hiſtories of the Chineſe, who, as I have ſhewn in other works, were diſciples of the Egyptians, as well as the reſt of the Indians, and received from them the art of Chemiſtry, conſtantly aſſert that Chemiſtry is very ancient in China, and aſcribe the invention of it ‖ to one Hoangtius, who lived more than 2500 years before Jeſus Chriſt. I am ſurpriſed that Bochart, reſerving the name of Chemiſtry to the Arabic language, has not obſerved that Firmicus, whom he quotes, calls Chemiſtry *ſcientiam Alchymiæ*, and that this word has the Arabic form, having the Arabic article *Al*. From whence we might have concluded that this ſcience had been cultivated by the ancient Arabs, long before the Mahometan Arabs. But it ſhould be known that according to the opinion of Salmaſius, in *Solin p.* 1097 *C.* theſe words of Firmicus are altered, and we ought to read *ſcientiam Chymiæ*; to which he adds, that the modern Greeks call that ſcience αρχημια, and that it was ſo ſtyled in the time of our anceſtors.

Of all theſe obſervations, what we can collect moſt probable concerning the origin and progreſs of Chemiſtry, is that this ſcience was ſo ancient among the Egyptians, that they ſeem to have been the inventors of it; that from thence it paſſed into the Indies and China; that it does not appear that the ancient Greeks and Romans tranſplanted it among them; whether the Egyptians kept it concealed, as a *divine* and *ſacred* art, as they uſually ſtyled it, giving even the name of *Prophets* to Chemiſts, and χημια ſignifies an occult ſcience, according to its origin derived from the Arabic, as Bochart very probably ſuppoſes; or that foreigners have not ſufficiently penetrated their myſteries and ſciences: but ſince Egypt was entirely ſubdued, and reduced into a province by Auguſtus, the Romans could not be ignorant of the application of thoſe people to that ſcience; and being perſuaded that a part of their riches came from that occult and myſterious art, of which they themſelves were ignorant, Dioclesian at length hoped to deprive them of that reſource, by burning all their books of Chemiſtry, by a frivolous attempt, conſidering the facility of concealing many copies of them, and conſidering the learning of many Egyptians, who had acquired that ſcience, much more by experience than by books; in ſhort, that from the Egyptians * it paſſed to the Arabians, who, all fabulous as they are, do not aſcribe the invention to themſelves, but refer it to the Egyptians, and make it no leſs ancient than Moſes, and that afterwards the Arabians ſpread it to the Weſt, from whence it came to us.

[*To be continued.*]

‖ Embaſſy to China. Part 2. ch. 3. and part 1. ch. 54.

* See Abulfarag. *Hiſt. Orient. Dynaſt.* 1. *p.* 21. *Gentium in Muſſadini Sa.i Rajarium. p.* 550.

Some remarks on the Bills *of* Mortality *in London, with an Account of a late Attempt to eſtabliſh an annual Bill for this nation. In a Letter to the* Medical Society.

THE Clerk of the pariſh in which I reſide, having left at my houſe, the other day, the yearly bill of mortality for London, I peruſed it immediately with ſome attention.

If the following hiſtory and reflections relative to this ſubject, fall within the compaſs of your deſign, you may

pub-

publiſh them if you pleaſe: And altho' they come from a nameleſs Writer, you may be ſatisfied of the truth of the facts, by applying to your Secretary, who will be informed from whom he received this communication.

About the year 1754, a Phyſician in the city, who had for ſome time employed a part of his time in obſerving the ſtate of the weather, the concomitant diſeaſes, and taken ſome account of the weekly bills, applied to the company of pariſh Clerks, in London, and acquainted them, that to his certain knowledge, their weekly bills were defective in many reſpects; that the liſt of diſeaſes was a very injudicious one; that their preſent labours, therefore, anſwered very little uſeful purpoſe, either to themſelves or to the community. However, that it ſeemed practicable to form a plan that would alike conduce to the advantage of their company, and to the intereſt and ſatisfaction of the nation in general.

A memorial on this ſubject was delivered to the company in form, ſetting forth the particular benefits hence to be expected. That in reſpect to medicine, the increaſe or decreaſe of certain diſeaſes, at different times and places, would be both aſcertained, not only in this city, but throughout the kingdom; from whence much benefit might be derived to the art of healing, as well as to the public.

That the increaſe or decreaſe of the people in general would be aſcertained; in time likewiſe their numbers.

That the increaſe of vice or virtue might alſo be traced, by obſerving what proportion the diſeaſes proceeding from intemperance annually bore to the reſt; and likewiſe in what particular places this was obſervable.

That the firmeſt baſis of political arithmetic might be raiſed on this foundation, and that a work of extreme utility, on ſo many accounts, could not but redound to the benefit of thoſe who had the conduct of it.

The company, on conſidering the affair, thought the propoſal of ſo much conſequence, as to apply to Parliament for powers ſufficient to carry this deſign into execution.

The baſis of this plan was, that not only the pariſhes within the bills of mortality, but all the pariſhes in England, ſhould be obliged to keep exact regiſters of birtlis, burials, and marriages, inſtead of chriſtenings and burials only, as the bills are at preſent. And that, from the ſeveral pariſh regiſters, an annual regiſter ſhould be formed in each county, and tranſmitted to the capital, early enough to be incorporated into one general bill.

In order to render that part of this account, which related to diſeaſes, more advantageous, ſome Phyſicians of eminence met together, and attentively conſidered the preſent liſt of diſtempers, rejected all ſynonymous and obſolete terms, and propoſed to give ſuch an explanation of thoſe that were retained, as might enable thoſe whoſe duty it might become to make report, to do it with much more preciſion than it has been done hitherto.

The affair was brought into Parliament, and the bill was ordered to be printed, and ſeemed to be in a way to paſs very favourably.

Unfortunately, however, the Gentleman * who undertook the conduct of this affair in the Houſe of Commons, inſiſted on a clauſe being inſerted in the bill, which totally overthrew the deſign, and was the principal cauſe of its being rejected by a great majority.

One motive that was urged by thoſe who were friends to the bill was, that it would furniſh the moſt perfect baſis yet extant for political calculations, reſpecting inſurances on lives, and other circumſtances of apparent utility.

It was evident, that could the number of people be known, the foundation of ſuch computations would be laid more ſpeedily and certainly.

This induced the Gentleman abovementioned to inſiſt on a clauſe for numbering the people of both ſexes and all ages, before the act took place. Thoſe who were not the friends of Adminiſtration at that time, laid hold of this clauſe; nothing but the *ſin of David* was heard of, till the bill was laid aſide.

All this perhaps, you will ſay, is little to the purpoſe of medical knowledge; but indulge me a few moments longer, and ſhould you ſtill be of the ſame opinion, I ſhall ceaſe to urge your admitting theſe remarks.

I know of nothing that would more effectually conduce to ſtate the different degrees of healthineſs or unhealthineſs in the different parts of this nation ſo clearly, as a proper bill of mortality; nor ſuggeſt the neceſſity, nor perhaps the means of ſecuring the firſt, or preventing the latter. The records of the ſeaſons, in reſpect to heat and cold, dryneſs and moiſture, made by ingeni-

* The late John Potter, Eſq;

ous

ous men in different parts of the kingdom, compared with ſuch annual bills, would afford many uſeful reflections to the faculty, and benefit to the community in general.

I have, therefore, thought it not improper to relate what ſteps have been taken in this affair, and by what means they were rendered ineffectual. Another ſeaſon may be more propitious; and ſhould you, Gentlemen, approve the plan, your opinion and aſſiſtance, I am perſuaded, would inſure ſucceſs.

Perhaps it will excite you the more readily to embark in this affair, when you recollect, that our country ſuffers much in the eſteem of foreigners by a grievous neglect in compoſing the preſent bills of mortality. If you will pleaſe to caſt an eye upon the article of *conſumption* in the yearly bill, you will perceive, that in the preſent year no leſs than 4379, out of 23,639, are ſaid to have died of this diſeaſe. From whence foreigners conclude, that the climate is ſo much diſpoſed to produce conſumptions, that it may juſtly be called unhealthy; a character it by no means deſerves.

You know that theſe bills are framed from the reports of common ſearchers appointed to view the dead bodies, in order to prevent the concealment of violence. Theſe ſearchers are, for the moſt part, ignorant poor women, who, if they ſee the body emaciated, immediately enter it in their report as conſumption. I need not inform you, how many chronic, as well as long continued acute diſeaſes, in which the lungs are no otherwiſe affected than as ſuffering with all the other parts, waſte the whole frame, and bring it to the ſame ſtate as thoſe who died tabid; but theſe ought not to be ranked under conſumptions, but under the ſeveral heads to which they belong.

It was intended, among other ſalutary attempts, to reſcue our country from theſe unjuſt imputations, and to vindicate its character from the effects of ignorance and inattention. That many die of conſumptions is moſt certain; but by no means in the proportion alledged by theſe erroneous accounts. Perhaps the real number of thoſe who die of the genuine *phthiſis pulmonalis*, would not amount to a third part of the ſum, oppoſite to the article of conſumptions. I have been preſent where the reports of ſome of theſe common ſearchers have been produced, and know, that perſons who have died of mere old age, have been reported conſumptions. Children, waſted by glandular diſeaſes, without the leaſt ſymptom of a pulmonary affection, have been placed in the ſame catalogue, and others yet ſtill more remote from a genuine conſumption, have been added to the liſt.

Theſe remarks, I acknowledge, do not directly tend to the cure of any diſeaſe, your immediate object; yet, as your obſervations, I find, are in the hands of many learned men abroad, theſe hints may tend to correct an error relating to the hiſtory of our climate, which has, to our coſt, been received (if I am not miſinformed) by many ingenious foreigners, and propagated in their writings, to our diſadvantage.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the Supplement to the laſt volume of your valuable monthly collections, p. 625, you have taken notice of a little tract, entitled, *Reaſons for an Amendment of the Statute of Hen.* VIII. *C.* ii. §. 3, &c. Upon which you have obſerved that "the law itſelf ſeems "cruel, and nothing can be ſaid in juſ- "tification of it, but that the family "which now ſuffers by vacation had "formerly the advantage of it at their "acceſſion."

Now if I have not miſtaken the meaning of the writer of the letter, he preſſes an alteration of this act of Parliament, becauſe very many parochial Clergymen could not be benefited by it from the particular ſeaſon of the year, when they came into their preferments; and that if they die before harveſt, they may have diſcharged the duty, and born the burdens of their living for eight months, or a longer term, of one of the years of their incumbency, without any recompence. Were the clergy, like the military gentlemen, to be favoured with an opportunity of receiving, in advance, a certain portion of their ſtipend; it would be extremely unreaſonable in their repreſentatives to expect to have it paid over again: but ſurely they have an equitable claim to an allowance for the ſervice and expences of their deceaſed friends. As your Magazine is diſperſed into every part of the kingdom, and will probably be read by hundreds, who will never ſee the pamphlet itſelf, I thought it neceſſary to guard againſt any miſconception of the intention of the author, leſt he ſhould be thought to have complained of a grievance, when there was really no cauſe for it. And

I will

I will deſire leave to offer one more reaſon for an amendment which ſeems to have eſcaped his obſervation.

Dr. Prideaux, in the tract which this writer has taken the pains to examine, defends the preſent method of giving to the ſucceſſor all profits from the day of the vacancy, becauſe the fruits of the harveſt are not, by the canon law, judged to be the reward of the labours of Rectors and Vicars for the paſt, but for the following year. Whereas it now frequently happens that a Clergyman who is poſſeſſed of one Benefice, and is ſecure of a Preſentation to another, defers being inſtituted for ſeveral months, that he may be entitled to the full produce of both preferments. It is very plain that the family of the perſon who ſucceeds him in his former benefice, have at admiſſion no advantage from the ſtatute of Hen. VIII. and muſt, in all human probability, be injured by this partial act; for it will not be in their power to lengthen the life of their friend for what number of weeks they pleaſe, that they may reap the fruits of the harveſt. I am, Your's, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

AS Mr. Lathbury will ſtill have it that this line in the ſixth Æneid,

" Sed falſa ad cœlum mittunt inſomnia manes,"

ſtands in need of an emendations; I will propoſe one which I think little inferior to that ſet up by him.

All the *interpreters or commentators*, as well as tranſlators of the line in controverſy, wanted, let us ſuppoſe, a nominative plural to agree with the verb *mittunt*, and therefore would have either *manes* or *inſomnia*, which they took for the plural of *inſomnium*, to ſupply that want; neither have they properly conſidered the emphaſis which naturally falls on the conjunction *ſed*: hence aroſe the repeated blunders Mr. L. complains of; though he hath taken care to appear in the liſt.

Notwithſtanding the poet ſays, that thro' the gate of Horn an eaſy paſſage is given to real *dreams*, *ſhades*, or *ghoſts*;

——" Quâ veris facilis datur exitus umbris."

And though by way of contraſt, it may be thence implied, (for it can only be implied) that the ivory gate commonly ſerves as a way for falſe ones; yet his genuine meaning, we may ſtill ſuppoſe is, that both theſe gates, with a kind of falſe or deluſive vigilence, let out *dreams* or *phantoms* of both ſorts, *ad cœlum* to the world.

Thus then the verſe in diſpute ſhould be written, viz.

" Sed falsâ ad cœlum mittunt in-
" ſomniâ manes."

And which we may thus too grammatically tranſlate: *Sed* but *illæ* (underſtood) they (*geminæ portæ* both the gates) *mittunt* emit *manes* real or imaginary *phantoms*, *ad cœlum* to the world, *falſâ inſomniâ* with a falſe watchfulneſs: This I might illuſtrate with a deſcription of the ſtate of the ſoul and body of a ſleeping or dreaming man; but ſuppoſe that by this time I am ſufficiently laughed at by Mr. L. and therefore will now refer him to Biſhop Warburton's Diſſertation on the ſixth book of the Æneid; where he will find the paſſage in controverſy clearly explained and defended.

That learned prelate thus opens his diſſertation:—" The purpoſe of this " diſcourſe (ſays he) is to ſhew, that " Æneas's adventure to the infernal " ſhades, is no other than a figurative " deſcription of his initiation into the " myſteries; and particularly a very " exact one of the ſpectacles of the " Eleuſinian."—The truth of which propoſition, his ſubſequent arguments demonſtrably evince.

When ſpeaking of the two gates of ſleep, he ſays,—" The truth is, the " difficulty can never be gotten over, " but by ſuppoſing the deſcent to ſignify an initiation into the myſteries. " This will unriddle the Ænigma, " and reſtore the poet to himſelf. And " if this was Virgil's meaning, it is to " be preſumed he would give ſome " private mark to aſcertain it; for " which, no place was ſo proper as the " concluſion. He has therefore, with " a beauty of invention peculiar to himſelf, made this fine improvement on " Homer's ſtory of the two gates; and " imagining that of horn for true viſions, and that of ivory for falſe, inſinuates by the firſt the reality of another ſtate; and, by the ſecond, the " ſhadowy repreſentations of it in the " ſhews of the myſteries: So that not " the things objected to Æneas, but " the ſcenes of them only were falſe, " as they lay not in hell, but in the " temple of Ceres, &c."—

As for the parentheſis and tranſpoſition propoſed by Mr. L. they would not only make an *aukward*, but an abſurd appearance. I am, &c.

WILLIAM JACKSON.

Lichfield Cloſe,
April 10, 1771.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for Feb. last, you favoured us with a curious calculation of the number 666, ascribed to the Pope, in the *Revelations* *, where he is stiled the BEAST.

You observe—the numerical letters of the Hebrew words, *Suthor*, and *Romiith*, both make 666—the former signifying *mystery* and *concealing*; the latter, according to the Talmudists, the *Romish Establishment*: that the Romish community is pointed out by *Suthor*, with regard to their concealing the Scriptures, as well as by the number 666: that the Greek *Lateinos* makes 666; and at the time the revelation was written, the Church of Rome was so called: that the motto on the Pope's Palace is "Vicarius Dei generalis in terra," *God's Vicar General upon earth*—the Latin numerical letters making 666.

Let it now be further observed—the Apostle introduces the number with amazement—"*Here is wisdom! Let him that hath understanding count the number*"—implying it required extraordinary sagacity, "*for it is the number of a man*;" it points out a man, a particular person, THE MAN OF SIN, *who opposes GOD, and exalts himself above GOD*, (2 Thess. 2 Dan. 7) *and his number is* 666." The number 666 is contained in his name.

Grotius, a man full of human literature, and void of divine illumination, both espoused the darkness of *Socinus*, and took upon him to defend the Church of Rome from the force of this most striking prophesy, by observing *latinos* wanted the *e* to make the number complete. Doctor *Henry Moor* took him in hand, and exposed his ignorance—proving the great *Grotius* here a novice—the ancient spelling of *lateinos* being with *ei*. So that by his weak criticism, *Grotius* confirmed what he wanted to refute.

That other names are found which make 666, by no means invalidates the design of the holy Spirit, in ascribing it emphatically to the beast of Rome.

Ludovicus makes 666. This was the name of the late foul apostate, Count *Zinzendoff*, head of the *Hearnhuth* antinomianism. His name was also *Nicolas*; as if GOD saw good to over rule, that the leader of the enormous sect of modern NICOLAITANS should bear one name stamped with infamy from heaven; (See Rev. ii. 6.) another that contains the number of the beast!

Probably it will be most agreeable to the reader not to pass by an anecdote of this evil man. He was a scholar of *Professor Frank*, who raised, as it were, out of nothing that famous College near *Hall*, in *Germany* †, whose work was the beginning of the late revival of religion in Europe, and from whose seminary, go yearly missionaries to plant the gospel in East India. This same Professor looking once on *Nicolas Lewis Zinzendoff*, seemed under prophetic impulse, and said, "That boy will turn out dangerous to the Church of CHRIST."

With regard to *Suthor*, signifying *mystery*, the Popes of Rome formerly wore the word MYSTERIUM on the forehead, till the Reformers alarmed the world with its being the badge of the *Great Whore*, that *on her forehead was wrote* MYSTERY, BABYLON. (Rev. xvii. 5.)

This mysterious number, and this idolatrous person, *drunk with the blood of the Saints*, we trust, is near to be revealed, and finally rooted out of the earth. According to the Prophecies, his race is just run, his end at hand, and *Babylon* to be no more! as it is written,—*Rejoice thou heaven, and ye holy, and Apostles, and Prophets, for God hath avenged you on her!* (Rev. xviii. 20.)

PHILO PROPHETEA.

Canterbury,
March 7, 1771.

Mr. URBAN,

By giving the following a place in your Magazine, you will oblige your constant Reader, X. Y.

AN alteration is making in the establishment of our infantry, with respect to the officers. But, would not setting the private men to work, and augmenting their pay be for the good of the public, as well as the men?

That it would be very advantageous, will hardly be denied, when it is considered what a scanty provision they now have, and what a comfortable maintenance they might procure, if their spare time, in peace, was usefully employed and properly rewarded. One day in a week would be sufficient to make them expert soldiers; and, if they wrought duly the other five, and were paid as other labourers are, it would,

* By mistake, the Σ is made to stand for 240.

† See a piece entitled PIETAS HALLENSIS.

would, at leaſt, make a double addition to their pay. Yet, as many maſters might, for a time at leaſt, be backward in employing them, unleſs at a low rate; ſuppoſing their week's wages were but 3s. 6d. what a pleaſing addition would this be. Beſides, their being honeſtly employed would be a likely means to keep them from intemperance, gaming, and lewdneſs, to which, at preſent, they are too much addicted.

As moſt of them have been brought up to ſome trade, wherever their own buſineſs fell in their way, they might earn more than I have mentioned, perhaps double the ſum. And this might often be the caſe, if they were ſo draughted, that the main part of a regiment were of one trade, (except ſuch trades as are every where practiſed) and each regiment quartered, where that trade was carried on. With the more conſiderate young fellows, that incline to a military life, this would be ſome inducement to enliſt; becauſe hereby they would have a chance of being oftner ſent into their own neighbourhood, and of adding the emoluments of their labour to their daily pay.

Labour would, indeed, oblige them to wear more clothes: But if they had clothes ſuitable to their work, and kept for that uſe only, their regimentals would laſt ſo much longer, and be kept cleaner than they are. It perhaps might be beſt to oblige them always to wear regimental breeches, the better to diſcover them if they deſerted, or committed any crime. To prevent which, and to keep them to work, the ſergeant, or corporal, or both, might be made inſpectors; and a proper puniſhment ſhould be inflicted for their not working, as well as for other crimes.

If ſome ſuch ſcheme as this be not tried, (as probably it never will) yet ſurely they might be employed in mending the roads, or ſome other public work, and have their pay advanced; ſo as to be of advantage to the public, as well as to themſelves.

The benefits which might reaſonably be expected to the public from their being honeſtly employed, are theſe: The cauſing a good deal of work being done by hands, that are now, in a manner, uſeleſs; enabling the men to live well, and to pay to the full for what they have, and even to maintain a wife or family; reſtraining them from theft or robbery to ſupply their wants; making them more healthy and fit for war; and inuring them ſo to labour, that they would naturally ſtrive to ſupport themſelves after their diſcharge, if they had not before made a reſerve againſt that time.

That ſo many thouſands of the hardieſt of our people, who were born to labour, ſhould ſpend the greateſt part of the prime of their life in an uſeleſs inactivity, (themſelves in want of neceſſaries, and the public burthened with maintaining them) ſeems to argue a defect in politics, that calls for redreſs. Several of them indeed now may, and ſome do labour for hire. But how very few are thoſe, in compariſon of the whole? And how can it be otherwiſe? For many of them are known to be of a looſe and idle diſpoſition, which is more confirmed by the ſervice, as it now is. They will, therefore, trifle away their time in idleneſs and beggary, rather than earn a comfortable ſubſiſtance by labour. Though, if they were but conſtrained to labour for a time, the benefits they would thereby reap, would, I think, naturally make them afterwards purſue it with pleaſure.

Gent. Mag. April 1771.

Mr. URBAN,

From your conſtant readineſs to oblige, and more particularly from your inſerting the Epitaph on the Rev. Mr. Pelling, Rector of Bath, I am induced to ſend you the following account of the late learned and Rev. Dr. Pelling, Rector of St. Anne, Weſtminſter. The lives of perſons eminent for virtue, learning, and goodneſs, are at once entertaining and inſtructing, as they afford examples worthy our imitation, and inſpire the moſt unthinking readers with the love of virtue. Your account of Archbiſhop Herring, Secker, &c. certainly muſt be agreeable to every reader. I flatter myſelf, ſome account of that ſound divine, Dr. Pelling, will be equally ſo to the generality of them.

I am, your moſt humble ſervant,

FRANCIS PIGOTT.

Banbury, Oxfordſhire,
April 5, 1771.

THE Rev. John Pelling, D. D. was born in London, in the year 1670, and was ſent very early in life to Chriſt Church, Oxford, where he had a ſingular advantage, being bred up under one of the moſt eminent men in the world, that great example and promoter

of all learning, Dean Aldrich; in his house he lived at Oxford, was admitted by him student of his college, and afterwards intrusted by him with the care of pupils. How well he acquitted himself in this office, and how considerable a tutor he was we may easily guess, from the quality and abilities of those who were placed under him, and who have since made a great figure in the world; of whom we need only mention the late Earl of Bath, and Daniel Poultney, Esq; but Providence did not design him to continue in so retired a situation. And having gained still farther credit by going through the office of Proctor of the University, with strict attention to the duties of that office, he was recommended to Dr. Henry Compton, then Bishop of London, and taken into his family as Chaplain. It was not long before the Bishop had an opportunity of testifying the greatness of his esteem and confidence in him, by placing him in one of the most conspicuous and important stations, and rewarding him with the living of St. Anne's, Westminster, and one of the most valuable Prebends in his Cathedral of St. Paul's. Here he answered every expectation which could be formed of him. He filled his place with prudence, steadiness, and dignity. He performed the several duties of his holy function with an unaffected and a most exemplary piety. His faith and conduct were equally sound and pure, primitive and apostolical. In the pulpit he always endeavoured to lay the foundation of virtue in Christian principles. He applied his good learning and knowledge, not to amuse or entertain his hearers with any dark or obscure notions, or with the empty or inticing words of human eloquence, but to the instruction and improvement in the ways to Salvation. Far from indulging himself, or consulting his own ease, he continued to preach rather longer than his constitution could bear the fatigue of it; and when age and infirmities forced him to leave this and the other parts of his duty, no one ever quitted it with more reluctance, or more lamented what he used to call, being useless in his profession. In the desk, and especially at the holy altar, he discharged his duty with such a becoming fervency and devotion, and with such a wonderful propriety and happiness of voice and gesture, as could not but warm and raise the affections of those who heard and saw him, and was capable of inspiring a religious awe and reverence into the most inattentive mind.

We may next mention his being distinguished by another great judge of men and letters, Sir Thomas Hanmer, who, when Speaker of the House of Commons, made choice of him for their Chaplain, and which was the means of procuring him his other good preferment, the stall in the Royal Chapel at Windsor, being there installed May 13, 1715: to be countenanced and raised by such patrons, was no less honourable than advantageous. And now having obtained this preferment, he appears to have been perfectly easy, and to have fixed bounds to his desires; it is certain, he might more than once or twice, without any difficulty, have acquired more *, but he either declined or neglected the opportunities of attaining or appeared so very indifferent to them, that his friends were discouraged from being active in his behalf.

From this short view of what may be considered as his public character, let us proceed to his private conduct, and the numberless perfections which adorned it. It is very little to say, that he was, in this respect, inoffensive and unexceptionable. He was also greatly exemplary. His duty both to God and man was visible in all his actions. Piety and devotion are duties of the first rank in the Christian life, flowing immediately from the first and highest obligations we can be under, those of dependant creatures, to the supreme Creator and Lord of all. To worship and adore him both in public and in private, is at once our duty, interest, and happiness; and the shameful neglect of it, which prevails among us, is the fatal source of our vices and our misery. His piety was not disgraced by any censorious or superstitious behaviour. It sat easily and gracefully upon him, and appeared both sincere and lovely. Few men ever passed through

* Some livings in the Patronage of the Church of Windsor. He declined the Hebrew Professorship at Oxford, with the Canonry of Christ Church annexed. Another extraordinary instance of his moderation, is the following: The late Queen Caroline sent twice to him to inform him, that she thought something should be done for her old parish Minister; and that if he would fix upon some preferment, which would be agreeable to him, she would endeavour to procure his Majesty's consent; but the Doctor gave only general answers of respect and gratitude, so no wonder the design dropped.

life,

life, even in retirement, and much more in such a public station, with less contention of any kind, or with more real meekness and humility. In short, as he never envied or despised, never oppressed or calumniated others, as he never designedly gave occasion for any difference or resentment, he could have no enemies, unless they were such as were the enemies of religion and virtue in general. But if any virtue more particularly distinguished him, or displayed itself more eminently in his life, it was charity *; the instances of which were so many, and so great, that it is impossible to enumerate, or sufficiently to celebrate them. His fortune was a real blessing to the poor and distressed, hardly any object went away unrelieved by him, for besides his daily bounties, there was no good design on foot, either for the encouragement of learning and ingenuity, for the propagation of the gospel at home or abroad, for the support of widows, for the education of orphans, or for the relief of the sick and needy, but he was applied to for his concurrence and assistance; nor were such applications in vain, his heart and purse were ever ready and open on such occasions; he was generally one of the first contributors, and it pleased God, by prolonging his life, to let him see the success of many undertakings of this kind, which he had engaged in, and to make him, before he died, one of the oldest and greatest benefactors to them. But christianity doth not allow us, and much less to require us, to neglect our families under the notion of charity. And if this had been the Doctor's case, his benefactions themselves would have wanted an excuse; but he gave none of his relations any cause to complain on this head, or to envy those who needed or enjoyed his assistance. To such as were nearest to him he was greatly kind and indulgent. His sister's family†, having always lived single, he adopted as his own children; they found in him a real and tender parent, who did not let them wait till his death for their shares of his fortune, but, as opportunity offered, settled them handsomely in the world. In his family he was ever mild and chearful, his will and affections were quite subdued to his reason and religion. To his servants he was rather a father than a master. To his friends, both his table and countenance were always open. To all he was just, obliging, and agreeable; in short, few have lived with more virtues, or with fewer failings or imperfections. He would have been an ornament to the best of ages. His fortune, though extensive, was, perhaps, the smallest blessing bestowed upon him; he was farther endued with a contented thankful mind, which enabled him to enjoy it, and without which it would have been only a torment to him. He was blessed with the continual sweetness of a good conscience, and with an easy and quiet passage through life. Health also, and ease of body, those invaluable, tho' too often disregarded and abused blessing, for the most part attended him, a very few intervals of sickness excepted, throughout that length of days with which he was favoured. He never felt any of the racking torments and pains under which human nature so often languishes and groans; and all of which, as there is a sad and great variety of them, very few who live so long in the world so entirely escape.

His sickness, if it could be called sickness, (for more properly it was a decay of nature, and a going out of the lamp of life) lasted only for one week, unmolested with any fears or apprehensions of mind, or without any agonies or tortures of body *. He died March 30, 1750, and was interred on the 7th of April following, in the chancel of St. Anne's Church, Westminster, having been Rector thereof for forty seven years. His pall was supported by the bishops of Worcester, Bristol, Norwich, St. David's, Carlisle, and Peterborough, and he was attended to the grave by a decent procession of the parish officers, &c.

It may with truth be observed of him that,

He was truly pious;
Benevolent without wordly views;
And liberal without ostentation.

* He gave 1000l. to the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts; and 500l. to the fund for the benefit of the sons of the clergy, in the course of a few months.

† Mr. Francis Pigott, the compiler of these memoirs, was this sister's grandchild, and, with gratitude, acknowledges, on his part, this truth.

* He came, in the beautiful language of the book of Job, to the grave in a full age, like as a stock of corn cometh in his season; and, according to our blessed Lord's parallel allusion, like wheat well cleansed and purified, was gathered by him into his garner.

His charities were extenſive;
The diſtribution of them ſecret.
By his doctrine and practice
He promoted
Peace on earth, and good will towards Men.
By his death
The church has loſt a valuable
Ornament;
The poor a daily father.
To his family and friends is left
A bright example of chriſtian love and
Goodneſs;
And to all mankind
A plain and glorious path to follow him.

To conclude, his perſon was graceful and apoſtolical, his countenance was the index to his heart, it diſplayed mildneſs, benevolence, and charity. At the age of eighty he wore his own grey hairs, and ſo venerable was his whole deportment, that ſtrangers would at once admire and revere him.

Quis Deſiderio, ſit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis?
Et Juſtitiæ ſoror
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
Quando ullum inveniet parem?

N. B. Dr. Pelling publiſhed ſome elegant Latin poems when at Oxford, particularly one on the death of the Duke of Glouceſter, Queen Anne's ſon; alſo ſome ſermons on public occaſions. I am ſorry that his manuſcript ſermons did not fall into my hands, as the publication of them would have been the beſt monument of his virtue and learning. There have been three very eminent and learned divines of the name of Pelling; Dr. Edward Pelling, Rector of Petworth, in Suſſex, Chaplain to their Majeſties King William and Queen Mary, author of divers learned and practical diſcourſes; the Rev. John Pelling, Rector of Bath, (Vide Mag. vol. xl. page 512.) and Dr. Pelling, to whom theſe anecdotes relate.

Mr. URBAN,

THE ſeaſon for planting not being over, the occupiers of land may receive benefit from the following hints. Nothing is eaſier than to raiſe good quick hedges, though they are ſeldom ſeen. Some have ſet one after another for forty years, and raiſed thin, canker-eaten branches, the leaves falling in the midſt of Summer, and the root decaying all the year. The reaſon is, planting the ſets too thick, they have no room to thrive, but haſte towards old age when they ſhould be in full vigour. To prevent this, ſet the roots at leaſt ſix feet diſtance. After the third year's ſhoot, ſtake them even with the ground, let the branches grow upwards, and as they grow large, bend them towards each other, making a kind of thin hurdle; but keep the leading ſhoot ſtill upon the earth. The effect will be, that the hedge will grow faſt, and prevent man or beaſt from breaking through; it will laſt ſeveral generations, and the verdure be very ſtriking. By ſowing the ſeed, inſtead of planting the root, fences may be raiſed very cheap. Make them by a ſtrait line, as crooked hedges are always a loſs.

Mr. URBAN,

THE *age of Lewis* XV. lately publiſhed by M. de Voltaire, though not equal to the *age of Lewis* XIV. of which it is ſtiled the ſequel, and, indeed, little more than an abſtract of the hiſtory of the two wars, which, in this reign, have deſolated Europe, (and of which, that of 1741 was publiſhed ſome years ago) has evident marks of that ſpirit and ingenuity, as well as incorrectneſs, which characterize the works of this lively, and almoſt univerſal writer. The laſt chapter is, in our opinion, the beſt—whether it be, that the author, like an evening ſun, ſhines brighteſt towards his ſetting, or, which is moſt probable, that the ſubject he there diſcuſſes, viz. *the progreſs of the human underſtanding in this age*, intereſts and delights the benevolent writer (as it certainly muſt every humane reader) much more than the battles and aſſaſſinations, the foreign and inteſtine commotions, which are the ſubject of the preceding chapters. For the ſake of Engliſh readers, a few miſtakes, which have been noticed on a curſory reading, ſhall juſt be mentioned, moſt of which muſt be placed to the tranſlator's account, as we have not yet had an opportunity of ſeeing this work in the original.

Chap. VI. "The Houſe of Auſtria had the credit of depriving the *brother-in-law* of Lewis XV. of the crown of Poland."—K. Staniſlaus was Lewis XIV's. *father-in-law*.

XXI. p. 368. "The Auſtrians *always* had ſome ſpies in Genoa—for *ſtill* had," &c. *toujours*—a miſtake which occurs repeatedly, as does alſo the affectation of uſing the French name *Eſcaut*, for the River *Scheld*.

XXII. p. 374. *Marſhal* Belleiſle is mentioned as the invader of Piedmont, inſtead

inſtead of his brother, the Chevalier, who was killed in the attempt—as appears afterwards.

XXIV. p. 254. "M. Buſſy, *Marſhal of the camp*, in India."—And,

Vol. II. Ch. XXVI. p. 8. "The Marſchal de Troulai, a *Field Marſhal*, and a promiſing youth."—A miſtake of the tranſlator, in both places, for *Major-General, Marſchal des camps*.—The French have no *Field Marſhals*, but Marſhals of France.

XXVII. p. 107. "Towards the end of February, 1741, Commodore Anſon entered the Strait of Le Maire, beyond 100 *degrees* latitude, and got clear of it in *five months*"—a miſtake, probably, of the tranſlator, for 55 *degrees*, and *five days*.

P. 108. "The Commodore's veſſel *alone* made the deſert Iſland of Fernandes." It is, however, ſaid afterwards, (which was the fact) p. 109. that "having been rejoined by another man of war and the ſloop, Anſon ventured to attack the City of *Plata*, ſituated on the coaſt ſo named."—Another miſtake, which is often repeated, for *Paita*. *Plata* is on the other ſide of the Southern Continent.

P. 117. "After burning the Glouceſter, the Commodore's ſhip, *with two ſloops*, was all that remained of his ſquadron." There were then *no ſloops* left. The Centurion alone remained.

P. 118. "From the Iſland of Tinian they *ranged over* the Iſland of Formoſa." A miſtranſlation, no doubt.

XXVIII. p. 139. "The ſame Centurion, which had been ſo celebrated for ſailing round the world, arrived *in the Thames*, and brought the news of the victory at Cape Finiſterre, gained by the ſame Anſon." A ſmall inaccuracy—as from the ſituation of the channel, Portſmouth or Plymouth muſt be the port at which the expreſs arrived.

P. 140. "The beſt of the French ſhips, in point of conſtruction, was not equal to the ſmalleſt ſhip of the Engliſh fleet." How ſo? The Invincible of 74 guns, which was one of them, was reckoned one of the fineſt ſhips in the world.

"It was really aſtoniſhing, that the Marquis de la Jonquiere, who commanded this ſquadron, after having maintained the fight a long time, ſhould manage ſo, as to let his convoy, which he brought from Martinico, eſcape." This fleet was not homeward, but outward bound, and conſiſted, not of Martinico men, but of Eaſt-India men. See vol. xvii. p. 228, 246, 271.

XXIX. p. 146. "*Mahometan idolaters*." This cannot be the *Author's* miſtake—he well knows, that the Mahometans are ſtrict unitarians, and not *idolaters*.

XXXI. p. 186. "Admiral Byng was condemned to be ſhot, by virtue of an old law paſſed in the reign of Charles II." The act, by which this Admiral was condemned, was, in fact, paſſed in the 22d of George II. See Statutes at large of that year, chap. xxxiii. Article 12.

XXXIII. p. 214. "The Prince de Soubiſe—marched into *Savoy* againſt the King of Pruſſia."—An error at the Engliſh preſs for *Saxony*.

XXXV. Though the battle of Quebec, "by which, in one day, 1500 leagues of land were loſt to France," and the death of General Montcalm, are mentioned, an Engliſhman cannot but be chagrined, not to find in this hiſtory even the *name* of Gen. Wolfe, profuſe as this writer is on the French proweſs at Minorca, on their "deſcending into the ditches, ſpringing on the rock, &c." But even Voltaire, though a citizen of the world, is a Frenchman!

"Ruſſia has been governed by five women *ſucceſſively*." And again, "This *ſucceſſion* of five women, *without interruption*, is a ſingular event in the hiſtory of the world." This is not literally true, as Peter II. ſucceeded Catherine I. John III. (tho' ſoon depoſed) ſucceeded the Empreſs Anne, and Peter III. (though ſoon alſo depoſed) ſucceeded Elizabeth.

P. 226. "The battle loſt by the French near Minden, in 1759, made them retire, &c."—"When they were *again* overcome at Crevelt."—This laſt mentioned battle was fought in 1758, the year before that of Minden.

P. 276. "The French were turned out *from the coaſt* of the Iſlands."—The tranſlator's miſtake, moſt certainly, for "*on the ſide* of the Iſlands," *de la coté*.

P. 287. "The King of France exchanged Minorca, *which he had reſtored to Spain*, &c." How does that appear?

XXXVI. p. 327. "The Chancellor *of the Hoſpital*."—Another ſtrange miſtake of the tranſlator, for "the Chancellor *de l'Hopital*."—A writer muſt be very little converſant in French hiſtory, to be ignorant of the name of this famous lawyer.

XXXIX.

XXXIX. p. 371. "*Phyſicians* well ſkilled in nature."—This, no doubt, is in the original *Phyſiciens*, i. e. natural Philoſophers, not *Phyſicians*, *Medicins*.

M. URBAN,

TO Mr. Rowe's liſt in your laſt Magazine, of thoſe Princes, &c. who have borne the *agnomen* of *Great*, give me leave to add Mahomet II. Emperor of the Turks; Henry IV. King of France; Lewis II. of Bourbon, Prince of Condé; Frederick-William, Elector of Brandenburgh, the preſent King's great grandfather, known by the name of the *Great* Elector; and our own John Duke of Marlborough, who deſerved that title as well as any Prince or hero in the liſt. Your's, &c.

CRITO.

Origin of the Word BEAUTY.

CHARLES VII. King of France, having given his miſtreſs, Agnes de Sorel, the Caſtle of *Beauté*, ſhe was thence called the *Demoiſelle de Beauté*. This introduced the term in France, and afterwards in England.

Mr. URBAN,

SOME days ago I happened to read in the firſt volume of the Medical Tranſactions, publiſhed by the College of Phyſicians, Dr. Baker's judicious account of the unhappy conſequences which may (and very probably often do) ariſe from our food's being impregnated with particles of lead, corroded by any acid: for as our ſauce-pans, and ſeveral other copper kitchin utenſils, are generally lined with tin, to which lead is almoſt conſtantly added; ſo he juſtly obſerves, that if any vinegar, lemon juice, or other acid, is mixed with our food or ſauce in ſuch a veſſel, it will corrode the lead in ſome degree, and, conſequently, may injure the health of perſons, eſpecially of thoſe who are of a tender conſtitution, as lead corroded by any acid is a ſlow but ſure poiſon. And I need not mention the many inſtances of the moſt fatal conſequences, from copper utenſils corroded by acids.

It then immediately occurred to me, that it would be of the greateſt ſervice, if any method could be diſcovered, of lining our copper utenſils with ſome mineral or cement, that was quite innocent. Dr. Baker aſſures us, that there is no one, who can tin them with tin alone, but that they are always obliged to add lead to it.

While I was conſidering this, your laſt Gentleman's Magazine for March was publiſhed, in which you have inſerted the ingenious Mr. Doſſie's method of making a cement of unſlaked lime, ſand, and water, which ſoon becomes hard, and cannot be ſoftened or penetrated by cold water: now, if this would reſiſt acids, and the heat of boiling water, it would anſwer my deſign.

I would, therefore, beg leave to recommend it to Mr. Doſſie, to apply his thoughts to this ſubject, and diſcover ſome ſoft cement to line our copper utenſils with, which would ſoon harden, and not crack over the fire, nor be diſſolved or ſoftened by any acid, or by boiling water, and could not communicate any pernicious qualities to our food or ſauces. I would only obſerve, that if oil was to be uſed in his mortar inſtead of water, I ſhould imagine it would be ſtill more binding; and the ingredients alſo, ſhould be well beat together for ſome time, with wooden mallets.

I have ſeen ſome very pretty ſauce-pans made of iron, but as we uſe acids in moſt of our ſauces, which alſo corrodes iron, it may, perhaps, ſometimes be hurtful to women with child, to ſuch alſo as are of a very full habit, and ſanguine conſtitution, to thoſe who are afflicted with a ſtone in their bladder, and, perhaps, to all perſons while labouring under any inflammatory diſorders, if they ſhould uſe any acids in their daily liquors, which would corrode the iron of theſe ſauce-pans. I am, Sir, your conſtant Reader,

C. D.

Some peculiar advantages which Margate *pre-eminently enjoys, for the benefit of bathing in the ſea.*

THE town and harbour of Margate are ſituated on the eaſt ſide of a fine clean ſandy bay, which is ſo directly open to the northern ocean, that a veſſel taking her departure from Margate, and ſteering her courſe N. half E. would hit no land until ſhe arrived on the coaſt of Greenland, in the latitude of 75 North, after a run of 1380 miles; and it may be truly aſſerted, that no particles of freſh water from any river can mix or incorporate with the ocean near Margate. The Thames and the Medway are at thirty miles diſtance, and are both ſalt for thirty miles from their mouths. Beſides, the waters of theſe rivers do not run on the ebb tide half way down to Margate road, before the flood tide turns them back again. Another

ther advantage peculiar to Margate is, its being a weather ſhore, during the greateſt part of the ſummer; or, in other words, the ſouthern winds, which generally prevail in that ſeaſon, blow on from the land; by which means the ſea is rendered perfectly ſmooth, and the water ſo clear, that, in a conſiderable depth, a pin may frequently be ſeen at the bottom: Whereas moſt of the places on the ſea coaſt, in the Engliſh channel, from the North Foreland to the Land's-end, are on a LEE SHORE during the greateſt part of the ſummer, and are incommoded very much by the ſouther-ly winds before-mentioned; for theſe grateful gales, which produce the warm fine weather, and render Margate a ſmooth pleaſant ſhore, never fail to occaſion at the ſame time a continual ſwell and ſurf of the ſea, on the ſouth coaſt of England, which not only makes the water there foul and thick, but annoys, frightens, and SPATTERS the Bathers exceedingly.

The Bay wherein the Company bathe at Margate, is about half a mile in breadth, and has not its equal in this kingdom, or perhaps in any other, for the purpoſe of bathing. The ſurface is a fine clean ſand, perfectly free from rocks, ſtones, ſea-weed, and all manner of ſoil and ſullage; and lies on ſo gentle and regular a deſcent, that the ſea, at low water, ebbs away about half a mile from the ſhore. The weſt ſide of this bay is defended by a long ridge of rocks, which projects a very conſiderable diſtance into the ſea, and dries at low water upwards of half a mile from the Cliff. The eaſt ſide of the bay is covered and defended by another rock, called, The Firſt Rock; ſo that, Margate-Bay being thus happily fenced off by theſe two walls of nature, the ſwell and ſurf of the ſea, when the wind blows obliquely upon the ſhore, is broken and repelled; inſomuch, that tho' the weather, in this caſe, be very bad and windy, excepting with a hard gale from the N. N. W. to the N. E. points of the compaſs, which ſeldom happen in the ſummer, the company go into the water in the open ocean with ſecurity and eaſe; and when the ſea, by meer chance, is too rough and boiſterous in the bay, the bathing machines find a ſafe retreat in the harbour; ſo that the going into the ſalt water at Margate can never be defeated through the means of bad weather, excepting by violent ſtorms and tempeſts, which harrow up the ocean in every corner. Another mighty convenience attending this bay ought not to eſcape notice; namely, that there is in a manner no tide or current in it; for the two rocks before-mentioned ſo break it off, that the ſea, with propriety, may be ſaid to ſleep between them.

For the foregoing, and ſeveral other reaſons which might be added, Margate has the ſuperiority over every place in England, for the conveniency and propriety of bathing in the ſalt water. The bathing machines THERE have their merits too; and are univerſally allowed to be the beſt contrived of any in the kingdom for convenience, ſafety, privacy, and expedition of driving into and out of the ſea. The ſalubrity of the air of the Iſle of Thanet, and the longevity of its inhabitants, ſpeak likewiſe not a little in favour of Margate. There are now living in that town many healthy people from eighty to ninety years of age. The ſoil of the iſland is of the pureſt and whiteſt chalk, covered with a ſurface from two to four and five feet thick of mould, as fine as that of a garden; and ſo fruitful in corn, that no waſte or common, and but little of fallow land are to be ſeen. In ſhort, this iſland is generally allowed by travellers who have viſited it, to be the very garden ſpot of England; and being an open champaign country, it enjoys all the beauties of fine proſpects and clear healthy air.

The conveniency of water-carriages is by the Margate hoys, which ſail from Wool-key, near the Cuſtom-houſe, every Thurſday, at high-water, having good cabins and accommodations for paſſengers, which they carry at ſo eaſy a rate as 2s. 6d. each, and luggage at the moſt reaſonable prices; the paſſage is generally performed, with a favourable wind, in ten, twelve, or fourteen hours.

The land conveyance is likewiſe extremely cheap and commodious. The ſtage coaches ſetting out from London every day (Sunday's excepted) at five in the morning, and reach Canterbury at four in the afternoon, fare 12s each paſſenger. The machines that carry only four within ſide, do not ſet out till ſix in the morning, fare 15s. From Canterbury another machine (which runs all the ſummer) takes the paſſengers on to Margate the ſame day at 4s. each. The whole diſtance ſeventy two miles, performed in thirteen or fourteen hours, and the whole fare only ſixteen to nineteen ſhillings.

Materials for building the intended

creſcent

creſcent at Margate will be as follows, viz. very good bricks, made cloſe to the town 19s. per thouſand. Chalk to make lime, a ſufficient quantity will be dug out of the foundations of the houſes. Sand dug out of the ſame. Timber may be imported directly from Norway, and landed in Margate Pier. Portland, Purbeck, and other ſtones, may be brought directly from the quarries to Margate. Tiles, very good, made at Folkſtone, and are brought at a trifling expence by water.

Wiſhing ſucceſs to the creſcent, to the town of Margate, and to the bathers,

I am, &c. PHILOMARIS.

The Speech of Sir J----h M-w--y *in the* H---e *of* C-----s, *on the Queſtion of Commitment of the* Lord Mayor *to the* T---r, *on* Wedneſday, *the 27th of* March.

Mr. S-----R,

I Roſe ſeveral times to have given my opinion of the laſt Queſtion relative to the Breach of Privilege; but not being fortunate enough to catch your eye, contented myſelf with giving a ſingle negative to it. As this Queſtion naturally ariſes out of the former, I hope for the indulgence of the H—e for a few words on the ſubject, and in reply to ſome things that have paſſed in debate. I could not give my aſſent to the former motion, I cannot give my aſſent to the preſent, becauſe I deem them ſubverſive of all Law and Juſtice, and contrary to the Chartered Rights of the City of London, which, having been confirmed by Act of Parliament, I conſider as the Law of the Land. By *Magna Charta* no man can be tried for a criminal offence, but by the intervention of a Jury; nor convicted, but by the judgment of his Peers. I diſtinguiſh between the Privileges of this H—e, which may give it a power to call for evidence, as a guide, in matters of police; and that which is now contended for, to puniſh for crimes. If the latter is allowed, it would create a Junction of the Judicial and Legiſlative Powers in the ſame Body, which can never be blended, without being deſtructive to Public Freedom.

The Noble* Lord has ſaid, that this Power has been allowed the H—e in all ages, and that no inſtances can be adduced, till the preſent, of its having been ever reſiſted.—I believe I may challenge his Lordſhip to ſhew me an inſtance, of ancient date, when this Power has been exerciſed: It is but a modern claim, which has, perhaps, been acquieſced under, becauſe no very ill uſe has, in general, been made of it, or becauſe other modern precedents might have deterred from an enquiry. The time is come, perhaps, when, like General Warrants, this Power, however ſanctified by precedent, ſhall fall before the feet of Reaſon and Juſtice, and be univerſally exploded.

You, Mr. S-----r, was pleaſed to tell us, in anſwer to my Ld Mayor, who complained that his caſe was prejudged and predetermined, that he muſt be miſtaken, becauſe you found yourſelf left alone, at three o'clock in the morning, to prepare the Warrants for the Commitment of Mr. O----r. I know, Sir, that you had the Warrants brought you at that hour, and perhaps, you might make ſome alteration in them; but I have very good reaſon for thinking they were prepared very early in the evening, many hours before the Queſtion for Mr. O----r's Commitment was agitated. They were, I believe, drawn up by your Secretary, aſſiſted by Mr. F-----s, the Aſſiſtant Sollicitor to the T------y, and an Hon. Member of this H—e, one of the Secretaries to the T—y. The worthy Magiſtrate might alſo have been further ſtrengthened in his opinion about predetermination, if he had heard another report. I was yeſterday at the T---r; I heard there, from good authority, that an order was ſent to that place on Monday, at three o'clock, directing ten beds to be prepared—for whom they were to be prepared is matter of ſpeculation and gueſs.—Perhaps one of them was intended for me.—I ſhall never do any thing wantonly and raſhly to deſerve it; but I ſhall never be afraid of occupying one of them in a cauſe, that an honeſt man, ſtanding up for the Rights of the People, need not be aſhamed of. From what fell very early in the day from an Hon. Gentleman, who told us he would take down every word that ſhould be uttered, with a view of calling to Order; I believe one of the beds might have been intended for an Hon. Gentleman *, who ſat lately below me, but whom I do not now ſee in his place, if he had made uſe of the ſame ſtrong expreſſions he uſed on Monday. It is very kind of the Gentlemen over the way, to let every man have a bed to himſelf, when they themſelves, at leaſt many of them, lie two or three in a bed.

* L--d N--h.

* Col. B--é.

The Gentleman himſelf once occupied the *Iriſh* bed, with two others; I believe he might ſince have had a bed to himſelf, of a different kind to that now intended for him, but he did not like to ſleep in the ſame cabin with the Noble Lord, or his friends.

I have ſeen ſo many inſtances of the miſapplication of the word *Faction*, as to make me lament that it is ever uſed from one ſide of this H—e to the other. The moment a man quits his friends on this ſide the H—e, and gets into office, like the learned Gentleman * to-day, he abuſes thoſe he has left, and talks of *Faction* in terms the moſt indecent and illiberal. The Noble Lord † has told us, that there is a *ſmall but determined Faction*, enemies to all Order and Government. I do not know who are meant by that deſcription. I am myſelf a friend to the Family on the Throne from principle. If the Noble Lord meant to throw any imputation on me, I will return every imputation and epithet, and declare, that I do, in my conſcience, believe there is a *Faction* of the worſt ſort exiſting in this country; I am afraid that Faction is no ſmall one; and, I believe, it has for many years been inceſſantly at work in ſubverting the Conſtitution, and in deſtroying the deareſt and moſt valuable Rights of the People. I have as good an opinion of the Noble Lord, as of many of thoſe around him; but I am firmly perſuaded, there is ſomewhere in Adminiſtration a Faction determined to ruin and deſtroy the Liberties of the People, and to throw this country into confuſion. I conſider the preſent meaſure as having that tendency; and, therefore, ſhall give my ſtrongeſt negative to it.

Sir G----e S---lle's *Speech in Defence of the* Lord Mayor.

THE preſent Queſtion is undoubtedly a Queſtion of Law. You affirm that the Lord Mayor has committed a Breach of Privilege: He aſſerts that he has adhered to the Law of the Land. Your ſuppoſed Rights and the Charters of the City ſtand in competition. The Queſtion is, which of the two ought to yield? The Lord Mayor apprehends, that your Privileges cannot ſuperſede the Rights of any individual, much leſs thoſe of a whole nation. He looks upon Magna Charta, and upon the Charters of the City, as ſuperior in authority to your Privileges; becauſe the former are Acts of the whole People and of the three branches of the Legiſlature, and the latter have no other baſis but your votes. Is it not evident from the nature of the diſpute, and of the defence, that the Queſtion is deeply involved in Law? I can hardly imagine a caſe that is more ſo, or that is of a more delicate texture. On one ſide ſtand the undoubted, the unalienable Rights of the People; on the other, ſtand the Privileges of their Repreſentatives. Do you imagine, that the utmoſt deference is not here to be paid to your Conſtituents, and that you ought not to allow their Rights to be debated by Counſel at your Bar? If you have no reſpect for your Conſtituents, diſcover at leaſt a little common decency, and do not refuſe them the Privilege of defending their Rights; a Privilege which is granted to the meaneſt culprit, to the moſt infamous malefactor. Were the Lord Mayor alone concerned in this affair; were not the City, and indeed the whole nation, intereſted, I would not have been ſo much ſurprized at your precipitation and temerity. Having ſeen your behaviour to Mr. W----s, I can never think it ſtrange that you ſhould oppreſs an individual.

But to decide upon the Rights of the Engliſh nation, upon the inheritance of the people, without hearing Counſel, is an act of ſuch folly and madneſs, as would have aſtoniſhed me in any other men but thoſe, who took from their Conſtituents the Right of Election, and placed it in their own hands. You pretend to be a Court of Judicature. Did you ever hear of a Court of Judicature, except the Inquiſition, that would not allow the merits of the cauſe to be tried before them by Counſel? Did you ever hear of a Court of Juſtice, that would not appoint Counſel for the Defendant, if he wanted it, inſtead of denying him ſuch a neceſſary help? You ſay, indeed, that you are the ſole Judges of your own Privileges, and that you cannot, without overturning this maxim, appoint Counſel. But does Counſel, in pleading for the Defendant, judge of your Privileges? He does no more than what is done conſtantly by every man. He gives his private opinion, and paſſes no final ſentence upon your privileges. Can you mean any thing more, by being the ſole Judges of you

* Mr. W dd-----ne, † Lord N--h.

your own Privileges, than that no final judgment concerning them can be given by any other Court? You certainly cannot expect that men in general will not judge of the expediency, or inexpediency, of any particular Privilege. Can the pleadings of Counſel be conſidered in any other light? While I thus ſuppoſe your general maxim to be juſt, while I allow that other Courts have no right to determine your Privileges, do not miſconceive me, as if I meant that your Privileges are no where controvertible. Far be ſuch Blaſphemy from my mouth. On the contrary, I hold that not only your Privileges, but the Privileges and Prerogatives, and Acts, of every man, and every body of men, are controvertible by the People of England. In the laſt reſort, they are the Judges of every great national point. They are the Supreme Court, the Lord Paramount that muſt finally determine what is, or is not, conducive to the general good. You will find that, notwithſtanding the long interval of time, which has ſince elapſed, they have not yet forgot the maxim of their anceſtors recorded by Tacitus—*De minoribus rebus principes conſultant, de majoribus omnes.* Whatever deference they may pay to their Chiefs, they will themſelves ſtill judge of important matters.

But why do I urge theſe conſiderations? You have already predetermined the affair. You have rejected the motion for hearing counſel, and put it out of your power to conclude this buſineſs even with the appearance of juſtice or equity. Your whole procedure muſt, to the moſt ſimple and untutored, carry upon its face the ſtrongeſt marks of arbitrary violence. Every man of ſenſe, that is concerned for the Majeſty of the People, and even for the Honour of this H—e, muſt be ſhocked at it; for, let me tell you, your Honour is nothing, when you do not lean upon the People for ſupport. You become not only odious, but contemptible. Of this truth I am ſo fully convinced, that, in order to prevent your diſgrace, I move for the previous Queſtion: and if it is not carried, I am reſolved to retire from the ſcene of iniquity, and not ſuffer my eyes to be polluted with the ſight of ſuch infamy.

Part of Mr. Alderman T---ſh---d's *Speech.*

"I HAVE liſtened, with the utmoſt attention, to the Gentlemen who, on this occaſion, contend for the omnipotence of the H—e; but I cannot ſay their arguments have wrought my converſion. Had not more weighty arguments been applied to them, I violently ſuſpect that they would have been ſtill Infidels.—In order to juſtify the eraſure of the record entered in the Lord Mayor's book, they have produced inſtances in which the H—— has ſtopped the Court of Juſtice. But is this a rational apology? Becauſe the H—e has acted formerly in an arbitrary and deſpotic manner, are we to copy their example, and to ſet up the ſtandard of Tyranny? Precedents can never be a ſufficient ſanction to what is in the nature of things illegal and unconſtitutional. No man of ſenſe ever quotes the deciſions of antiquity, but as circumſtances exculpatory or corroborative of what he has previouſly ſhewed to be contrary or conformable to reaſon. Were not this the caſe, what would become of our deareſt rights? Precedents for the violation of all our liberties may be found in your Journals; and, indeed, the Journals are ſo diſcordant and contradictory, that you need never be at a loſs for precedents, whatever ſide of the queſtion you embrace. They may be twiſted and twined like a noſe of wax.

"*Salus populi ſuprema lex eſto*, was long the maxim of the Roman Commonwealth; and I could wiſh that it were more attended to in this H—e. Unfortunately for this country, too many of us are more aſſiduous to pleaſe female caprice, than to ſatisfy their Conſtituents. Inſtead of endeavouring to deſerve well of the public, they ſtrive to deſerve well of *one woman*, who has, during the preſent reign, governed this nation.

Here ſeveral cried out, Name her! Name her! "Why then if I muſt name her, her name is A——, P—— D—— of W——. [*Here he was called to order, but he proceeded.*] Sir, I am not in a humour to retract or eat my words. That infamy I leave to the Miniſterial Gentry. I am not yet courtly enough to ſay and unſay the ſame thing in a breath. Were I ſuch a crouching ſpaniel, I ſhould plead the cauſe of Liberty with a very bad grace. I do aver, that for ten years paſt we have been governed by *one Woman*, and that *the Woman* is the P——D—— of W——. If you doubt what I advance, appoint a Committee for enquiring into her conduct,

duct, and I dare say that you will find my assertion to be a fact.

"If you do not punish great criminals, the people, it is to be feared, will take the execution of the laws into their own hands. Such a conduct you would find more honourable, and in the end, more safe than to persecute, as you do, the defenders of the Law and the Constitution. The City Magistrates will be, all over the Empire, considered, and justly considered, as Martyrs to Liberty; and they may raise a flame, which will only terminate in your destruction.

"The Sovereign formerly claimed the power of suspending the laws, and of issuing Proclamations superior to Statutes, and even to *Magna Charta*. The people resisted. You now claim the same power of suspending the laws, and of passing Votes paramount in authority to the most sacred and fundamental Constitutions of the Realm. You swallow up every thing in the gulph of your privileges. How can you imagine that the people should not resist? They resisted on the same principle in the reign of Charles the Second; they resisted on the same principle in the reign of Queen Anne. What was the consequence? A dissolution of the tyrannical bodies that dared to be guilty of such outrages. I hope no worse consequence will attend your present encroachments. That event, which you dread as the greatest of evils, is fervently prayed for by every honest man, by every friend to England; and, indeed, "*it is a consummation devoutly to be wished for.*"

The Speech of the A——y G——l in the case of the Lord Mayor.

THIS is a case of the highest consequence, for it concerns the privileges of the House of Commons, and the liberty of the subject. It is the first case of this nature; no Magistrate of London, before this period, ever durst dispute your authority, or imagine that he had a right to controul your orders. You were hitherto supposed to be superior to all Magistrates, and to act by laws common to you with other Courts. Other Courts are regulated by laws peculiar to themselves, and you are to observe the law of Parliament as the rule of your conduct. In England there are several laws besides the common law. For example, there is the Ecclesiastical Law, the Admiralty Law, and the Civil Law. These you are to observe; but the supreme rule of your conduct is the Law of Parliament, which is peculiar to you alone. To explain the nature of Judicature will help to clear up this matter. The House of Lords has a power to judge by the common law, but not originally. The matter must come before them upon Writs of Error and Appeal; and, for that reason, it is provided by the constitution, that the Judges shall give their assistance. But then they have another law, the Law of Parliament, concerning which the Judges are to give neither assistance nor opinion. Should they attempt such an encroachment, the Lords would probably resent it, as an abridgment of their privileges. That the Commons also have a right of Judicature in cases of privilege, and contempts of their House, is equally certain: Not indeed by common law, but by the laws and customs of their House. Now Miller was apprehended by these laws, and he was discharged by the common law. What then can be more absurd and audacious than such proceedings? Lord Coke says, that it does not belong to the Judges to determine the laws, privileges, or customs of Parliament. How much less is this the right of any Magistrate? For who shall adjudge any act to be no breach of privilege, when the Commons, who are the proper judges of their own privileges, have passed a different sentence? It would be a strange thing, that the House should have power to examine into, and judge of their own privileges, and yet have no power to punish the breach of them; for what signifies the power to judge, if you have not the power to punish? Our ancestors entertained a very different idea of their power.

In the 8th of Elizabeth, one Long was returned Member for Westbury; and it being complained of, that he came into the House by undue practices, the House took the matter into consideration, and, finding that he had given four pounds to the Mayor of Westbury, they not only expelled Long, but fined and imprisoned the Mayor, according to the law and usage of Parliament. Nothing can be more absurd than what is said concerning the illegality of the warrant. Courts do not commit by warrant under seal, but a Justice of the Peace must. Yet even Justices at the Quarter Sessions use no Seal. Shall the House of Commons have less authority? They have no Seal, and the warrant was perfectly conformable to the law and usage of Parliament. It is said, that

that you muſt commit none but your own Members. Then you muſt never commit for breach of privilege, for moſt breaches are committed by men not belonging to your own Houſe, and for matters out of the Houſe. Nor does the duration of impriſonment during pleaſure, make it illegal and uncertain. This, inſtead of being an injury, is for the advantage of priſoners; for they are diſcharged upon the riſing of the Parliament, and this form is likewiſe according to cuſtom. The inferior Courts of Juſtice commit without expreſſing for what time, which is, conſequently, during pleaſure. Why ſhould you not be indulged with equal diſcretionary power? It is urged, that your warrant was an infringement of law. But what is privilege, but diſpenſing with law? The generality of breaches of privileges are for taking the due courſe of law. There is no better way to determine the juriſdiction of either Houſe of Parliament, than by uſage, like the bounds of pariſhes. There is no precedent or caſe, nor ſo much as an opinion yet cited, to ſhew that a Magiſtrate has power to judge of the Authority of this Houſe, or to diſcharge its priſoners; and this is a good argument, according to Lord Coke, that they want power. When you apprehend or commit, who ſhall dare to ſay nay? You are the only proper judges of the matter; and when it appears upon the return, that they were apprehended or committed by you, every other juriſdiction ceaſes. This appears from *Prin's Animadverſions*, fol. 4. and from the caſe of Sir John Elliot, Cr. ch. 181. Upon a writ of error in that caſe, the Houſe of Lords reſolved that they had no Juriſdiction of a Miſdemeanor committed in Parliament. How then can a Magiſtrate pretend to ſuch an authority, or where is the eſſential difference between a Miſdemeanor in and out of Parliament? The dignity and authority of the Houſe are in either caſe equally affronted. If there is any, the danger of the latter is greater than that of the former.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for *May* 1770.

May 1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N N E freſh	29 7½	52	a very coarſe, cold day, with a deal of rain.
2	N N W ſtrong	29 7	48	a good deal of ſnow, hail, and rain, very cold.
3	N ditto	29 6	45	Ditto.
4	S freſh	29 5	44	Snow or rain, nearly all day.
5	S ſtrong	29 4	46	heavy rains, with intermiſſion, night and day.
6	S ſtormy	29 4	49	heavy rains till noon, fair afternoon.
7	S W freſh	29 4½	49	little ſun, a great deal of rain, damp and cold.
8	S W little	29 6	51	cloudy and ſunſhine at intervals.
9	Ditto	29 6½	51	a fine warm day, in general bright.
10	S E freſh	29 6½	53	fine bright morn. ſtrong rains after with thunder.
11	S E little	29 5½	57	a fine, ſoft, ſpring day.
12	S ditto	29 4½	59	a very fine, warm day.
13	S S W ditto	29 4½	59	a few ſhowers in the morning, but a fine day.
14	N E ditto	29 5½	59	very bright, hot ſun, cold air.
15	N E freſh	29 5½	59	Ditto
16	N E freſh	29 7	59	a bright day, hot ſun, cold wind.
17	N N E ditto	29 8	56	dull morning, very bright afternoon, cold wind.
18	Ditto	29 7	56	a cloudy, heavy, churliſh day.
19	W S W little	29 6½	56	cloudy, but a mild growing day.
20	N E ditto	29 6½	56	cloudy, with about an hour's gentle rain.
21	Ditto	29 6	57	foggy morning, ſoft rain till night.
22	Variable	29 5½	57	bright morn. thunder, lightning, rain afternoon.
23	W S W little	29 5½	59	cloudy, but a warm, ſoft day.
24	Ditto	29 6½	59	an exceſſive bright warm day.
25	E N E little	29 8	57	very dull and hazy, no ſun appeared.
26	Ditto	29 7½	55	Ditto.
27	Ditto	29 6	52	Ditto.
28	Ditto	29 6½	52	Ditto, except a few bright intervals.
29	Ditto	29 7	53	Ditto, ditto, very cold.
30	N little	29 7	52	Ditto.
31	W S W ditto	29 6½	53	bright at times, and a little miſling rain.

9. *The Shipwreck, and Adventures of Monſ.* Pierre Viaud, *tranſlated from the French, by Mrs.* Griffith.

THIS narrative was originally written by M. Viaud.—The French Editor ſays, that he has taken the liberty to alter ſome words and expreſſions, "where the ſimple, and ſometimes coarſe ſtyle of the Mariner, might have given offence," and this liberty may readily be allowed him. But Mrs. Griffith, the tranſlator, has taken a liberty of another kind; ſhe has thrown in a few reflections, which, ſhe ſays, naturally occurred in ſome paſſages of the narrative: her reaſon is curious, it was, ſhe ſays, *to relieve the dullneſs of the taſk.* Though Mrs. Griffith might find it more pleaſing to indulge her own loquacity upon paper, than to relate, after another, a ſtory which, according to her own account, is the moſt extraordinary that ever was related; it is certainly a much duller taſk, to read her reflections than Viaud's narrative. It is, perhaps, the firſt time that affectation itſelf ever pretended to find a narrative of unexampled diſtreſs and deliverance dull; or that vanity arrogated the power of enlivening it by reflections. Narratives have been often feigned as vehicles for reflections, upon the trite, though true principle, that "Sermons are leſs read than Tales." Mrs. Griffith, contrary to univerſal experience, has adopted the notion, that Tales are leſs read than Sermons; or ſhe has ſuppoſed herſelf at liberty to weary and diſguſt her readers, by interrupting a Tale, that ſhe might, to gratify herſelf, ſcribble the dullneſs by which it is interrupted. We ſhall give the ſtory ſtripped of all the frippery with which it has been encumbered, and then conſider how far it deſerves credit.

Pierre Viaud, a native of Bourdeaux, ſailed from thence in the month of Feb. 1765, as firſt mate on board a veſſel, called the Aimable Suzette, commanded by one St. Cric. The veſſel arrived ſafely at St. Domingo, and Viaud having tranſacted his commercial buſineſs there, reimbarked for France in the month of November following; but having ſome days before been taken ill, he found his diſorder ſo much increaſed at ſea, that he was ſet on ſhore at St. Louis, a ſmall Iſland in ſight of that which he had left.

At St. Louis he took up his abode with one Deſclau, an inhabitant of that place, and ſoon recovered his health.

He waited, with great impatience, for an opportunity to return to Europe, but none offered; and at length he agreed to a propoſal of Deſclau, that they ſhould make a voyage in partnerſhip to Louiſiana, with ſuch commodities as he knew would turn to good account.

They accordingly hired a Brigantine, called the Tyger, commanded by one Couture, and embarked on the ſecond of January, 1766.

The perſons on board were the captain, his wife, their ſon, a lad about 15, the mate, nine ſailors, Deſclau, and Viaud, with a negro ſlave that he had purchaſed, being ſixteen in number.

Bad weather and contrary winds, delayed and diſtreſſed them in their courſe, till the 26th of January, when they had a view of the Iſle of Pines, towards the weſt of Cuba: ſome time after they doubled the Cape of St. Anthony, and entered the Gulph of Florida, but their veſſel was now become ſo leaky, that the inceſſant working of their two pumps could ſcarce keep her above water: they threw overboard great part of their loading, and determined to ſtand in for Mobile, the neareſt harbour they could make, and the only one to which the wind would permit them to ſteer. Not being able to effect this purpoſe, and finding it impoſſible to ſave the ſhip or the effects, they determined to run her aſhore in the Bay of Apalachy.

After beating about from the 12th to the 16th of February, they ſtruck againſt a chain of rocks, about two leagues from land, and drove without a rudder, to the eaſt ſide of a nameleſs Iſland, about a muſket ſhot from the ſhore.

Here the veſſel was overſet on the larboard ſide, and the wretched adventurers, by ſome means, got on the outſide of her, where they paſſed the night; the next day three of the ſailors got on ſhore, one having periſhed in the attempt, and the day following the reſt did the ſame, by the help of a ſmall boat, and part of the wreck, but the mate, who had been ſick during the voyage, died ſoon after he landed.

The Iſland was totally deſolate, but ſome oyſters, which were found upon the coaſt, furniſhed its new inhabitants with their firſt meal; ſome continent appeared at no great diſtance, yet they had no means of approaching it: the little boat was become quite a ſieve, and no fragments of the wreck came on ſhore, ſufficient to make a float. As they were in danger of periſhing, not only

only with hunger but cold. They attempted to make a fire, as the ſavages are ſaid to do, by rubbing two ſticks together, but without ſucceſs. The next day, however, ſome powder, and ſix fuſils, a parcel of Indian handkerchiefs, ſeveral blankets, ſome bales of merchandize, a ſack with about 40 pounds of biſcuit, and two hatchets, were recovered from the wreck, by the aſſiſtance of the boat, however ſhattered, the weather being perfectly calm.

After this they made a fire, and ſhot ſome wild fowl, with which the coaſt abounds: but though life might be thus ſupported for a time, their deſtruction ſeemed to be inevitable at laſt. They knew that the inhabitants of the Apalachian coaſt, forſook their villages in the winter ſeaſon, and repaired to the neighbouring Iſlands to hunt till the beginning of April, when they returned with the ſkins of ſuch animals as they had killed in the chace; but theſe ſavages were rather objects of fear than hope; it was more probable that they would kill them for the ſake of their effects, however inconſiderable, than take them to the continent in their canoes.

On the 22d of February, the ſixth day from their ſhipwreck, they were ſurpriſed by the ſight of five of theſe ſavages, two men and three women; the men were armed with a fuſil and a tomahauk, and many tokens of friendſhip were interchanged between them. One of the men, who ſeemed to command the party, ſpoke ſome bad Spaniſh, which a ſailor happening to underſtand, became interpreter. They learned, that the name of the ſavage was Antonio, that he was a native of St. Mark's, in the Apalachian mountains, and had come, with his family, to paſs the winter in an iſland at about three leagues diſtance; where ſome pieces of the wreck came on ſhore, which tempted him to roam about in ſearch of the reſt. The women were his mother, his ſiſter, and his wife; the other man was his nephew.

This ſavage engaged to conduct Viaud and his company to St. Mark's, which he ſaid was not more than ten leagues diſtant, though it afterwards appeared to be twenty. They made him preſents of ſuch things as they had, and he promiſed to come the next day and fulfil his agreement: three of the ſailors ventured to go with him, and the next day he returned without them, bringing a buſtard, and half a deer.

On this day, the 24th, they freighted his canoe with ſuch part of their effects as it could well contain, and Viaud and five of his companions embarked, for a greater number could not go at one time. Antonio landed them ſafely on the Iſland where he and his family had made their winter reſidence, and fetched over the remaining five two days afterwards.

This he ſeemed unwilling to do, till he had conveyed the firſt nine to St. Mark's, at leaſt to the continent, which he ſaid would place them in ſafety: but Viaud and his party inſiſted on his firſt bringing them altogether, and perceiving that his reluctance was not to be overcome by promiſes and intreaties, they had the folly to uſe threats.

After this, they obſerved, that his behaviour was leſs friendly, as might reaſonably have been expected; and the whole company of fourteen being now got together, it was debated whether they ſhould not murder all the ſavages and ſeize their canoe: this diabolical project was over-ruled only by their fears, that the murder would be diſcovered and revenged by other ſavages, who, when they ſaw the canoe, would expect an account of its owner and his family.

After having continued in this Iſland five days, without ſeeing Antonio, who left them the intire poſſeſſion of his hut, and went out to hunt in the day, without returning at night; they happened to intercept him, and again prevailed upon him, by preſents and promiſes, to carry them to the continent, of which he ſeemed to have given over the deſign.

On the 5th of March, the effects were again put on board a canoe, and ſix of the company, Couture and his wife, and their ſon, Deſclau, Viaud, and his negroe, embarked with Antonio and his wife, leaving behind, the other three negroes and eight ſailors.

Antonio told his paſſengers, that the voyage to the Main would be completed in two days; they took with them, however, proviſions for four; conſiſting of about ſeven pounds of biſcuit, with ſome quarters of broiled bear, and roe-buck.

After ſailing about three leagues, Antonio ſtopped at an Iſland, where he obliged his paſſengers to go on ſhore, and ſtaid till the next day: when they embarked again he went to another Iſland, ſo from Iſland to Iſland during ſeven days. Their proviſions being then exhauſted, they ſubſiſted upon the oyſ-

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ters which they found on the coaſt, and two or three wild fowls, which Antonio ſupplied them with from his own ſtock now and then.

In this ſituation, the continent not yet being in ſight, Viaud fell into a violent fit of rage, and when he was next on ſhore with his aſſociates, ſtrongly urged the diſcarded project of murdering Antonio, and running away with his canoe. It was, however, again laid aſide, not from any principle of juſtice or humanity, but fear of worſe evil than they ſuffered. Viaud, indeed, would have perpetrated the murder at all events, but his companions would not concur.

On the 12th of March they ſailed about two leagues, and again went on ſhore upon an Iſland, where being overcome with miſery and fatigue, they wrapped themſelves up in their blankets as uſual, and lay down before a large fire to ſleep. They ſlept till midnight, and, during this time, the ſavage, probably ſuſpecting his danger from the rage which had been expreſſed by Viaud, and the diſcontented countenances and demeanour of his aſſociates, took an opportunity to go off with his wife in the canoe, and leave them behind him.

They were now a ſecond time on a deſart Iſland without food, without arms, and without cloaths, except what they had on their backs, and the blankets in which they had ſlept, for their fuſils, and other effects, were in the canoe.

As, upon this Iſland, there was neither herb, nor fruit, nor fiſh nor water, they determined to attempt paſſing a ſmall ſtrait of about one third of a mile broad, by fording it to another, which was in ſight, where they had been on ſhore with the ſavage, and found fiſh and water: this they at length, tho' with much difficulty and danger, effected. As they were benumbed with cold, and had no means of making a fire to dry or warm them, they had recourſe to exerciſe, which, being feeble with hunger and fatigue, they could not continue long; they had nothing like a weapon with them, but a blunt knife, which Viaud happened to have in his pocket; with this they opened ſome oyſters to allay their hunger, and the day afterwards proving bright, they dried and warmed themſelves in the ſun.

They lived ten days on the oyſters which they found when the tide ebbed, which it never did when the wind was ſoutherly, and ſome wild ſorrel, the only herb that was eatable in the place.

Other Iſlands, at which they had touched with the ſavage, were in ſight, and they recollected to have ſeen at one of them, which was very near, the remains of an old canoe: Deſclau, Couture, and Viaud, leaving Mrs. Couture, her ſon, and the negroe, ſet out for this Iſland, hoping that the canoe might be ſufficiently repaired to tranſport them to the Main. As this Iſland was ſeparated from that where they were, only by a narrow, fordable ſtrait, they reached it, after travelling, according to their computation, about thirteen miles.

They found the canoe, and immediately began to repair it with oſiers, and what is called *Spaniſh beard*, which grows on the barks of the trees in theſe Iſlands, and which they uſed for calking and caſing their leaky veſſel.

When night came on they were pinched with the cold, but Viaud fortunately recollecting, that when they were on ſhore at this Iſland with the ſavage, he changed the flint of his gun, immediately went to look for the old one, and at laſt found it.

With this, and his blunt knife, he ſtruck fire, and kindled ſome dry wood, which was a great comfort to them during the night. The next day they continued to work on the canoe, and on the third they launched it. In the opinion of Deſclau and Viaud, it was not at laſt fit for ſervice; but Couture was of another opinion, and ſaid he would float it over to the Iſland, where he had left his wife and his ſon, in hopes of being able, with the aſſiſtance of them and the negroe, to ſtaunch it better.

Our adventurers were now divided into three parties: eight of the ſailors were with three of the ſavages, on the Iſland, where Antonio had taken the reſt of the company on board his canoe *; Mrs. Couture, her ſon, and the negro, were on the Iſland to which they had waded, from that where Antonio had deſerted them, and Deſclau, Couture, and Viaud, were on the Iſland to which they had gone in ſearch of the canoe.

When Couture determined to float the canoe to the Iſland where he had left his wife and ſon, Deſclau and Viaud ſet

* The narrative ſays, ſpeaking in the name of Deſclau and Couture, where the ſavage had left *us*—and where our eight ſailors remained, which muſt be a miſtake, for the eight ſailors remained where Viaud and five others embarked for the continent.

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out upon an attempt to reach the Iſland where the eight ſailors had been left, with the nephew, mother, and ſiſter of Antonio.

What was Antonio's rout in ſailing from Iſland to Iſland does not appear, but it muſt have been in a circle, if Viaud and Deſclau conceived it poſſible to reach that from which they ſet out, by croſſing fordable creeks, for we are told, that the firſt day's ſail was three leagues, (nine miles), and the laſt day's ſail, two leagues, (ſix miles), after ſeven day's navigation from one Iſland to another.

But, however this be, Deſclau and Viaud ſuppoſed they had only a canal of a league over to croſs, to reach their eight companions, and as three of Antonio's family had been left there with them, they hoped to find him once more, and avail themſelves of his canoe. When they came to this canal, however, they found no part of it fordable, and therefore returned to the Iſland, where they had left Mrs. Couture, her ſon, and the negro, and where they found Mr. Couture, who had reached it before in the rotten canoe, which was now as much a ſieve, as before two days labour had been waſted in repairing it.

Hitherto they had ſubſiſted upon oyſters and ſorrel*, but now they found the body of a buck newly dead, which appeared to have been wounded by hunters, to have croſſed ſome of the ſtraits from another Iſland, and at laſt died by loſs of blood.

While they ſubſiſted upon this ſeaſonable and unexpected ſupply, they renewed their labour on the old canoe, and having caulked it with ſome of their blanketting, they reſolved to venture in it for the continent, which was only two leagues diſtant.

It was, however, determined, that only three ſhould make the experiment, Couture, Deſclau, and Viaud; two of them were to row, and the third was to bale with his hat.

On the 29th of March they embarked, but Viaud, as ſoon as he was on board, perceived the plank, on which he ſtood, to bend under his feet, and ſaw the water begin to ſtart through the ſides of the veſſel, which, beſides, ſunk too low in the water with their weight; he therefore refuſed to proceed with his companions, who perſiſting in their reſolution, ſet him on ſhore, and went off without him: he kept his eye upon them as long as they continued in ſight, and ſaw them, with great difficulty, turn round a little neighbouring Iſland, which intercepted his view, and he ſuppoſes, with good reaſon, that they ſoon after periſhed, as they were heard of no more.

Viaud returned to Mrs. Couture, who had not fortitude to ſee them embark, and whom he found ſitting by the fire, with her back turned to the ſea, and weeping bitterly. She was ſurpriſed at his return; and he anſwered her enquiries, only by ſaying, that apprehending three paſſengers to be a greater weight than the boat could ſafely carry, it had been determined, that he ſhould ſtay with her till her huſband and Deſclau ſhould return with a ſtouter veſſel.

Upon this Iſland there were now only four perſons, Viaud, Mrs. Couture, her ſon, and the negro, and all ſeemed to depend for ſafety and ſubſiſtence upon Viaud; the woman and the lad were too weak for any labour, and the negro was little more than an organized machine: the buck had been all eaten before Deſclau and Couture embarked, the wind continued for ſome days at ſouth, when there being no ebb, no ſhell fiſh were to be found on the ſhore, and their only ſupport was wild ſorrel: after ſix days ſpent in this wretched and forlorn ſituation, Viaud conceived the deſign of ſearching the Iſland for materials to make a raft, or catamarine, on which, in ſome calm day, they might float to the continent.

It ſhould ſeem that they found great plenty of trees ready felled, or otherwiſe diſingaged from the earth, for they had neither hatchet nor ſaw, nor any thing like a tool, but the blunt knife; yet the narrative ſays, that Viaud employed young Couture to ſtrip thoſe trees of their bark, which he thought would anſwer their purpoſe beſt: by their united effort theſe trees were dragged down to the ſea ſide: and the wind having changed in the evening, the ſhore afforded them a hearty meal of cockles and other ſhell fiſh: the next day they bound the timber together with ſlips of the rind that had been pulled from the trees, aſſiſted by one of the blankets cut into ſtrings, and ſome pliant branches which were interwoven with the groſſer timber. A ſtick was ſet up in the middle of it for a maſt, a blanket was the ſail, cordage was made by breaking

* The narrative, in this place, ſays, oyſters and *vegetables*; but we were told a few pages before, that no vegetable but wild ſorrel could be found.

reaking up their ſtockings, and a ſmall iece of timber was fixed as a rudder ehind.

As when theſe timbers were faſtened ogether, the whole maſs was more than neir united force could move, they ound it neceſſary to conſtruct their raft pon the ſhore, below high water mark, iat it might float with the next tide; aving moored it, and victualled it with uch oyſters and ſorrel as they could col-ect, they retired to their fire to recruit heir ſtrength by a ſhort interval of re-oſe; their ſollicitude, however, almoſt otally precluded ſleep; and in the night dreadful hurricane aroſe with lightning nd rain, which made them tremble for heir raft, the object of their laſt hope: nd at the dawn of day, haſtening to the hore, they found, to their inexpreſſible rief and mortification, that the ſtorm had torn it from it moorings, and ſcat-ered it in fragments, with all their pro-viſions, on the ſea. [*To be continued.*]

9. Hiſtorical Extracts *relating to Laws, Cuſtoms, Manners, Trades, Literature, Arts, Sciences, and remarkable Tranſactions, Civil, Military, and Eccleſiaſtical. Tranſlated from the* New Hiſtory of France, *begun by* Velly, *continued by* Villaret, *and now finiſhing by* Garnier.

THIS work, as the author has acquainted the publick in his Preface, "took its riſe from a letter publiſhed ſome time ſince in the Gentleman's Magazine, earneſtly wiſhing that collections of ſhort paſſages from authentic Hiſtory, tending to promote private and publick virtue, were committed to the preſs, and put into the hands of youth, as ſubjects to exerciſe their minds and improve their manners." The hiſtory begun by Velly, is a work of the firſt reputation, and theſe extracts are well ſelected: they contain a great number of very curious particulars, and cannot fail of being acceptable even to thoſe readers who have no higher view than entertainment. The following extracts may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the work.

Of Sneezing.

The year 750, is commonly reckoned the æra of the cuſtom of ſaying, God bleſs you, to one who happens to ſneeze. It is ſaid that in the time of the pontificate of St. Gregory the Great, the air was filled with ſuch a deleterious influence, that they who ſneezed immediately expired. On this the devout pontiff appointed a form of prayer, and a wiſh to be ſaid to perſons ſneezing, for averting them from the fatal effects of this malignancy. A fable contrived againſt all the rules of probability, it being certain that this cuſtom has from time immemorial ſubſiſted in all parts of the known world. According to mythology, the firſt ſign of life Prometheus's artificial man gave, was by ſternutation. This ſuppoſed creator, is ſaid to have ſtolen a portion of the ſolar rays; and filling with them a phial, which he had made on purpoſe, ſealed it up hermetically. He inſtantly flies back to his favourite automaton, and opening the phial held it cloſe to the ſtatue; the rays ſtill retaining all their activity, inſinuate themſelves thro' the pores, and ſet the factitious man a ſneezing. Prometheus, tranſported with the ſucceſs of his machine, offers up a fervent prayer, with wiſhes for the preſervation of ſo ſingular a being. His automaton obſerved him, remembering his ejaculations, was very careful, on the like occaſions, to offer theſe wiſhes in behalf of his deſcendants, who perpetuated it from father to ſon in all their colonies.

The rabbis, ſpeaking of this cuſtom, do likewiſe give it a very ancient date. They ſay, that not long after the creation, God made a general decree, that every man living ſhould ſneeze but once, and that at the very inſtant of his ſneezing, his ſoul ſhould depart, without any previous indiſpoſition. Jacob by no means liked ſo precipitate a way of leaving the world, as being deſirous of ſettling his family affairs, and thoſe of his conſcience; he proſtrated himſelf before the Lord, wreſtled a ſecond time with him, and earneſtly intreated the favour of being excepted from the decree. His prayer was heard, and he ſneezed without dying. All the princes of the univerſe being acquainted with the fact, unanimouſly ordered that, for the future, ſneezing ſhould be accompanied with thankſgivings for the preſervation, and wiſhes for the prolongation of life. We perceive, even in theſe fictions, the veſtiges of tradition and hiſtory, which place the epocha of this civility, long before that of chriſtianity. It was accounted very ancient even in the time of Ariſtotle, who in his Problems has endeavoured to account for it, but knew nothing of its origin. According to him, the firſt men, prepoſſeſſed with the higheſt ideas concerning the head, as the principal ſeat of the ſoul, that intelligent ſubſtance governing and animating the whole human ſyſtem, carried their reſpect even to the ſtation,

tion, as the moſt manifeſt and moſt ſenſible operation of the head. Hence thoſe ſeveral forms of compliments uſed on ſimilar occaſions amongſt Greeks and Romans; *Long may you live! May you enjoy health! Jupiter preſerve you.*

Of the firſt Watch, and the Uſe of the Arabic Cyphers.

In the year 992, the ſee of Reims being vacant, the clergy choſe for their archbiſhop, Gerbert, who had formerly been a monk, and afterwards preceptor to the Emperor Otho III. and Robert the King's ſon. He was accounted a perſon of very great attainments. Some of his mathematical performances were looked on as enchantments, and the people ſtrongly ſuſpected him of being a magician.

To him is commonly attributed the firſt watch moving by a balance-wheel; and it was uſed till towards the middle of the ſeventeenth century, when Mr. Huygens is ſaid to have invented the pendulum * clock.

It was he likewiſe, who is thought to have firſt brought into France the Arabic or Indian cyphers, uſed in arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry and aſtronomy. The Arabs indeed acknowledge to have received thoſe characters from the Indians, and actually call them *Indian figures*. Gerbert might have learned that manner of calculating during his reſidence in Spain, where he converſed with the moſt profound literati among the Moors or Saracens. Some however affirm, that Planudes, who lived towards the cloſe of the thirteenth century, is the firſt chriſtian who made uſe of that cypher, till then unknown in our climates.

Of the Origin of the Word Peer, *or* Pair.

The term *peer* has been known from the beginning of the monarchy. It comes from the Latin word *par*, equal, or brother: it was uſed in the latter ſenſe only under the firſt and ſecond race. The kings, who were ſons to Lewis the gracious, called themſelves *pairs*, in their treaty of partition. So early as the time of Charlemain, Godegrand, biſhop of Metz, gives this appellation to ſome biſhops and abbots. Dagobert, above a century before, had given it to monks. Lewis the *gracious*, in one of his ordinances, forbids ſoldiers forcing their pairs to drink †: *ut in hoſte nemo Parem ſuum bibere cogat.*

The perſons properly called *Pairs* were vaſſals immediately holding from the ſame lordſhip; not that they were equal to their feudal lord, but becau they were pairs among one anothe holding their fiefs from the ſame pe ſon, in the ſame manner, and under th ſame obligation of paying homage, ſerv ing the lord in his wars, making thei appearance at any ſolemnities relatin to him; laſtly, to aſſiſt him in the ad miniſtration of juſtice; for *pairs* wer judges throughout the whole extent c the lordſhip, of which their peerdo was a dependence. No ſentence coul be paſſed without two at leaſt, an their chief as preſident. The law ex cluded them from any vote in cauſe where they were parties: the like ex cluſion was moved for and againſt th King, but he maintained his privileg of trying the very cauſes in which h was concerned; becauſe in defendin his rights, he defended thoſe of the crown

All *pairs*, however, were not on level; thoſe of the King, who did ho mage immediately to the crown, wer greater nobles than thoſe of the Coun de Champagne, as being only its arrier vaſſals. The latter, as excluded from the national parliament, had no ſeats a mong the lords of the kingdom; whereas the former had cognizance of all queſ tions relating to the ſtate, compoſed what was called the court of France, th King's court, or by way of more ho norary diſtinction, the court of *Paris*.

The number of theſe was not fixed nor limited only to the dukes and counts all barons holding immediately of th King were equally *pairs* of France Accordingly the hiſtory of St. Lewi tells us, that having made a regulation relative to the Jews; it was ratified ano approved by the barons and the *pairs* who ſigned it promiſcuouſly, which ſeems to prove that the precedence o the *twelve pairs* was not then thoroughly ſettled. It is not till towards the fourteenth century, that the feudal dignity of baron began to be looked on as leſs than that of duke or count.

The appellation of *pair* was not originally a name of dignity, and in no ancient act are dukes or counts found to diſtinguiſh themſelves by that title. It is but ſince the reduction of the peerage to twelve that they have taken it; but as for the epocha of this reformation, it is the very point in our hiſtory the moſt obſcure and moſt controverted. Du Tillet attributes it to Lewis the younger, at the coronation of Philip Auguſtus his ſon. That prince, ſays he, for the better conducting the ſuperb ceremony, and at the ſame time to enhance its ſplen-

dor,

* Huygens de Horol. oſcillat.

† Capital. Ludov. Pii. l. 4. art. 77.

dor, choſe, among the great number of prelates and nobles who were immediately vaſſals to the crown, the twelve which have ever ſince been diſtinguiſhed for the honourable function; and by virtue of the bare title of their peerage, have always enjoyed a right of being preſent both in the parliament and council-chamber, at the King's boards of juſtice, and all other ſtate ceremonies.

A ſtrange hereſy.

In the year 1017, a hereſy came to light which greatly reſembled that of the Manichees. An Italian woman introduced it into France, and two French prieſts, one of whom was confeſſor to the Queen, as heads of party under this devotee, left no ſtone unturned to propagate the ſect. Theſe hereticks denied all the myſteries of religion, rejected the ſacraments, exploded marriage, ridiculed all the Moſaic accounts concerning the creation of the world, which they aſſerted to be eternal, diſbelieved all rewards for good works, or puniſhments for the moſt criminal debauchery. They uſed to meet on certain nights, when they ſaid over a kind of litany in honour of bad angels, calling on them till they ſaw a demon come down in the middle of them in the ſhape of a little beaſt; then putting out the lights, every one laid hold of the firſt woman that came to hand *.

Theſe abominations being proved on them at a council convened on this unhappy occaſion, they were all condemned to be burnt. They walked to the place of execution even with an appearance of gladneſs, but on feeling the flames, they all, as it were with one voice, began to cry out that they had been deceived: there was no ſaving them, and on their bodies being conſumed, their aſhes were thrown in the air. The King was very much blamed for being at the execution, and the Queen ſtill more for thruſting out one of her confeſſor's eyes with a little ſtick which ſhe had in her hand. It was then an univerſal faſhion among the ladies of high rank to uſe canes, with the figure of ſome bird on the head.

Languedoc was likewiſe the ſcene of many ſuch executions. This deteſtable hereſy being found to have made ſome progreſs in the city of Arras, the biſhop cauſed thoſe miſcreants to be apprehended; but inſtead of terrifying them by threats, he laid open their errors to them, with ſuch pathetic tenderneſs, that they burſt into tears, threw themſelves at his feet, entreating that they might be received again as real converts. *So true it is, that truth is not promoted by tortures. Violence irritates minds, lenity overcomes them.*

* Anon. Tom. 2. ſpicil.

Of the Invention of Muſic in Parts.

About the year 1026, a monk of Arrezzo, named *Guy*, invented muſic in ſeveral parts. Till then only melody had obtained, which conſiſted in the ſinging of one voice or more, one after another; and this is ſtill the only chaunt which pleaſes the orientals, who cannot endure that contraſt of flats and ſharps, dieſiſes, fugues, ſyncopes, in which we place the perfection of muſic*. Guy, being born a muſician, found out, by dint of thought, that by obſerving certain proportions, ſeveral different voices might be made to ſing together, and form a raviſhing harmony. It was he who invented the *lines*, the *gammut*, and the ſix famous ſyllables, *ut, re, mi, fa, ſol, la*, which he is ſaid to have taken from the three firſt verſes of St. *John*'s hymn, *Ut queant laxis*.

At firſt *points* and *letters* were uſed to denote the degree of gravity or height to be given to each ſound, till in 1330, De Mœurs, a native of Paris, invented the figures or characters called *notes*, denoting the lowering or raiſing of the voice, its quick or ſlow motions, and all the variations which conſtitute harmony. It is not above ninety years ſince *Si* was invented by a Frenchman, named *Le Maire*. The practitioners found it of ſuch convenience for beginning the chaunt, and knowing the intervals, that all the envious declamations of the old maſters could not hinder its being generally adopted in Italy and France.

The Arrezzo monk's invention was received with univerſal applauſe, as, by means of it, a child learned in a few months what would before have taken up a man ſeveral years. All the churches of any note, eſpecially in France, ſoon came to have a choir of muſic. That of the church of Paris was in great celebrity ſo early as the thirteenth century. It muſt, however, be owned, that the muſic of this Italian religious wanted the airineſs and graces which characterizes that of our age. But with all its imperfections, it continued in vogue ſix hundred years, till under Lewis XIV. ſome beginnings were made for improving it in vivacity and expreſſion. It was little better than in a ſtate of barbariſm, when in 1647, the Chevalier

*Baron. an. 1022, et ſeq. vi. Bened. p. 508.

de

de Guiſe brought *Lulli* into France. The young Florentine ſtudied under our French maſters, and in a ſhort time, attained to ſuch knowledge and ſkill, that he would ſtill bear the palm among muſicians, had not our age produced a *Rameau*. It is to thoſe two celebrated men that French muſic owes its preſent high pitch of elegance and expreſſion. X.

TO write for profit without taxing the Preſs,—to write for fame, and to be unknown,—to ſupport the intrigues of Faction, and to be diſowned, as a dangerous Auxiliary, by every Party in the kingdom, are contradictions which the Miniſter muſt reconcile, before I forfeit my credit with the Public. I may quit the ſervice, but it would be abſurd to ſuſpect me of deſertion. The reputation of theſe Papers is an honourable pledge for my attachment to the People. To ſacrifice a reſpected character, and to renounce the eſteem of Society, requires more than Mr. W.'s reſolution; and though, in him, it was rather a profeſſion than a deſertion of his principles, (I ſpeak tenderly of this gentleman; for when treachery is in queſtion, I think we ſhould make allowances for a Scotchman) yet we have ſeen him, in the Houſe of Commons, overwhelmed with confuſion, and almoſt bereft of his faculties. —But in truth, Sir, I have left no room for an accommodation with the piety of St. James's; my offences are not to be redeemed by recantation or repentance: On one ſide, our warmeſt patriots would diſclaim me as a burthen to their honeſt ambition; on the other, the vileſt proſtitution (if *Junius* could deſcend to it) would loſe its natural merit and influence in the Cabinet, and treachery be no longer a recommendation to the royal favour.

The perſons who, till within theſe few years, have been moſt diſtinguiſhed by their zeal for High Church and Prerogative, are, now, it ſeems, the great aſſertors of the privileges of the H. of C. This ſudden alteration of their ſentiments, or language, carries with it a ſuſpicious appearance. When I hear the undefined privileges of the popular branch of the Legiſlature exalted by Tories and Jacobites, at the expence of thoſe ſtrict rights which are known to the ſubject and limited by the laws, I cannot but ſuſpect that ſome miſchievous ſcheme is in agitation to deſtroy both Law and Privilege, by oppoſing them to each other. They who have uniformly denied the power of the whole legiſlature to alter the deſcent of the Crown, and whoſe anceſtors, in rebellion againſt his Majeſty's family, have defended that doctrine at the hazard of their lives, now tell us that Privilege of Parliament is the only rule of right, and the chief ſecurity of the public liberty.—I fear, Sir, that while forms remain, there has been ſome material change in the ſubſtance of our Conſtitution. The opinions of theſe men were too abſurd to be ſo eaſily renounced. Liberal minds are open to conviction; — liberal doctrines are capable of improvement:— There are proſelites from Atheiſm, but none from Superſtition. — If their preſent profeſſions were ſincere, I think they could not but be highly offended at ſeeing a queſtion, concerning parliamentary privilege, unneceſſarily ſtarted, at a ſeaſon ſo unfavourable to the H. of C. and by ſo very mean and inſignificant a perſon as the Minor O——w. They knew that the preſent H. of C. having commenced hoſtilities with the people, and degraded the authority of the laws by their own example, were likely enough to be reſiſted, *per fas & nefas*. If they were really friends to privilege, they would have thought the queſtion of Right too dangerous to be hazarded at this ſeaſon, and, without the formality of a Convention, would have left it undecided.

I have been ſilent hitherto, though not from that ſhameful indifference about the intereſts of ſociety, which too many of us profeſs, and call moderation. I confeſs, Sir, that I felt the prejudices of my education, in favour of a H. of C. ſtill hanging about me. I thought that a queſtion, between Law and Privilege, could never be brought to a formal deciſion, without inconvenience to the public ſervice, or a manifeſt diminution of legal liberty, and ought therefore to be carefully avoided: And when I ſaw that the violence of the H. of C. had carried them too far to retreat, I determined not to deliver a haſty opinion upon a matter of ſo much delicacy and importance.

The ſtate of things is much altered in this country, ſince it was neceſſary to protect our repreſentatives againſt the direct power of the Crown. We have nothing to apprehend from prerogative, but every thing from undue influence. Formerly it was the intereſt of the people, that the privileges of Parliament ſhould be left unlimited and undefined. At preſent it is not only their intereſt, but I hold it to be eſſentially neceſſary to the preſervation of the Conſtitution, that the privileges of parliament ſhould be ſtrictly aſcertained, and be confined within the narroweſt bounds the nature of their inſtitution will admit of. Upon the ſame principle, on which I would have reſiſted Prerogative in the laſt century, I now reſiſt Privilege. It is indifferent to me, whether the Crown, by its own immediate act, impoſes new, and diſpenſes with old laws, or whether the ſame arbitrary power produces the ſame effects through the medium of the H. of C. We truſted our repreſentatives with privileges for their own defence and ours. We cannot hinder their deſertion, but we can prevent their carrying over their arms to the ſervice of the enemy.—It will be ſaid, that I begin with endeavouring to

reduce

reduce the argument concerning Privilege to a mere queſtion of convenience;—that I deny at one moment what I ſhould allow at another; and that to reſiſt the power of a proſtituted H. of C. may eſtabliſh a precedent injurious to all future Parliaments.—To this I anſwer generally, that human affairs are in no inſtance governed by ſtrict poſitive right. If change of circumſtances were to have no weight in directing our conduct and opinions, the mutual intercourſe of mankind would be nothing more than a contention between poſitive and equitable right. Society would be a ſtate of war, and Law itſelf would be injuſtice. On this general ground, it is highly reaſonable, that the degree of our ſubmiſſion to privileges, which have never been defined by any poſitive law, ſhould be conſidered as a queſtion of convenience, and proportioned to the confidence we repoſe in the integrity of our repreſentatives. As to the injury we may do to any future and more reſpectable H. of C. I own I am not now ſanguine enough to expect a more plentiful harveſt of parliamentary virtue in one year than another. Our political climate is ſeverely altered; and, without dwelling upon the depravity of modern times, I think no reaſonable man will expect, that, as human nature is conſtituted, the enormous influence of the Crown ſhould ceaſe to prevail over the virtue of individuals. The miſchief lies too deep to be cured by any remedy, leſs than ſome great convulſion, which may either carry back the Conſtitution to its original principles, or utterly deſtroy it. I do not doubt that, in the firſt Seſſion after the next Election, ſome popular meaſures may be adopted. The preſent H. of C. have injured themſelves by a too early and public profeſſion of their principles; and if a ſtrain of proſtitution, which had no example, were within the reach of emulation, it might be imprudent to hazard the experiment too ſoon. But after all, Sir, it is very immaterial whether a H. of C. ſhall preſerve their virtue for a week, a month, or a year. The influence, which makes a ſeptennial Parliament dependent upon the pleaſure of the Crown, has a permanent operation, and cannot fail of ſucceſs. My premiſſes, I know, will be denied in argument, but every man's conſcience tells him they are true. It remains then to be conſidered, whether it be for the intereſt of the people, that Privilege of Parliament (which, in reſpect to the purpoſes for which it has hitherto been acquieſced under, is merely nominal) ſhould be contracted within ſome certain limits, or whether the ſubject ſhall be left at the mercy of a power, arbitrary upon the face of it, and notoriouſly under the direction of the Crown.

I do not mean to decline the queſtion of *right*. On the contrary, I join iſſue with the advocates for Privilege, and affirm, "that, excepting the caſes wherein the H. of C. are a Court of Judicature, (to which, from the nature of their office, a coercive power muſt belong,) and excepting ſuch contempts as immediately interrupt their proceedings, they have no legal authority to impriſon any man for any ſuppoſed violation of Privilege whatſoever."—It is not pretended that Privilege, as now claimed, has ever been defined or confirmed by ſtatute; neither can it be ſaid, with any colour of truth, to be a part of the common law of England, which had grown into preſcription long before we knew any thing of the exiſtence of a H. of C. As for the law of Parliament, it is only another name for the Privilege in queſtion; and ſince the power of creating new Privileges has been formally renounced by both H----s,—ſince there is no code, in which we can ſtudy the law of Parliament, we have but one way left to make ourſelves acquainted with it;—that is, to compare the nature of the inſtitution of a H. of C. with the facts upon record. To eſtabliſh a claim of Privilege in either H---e, and to diſtinguiſh original right from an uſurpation, it muſt appear that it is indiſpenſably neceſſary for the performance of the duty they are employed in, and alſo that it has been uniformly allowed. From the firſt part of this deſcription it follows clearly, that whatever Privilege does of right belong to the preſent H. of C. did equally belong to the firſt aſſembly of their predeceſſors, was as compleatly veſted in them, and might have been exerciſed in the ſame extent. From the ſecond we muſt infer that Privileges, which, for ſeveral centuries, were not only never allowed, but never even claimed by the H. of C. muſt be founded upon uſurpation. The conſtitutional duties of a H. of C. are not very complicated nor myſterious. They are to propoſe or aſſent to wholeſome laws for the benefit of the nation. They are to grant the neceſſary aids to the King;—petition for the Redreſs of Grievances, and proſecute treaſon or high crimes againſt the State. If unlimited Privilege be neceſſary to the performance of theſe duties, we have reaſon to conclude that, for many centuries after the inſtitution of the H. of C. they were never performed. I am not bound to prove a negative, but I appeal to the Engliſh hiſtory when I affirm that, with the exceptions already ſtated, (which I yet might ſafely relinquiſh) there is no precedent, from the year 1265 to the death of Queen Elizabeth, of the H. of C. having impriſoned any man (not a Member of their H---e) for contempt or breach of Privilege. In the moſt flagrant caſes, and when their acknowledged Privileges were moſt groſsly violated, the *poor C-----s*, as they then ſtiled themſelves, never took the power of puniſhment into their own hands. They either ſought redreſs by petition to the King, or, what is more remarkable, applied for juſtice to the H. of L. and when ſatisfaction was denied them, or delayed, their only remedy was to refuſe proceeding upon the

the King's buſineſs. So little conception had our anceſtors of the monſtrous doctrines now maintained concerning Privilege, that in the reign of Elizabeth, even liberty of ſpeech, the vital principle of a deliberative aſſembly, was reſtrained, by the Queen's authority, to a ſimple *Aye* or *No*, and this reſtriction, though impoſed upon three ſucceſſive Parliaments, [In the years 1593—1597—and 1601.] was never once diſputed by the H. of C.

I know there are many precedents of arbitrary commitments for contempt; but, beſides that they are of too modern a date to warrant a preſumption that ſuch a power was originally veſted in the H. of C.—*Fact* alone does not conſtitute *Right*. If it does, general warrants were lawful.—An ordinance of the two H----s has a force equal to law; and the criminal juriſdiction aſſumed by the C----ns in 1621, in the caſe of Edward Loyd is a good precedent, to warrant the like proceedings againſt any man, who ſhall unadviſedly mention the folly of a King, or the ambition of a Princeſs.—The truth is, Sir, that the greateſt and moſt exceptionable part of the Privileges now contended for, were introduced and aſſerted by a mad H. of C. which aboliſhed both monarchy and peerage, and whoſe proceedings, although they ended in one glorious act of ſubſtantial juſtice, could no way be reconciled to the forms of the conſtitution. Their ſucceſſors profited by the example and confirmed their power by making a moderate or popular uſe of it. Thus it grew by degrees, from a notorious innovation at one period, to be tacitly admitted as the Privilege of Parliament at another.

If however it could be proved, from conſiderations of neceſſity or convenience, that an unlimited power of commitment ought to be intruſted to the H. of C. and that *in fact* they have exerciſed it without oppoſition, ſtill, in contemplation of law, the preſumption is ſtrongly againſt them. It is a leading maxim of the laws of England, (and, without it, all laws are nugatory,) that there is no right without remedy, nor any legal power without a legal courſe to carry it into effect. Let the power, now in queſtion, be tried by this rule.—The Speaker iſſues his warrant of attachment. The party attached either reſiſts force with force, or appeals to a Magiſtrate, who declares the warrant illegal, and diſcharges the priſoner. Does the law provide no legal means for inforc ng a legal warrant? Is there no regular proceeding pointed out in our law books to aſſert and vindicate the authority of ſo high a court as the H. of C.? The queſtion is anſwered directly by the fact. Their unlawful commands are reſiſted, and they have no remedy.

The impriſonment of their own Member is revenge indeed, but it is no aſſertion of the privilege they contend for. Their whole proceeding ſtops, and there they ſtand, aſhamed to retreat, and unable to advance. Sir, theſe ignorant men ſhould be informed that the execution of the laws of England is not left in this uncertain, defenceleſs condition. If the proceſs of the Courts of Weſtminſter-hall be reſiſted, they have a direct courſe, ſufficient to inforce ſubmiſſion. The Court of King's Bench commands the Sheriff to raiſe the *Poſſe comitatus*. The Courts of Chancery and Exchequer iſſue a *Writ of Rebellion*, which muſt alſo be ſupported, if neceſſary, by the power of the county.—To whom will our honeſt Repreſentatives direct *their* Writ of Rebellion? The guards, I doubt not, are willing enough to be employed, but they know nothing of the doctrine of Writs, and may think it neceſſary to wait for a letter from Lord Barrington.

It may now be objected to me, that my arguments prove too much; for that certainly there may be inſtances of contempt and inſult to the H. of C. which do not fall within my own exceptions, yet, in regard to the dignity of the Houſe, ought not to paſs unpuniſhed. Be it ſo.—The courts of criminal juriſdiction are open to proſecutions, which the Attorney General may commence by information or indictment. A Libel, tending to aſperſe or vilify the H. of C. or any of their Members, may be as ſeverely puniſhed in the Court of King's Bench, as a Libel upon the King. Mr. De Grey thought ſo, when he drew up the information upon my Letter to his Majeſty, or he had no meaning in charging it to be a ſcandalous Libel upon the H. of C. In *my* opinion, they would conſult their real dignity much better, by appealing to the laws when they are offended, than by violating the firſt prinple of natural juſtice, which forbids us to be Judges, when we are parties to the cauſe.

I do not mean to purſue them through the remainder of their proceedings. In their firſt Reſolutions, it is poſſible they might have been deceived by ill conſidered precedents. For the reſt, there is no colour of palliation to excuſe. They have adviſed the King to reſume a power of diſpenſing with the laws by Royal Proclamation; and Kings, we ſee, are ready enough to follow ſuch advice. By violence they have expunged the Record of a judicial proceeding.—Nothing remained, but to attribute to their own vote, a power of ſtopping the whole diſtribution of criminal and civil juſtice.

The public virtues of the Chief Magiſtrate have long ſince ceaſed to be in queſtion. But it is ſaid, that he has private good qualities, and I myſelf have been ready to acknowledge them. They are now brought to the teſt. If he loves his people, he will diſſolve a Parliament, which they can never reſpect.—If it were conceivable, that a King of this counrry had loſt all ſenſe of perſonal honour, and all concern for the welfare of his ſubjects, I confeſs, Sir, I ſhould be contented to renounce the forms of the Conſtitution once more, if there were no other way to obtain ſubſtantial juſtice for the people.

JUNIUS.

IL BELLICOSO.

By Mr. MASON.

HENCE, dull lethargic peace,
Born in some hoary beadsmen's cell obscure;
Or in Circæan bower,
Where manhood dies, and reason's vigils cease;
Hie to congenial climes,
Where some seraglio's downy tyrant reigns;
Or where Italian swains,
Midst wavy shades, and myrtle-blooming bowers,
Lull their ambrosial hours,
And deck with languid trills their tinkling rhymes!
But rouse, thou God by Furies, dreft
In helm, with terror plumed crest,
In adamantine steel bedight,
Glistening formidably bright,
With step unfix'd and aspect wild;
Jealous Juno's raging child,
Who thee conceiv'd in Flora's bower,
By touch of rare Olenian flower;
Oft the goddess sigh'd in vain,
Envying Jove's prolific brain,
And oft she stray'd Olympus round,
Till this specific help she found;
Then fruitful grown, she quits the skies,
To Thracia's sanguine plain she hies,
There teems thee forth, of nervous mold,
Haughty, furious, swift and bold,
Names thee Mars, and bids thee call
The world from pleasure's flowery thrall;
Come thou Genius of the war,
Roll me in thy iron car;
And while thy coursers pierce the sky,
Breathing fury as they fly,
Let Courage hurry swift before,
All stain'd around with purple gore,
And Victory follow close behind,
With wreaths of palm and laurel join'd,
While high above, fair Fame assumes
Her place, and waves her eagle plumes.
Then let the trumpet swell the note,
Roaring rough thro' brazen throat;
Let the drum sonorous beat,
With thick vibrations hoarsely sweet;
Boxen hautboys too be found,
Nor be miss'd the fife's shrill sound;
Nor yet the bagpipe's swelling strain,
Solace sweet to Highland swain,
Whether on some mountain's brow,
Now squeaking high, now droning low,
He plays deft lilts to Scottish lass,
Tripping it o'er the pliant grass,
Or whether in the battle's fray,
He lively pipes a bolder lay;
The bolder lay (such magic reigns
In all its moving Phrygian strains)
Dispenses swift to all the train
Fury stern, and pale disdain,
Strikes every fire from every mind,
Nor leaves one latent spark behind.
Bear me now to tented ground,
Where gaudy streamers wave around,
Where Britain's ensigns high display'd,
Rend the earth a scarlet shade;
And pikes, and spears, and lances gay,
Glitter in the solar ray.
Here I'll join the hardy crowd,
As they sport in gamesome mood,
Wrestling on the circled ground,
Wreathing limbs with limbs around,
Or as they pitch the massy bar,
Or teach the disk to whizz in air:
And when night returns, regale
With chat full blunt, and chirping ale;
While some voice of manly base
Sings my darling Chevy-Chase;
How the child's that's yet unborn
May rue Earl Percy's hound and horn;
How Witherington in doleful dumps,
Fought right valiant on his stumps;
And many a knight and 'squire full gay
At morn, at night were clad in clay;
While first and last we join and sing.
"God prosper long our noble king!"
And when midnight spreads around
Her sable vestments on the ground,
Hence I'll, for a studious seat,
To some strong citadel retreat,
By ditch and rampart high ypent,
And battery strong and battlement!
There, in some store-room rightly dight
With maily coats and faulchions bright,
Emblazon'd shields of quaint impress,
And a whole army's glittering dress,
While the taper burneth blue,
(As Brutus erst was wont to do)
Let me turn the ample page
Of some grave historic sage;
Or in Homer's sacred song,
Mix the Grecian bards among;
Nestor wise with silver'd head,
And Ajax stern, and Diomed,
And many more, whose wonderous might
Could equal e'en the gods in fight;
Or list to Virgil's epic lyre,
Or lofty Lucan wrapp'd in fire;
But rather far let Shakespear's muse
Her genuine British fires diffuse;
And briskly with her magic strain
Hurry me to Gallic plain,
Just when each patriot Talbot bleeds,
Or when heaven prosper'd Harry leads
His troops with seven fold courage steel'd,
To Agincourt's immortal field.
But when th' imbattled troops advance,
O Mars, my every thought intrance!
Guide me, thundering, martial god,
Guide thro' glory's arduous road!
While hailing bullets round me fly,
And human thunders shake the sky,
While crowds of heroes heap the ground,
And dying groans are heard around,
With armour clanking, clarions sounding,
Cannons bellowing, shouts rebounding;
Guide me, thundering, martial god,
Guide thro' glory's arduous road!
But should on land thy triumphs cease,
Still lead me far from hated peace;
Me bear, dread power, for warlike sport,
To some wave-inclrcled fort:
Or (if it yield more open sight)
To some hoar promontory's height,
Whose high-arch'd brow o'erlooks the scene,
Where Tritons blue and Naiads green,
Sportive from their coral cave,
Through the fluid chrystal lave;

There

There eagerly I ken from far
All the waſte of naval war,
And catch a ſympathetic rage,
While the numerous fleets engage,
And every diſtant ſhore rebounds,
To the cannons rattling ſounds,
And the ſulphurous fire-ſhip reads,
And thouſand fates around her ſends,
And limbs diſſever'd hurl'd on high,
Smoke amid th' affrighted ſky.
Then let black clouds above my head,
With gleams of ſcarlet thick beſpread,
With lightning's flaſh and thunder's growl,
Suit the ſpleen that ſhades my ſoul.
There too let cranes, a numerous flight,
With beaks and claws wage bloody fight,
And airy knights from every cloud
Prick forth, their armour rattling loud;
With blazing ſwords and comets drear,
Dragging a trail of flaming hair;
Such as diffus'd their baneful gleam
Over beſieg'd Jeruſalem,
Or hung o'er Rome ere Julius fell,
And, if old ſages rightly ſpell,
Were ever deemed to foreſhew
Changes in our realms below.
And when at length cold creeping age
Freezes the torrent of my rage,
Let me live amongſt a crew
Of invalids, of kindred hue!
Of ſome main limb bereft by war,
Or bleſt with ſome deep glorious ſcar;
Scar, that endleſs glory draws
From Liberty and Albion's cauſe:
Then oft well pleas'd with them retire
To circle round a ſea-coal fire,
And all our paſt campaigns recite,
Of Vigo's ſack and Blenheim's fight;
How valiant Rooke majeſtic trod,
How Marlbro' thunder'd; half a god!
And then, with ſage prophetic eye,
In future battles to deſcry,
That Britain ſhall not fail to yield
Equal generals for the field;
That France again ſhall pour her blood,
And Danube roll a purpled flood.
And when my children round me throng,
The fame grand theme ſhall grace my tongue:
To teach them, ſhould fair England need
Their blood, 'tis theirs to wiſh to bleed;
And, as I ſpeak, to mark with joy
New courage ſtart in every boy;
And gladſome read in all their eyes,
Each will a future hero riſe.
Theſe delights if Mars afford,
Mars, with thee I whet my ſword.

The following Copy of Verſes was ſpoken by the Senior Scholar of Merchant Taylor's School, *after the late public Examination of that School,* March 16, 1771.

OCEANUS.

NUPER ut audîerat minitantes bella Britannos
Oceanus pater, ex imis caput extulit undis,
Sollicituſque ſuam alloquitur de gurgite gentem.
"O Britones, genus impavidum, mea maxima cura,
"Ut meminiſſe piget quot fortia corpora volvet
"Rhenus adhuc veſtro tepidus, rutiluſque cruore!
"Ut meminiſſe piget candentes oſſibus agros,
"Teutonum et Angliaco fæcundas ſanguine meſſes!
"Ergo adſum; adſum certa ſalus, — mihi fidite, quippe
"Qui vos perpetuis circundo amplexibus, atque
"Quem vobis parere juvat, ſemperque juvabit.
"Solvite continuò, victricem ſolvite claſſem;
"Ipſe adſum dextrâ præſens propellere euntem,
"Per pelagus navem, et placidos ſubſternere fluctus;
"Pectora tota calens video, videorve videre
"Quaſſataſque rates atque hoſtes vertere terga.
"Salve igitur, *pelagi Regina*, Britannia ſalve!
"O ſalve æternum pelagi Regina futura!"
At Tu, ſis quicunque, infælici omine ductus,
Qui Britones vexes, Britones vexâſſe dolebis.

To Miſs F. *of* N——tle *with a Watch chain ſent by a young Gentleman.*

DEAR B** I ſend you a chain to your watch,
By the N***** Laird, whom I wiſh it may catch;
In love's ſilken bands dreſs'd the lovers of old,
But the youths of this age, muſt wear fetters of gold;
Then tell him, your father a chain can provide,
That will reach from your houſe to his own fire-ſide;
That this chain ſhall be drawn from your fire golden wedge,
So long 'twill encircle his land like a hedge;
Should the youth thus enſnared your priſon prove,
Change his fetters of gold to light fetters of love;
For tho' loaded with chains, yet he from you may part,
As no chains ever bind, unleſs link'd to heart.

WILHELMINA.

A Soliloquy by a Surgeon *near* Derby.

COU'D any thing make me too fond of life,
(Kind providence hear my complaint)
It wou'd be if the merciful Lord took my wife
And tranſlated the fiend to a ſaint.
Would the Being ſupreme this indulgence ſhow,
And graciouſly grant my requeſt,
Not a mortal could be half ſo happy below
Not an angel in heaven ſo bleſt.

Hiſtorical Chronicle, *April*, 1771.

March 2.

THE Houſe of Commons of Ireland reſolved upon the following Addreſs to his Majeſty, and to the Lord Lieutenant.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to expreſs in the moſt dutiful manner, our unbounded gratitude to your Majeſty for the affection you are graciouſly pleaſed to declare towards your faithful ſubjects of Ireland, and your readineſs to concur with us in every meaſure which may conduce to their proſperity.

"We return our moſt humble thanks to your Majeſty, for giving us this opportunity of taking into our conſideration ſuch laws as ſhall be found immediately neceſſary for the general good of this kingdom, and for the reviving thoſe, which from experience have proved of advantage to the public; and we aſſure your Majeſty, that with hearts full of gratitude, we aſcribe this, and every other benefit we receive, to the ſpontaneous dictates of your Majeſty's royal juſtice and benignity.

"We acknowledge the great wiſdom and humanity of your Majeſty in recommending to us as an object of the higheſt importance, the preſent high price of corn in this kingdom.

"We place the juſteſt confidence in your Majeſty's gracious favour and protection, for the ſupport and encouragement of our principal branch of trade, the linen manufacture; and we are happy to find, that not only the uſual bounties on the exportation of our linens have been continued, but that they have been further extended by the Britiſh Parliament.

"When we conſider the preſent ſituation of this country, with regard to trade, we have the higheſt ſatisfaction in being informed that with very ſtrict œconomy, the duties which were granted laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, and which will not expire till Chriſtmas next, may be ſufficient to anſwer the expences of your Majeſty's Government, and that no further ſupplies are to be aſked for.

"And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that as nothing can give us greater ſatisfaction than your Majeſty's approbation of our conduct, ſo nothing can affect us more ſenſibly than any mark of your royal diſpleaſure, and that we are incapable, even in thought, of attempting any thing againſt your Majeſty's authority, or the rights of the Crown of Great Britain, from whence we own, with the utmoſt gratitude, we derive our principal protection and ſupport. We acknowledge with the moſt perfect ſubmiſſion, that we are ever tenacious of the honour of granting ſupplies to your Majeſty, and of being the firſt movers therein, as they are the voluntary tribute of grateful hearts to the beſt of Monarchs; and we moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that your Majeſty will not permit our zeal in this particular to be conſtrued into an invaſion of your Majeſty's royal authority, than which nothing can be more diſtant from our thoughts. And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that your Majeſty's rights are equally dear to us as our own, as we are ſenſible that our happineſs depends upon the preſervation of both inviolate.

"We congratulate your Majeſty on the increaſe of your Majeſty's Royal Family, by the birth of another Princeſs, ſince the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament; an event the moſt intereſting to us, as we conſider every addition to your Royal Family as an increaſe of ſtrength to the Proteſtant intereſt, and to the happineſs of this kingdom.

"We return our moſt humble thanks to your Majeſty, for continuing his Excellency the Lord Viſcount Townſhend, in the Government of this kingdom; from whoſe approved integrity, and from whoſe long knowledge and experience of us and our ſentiments, we are perſuaded a juſt repreſentation will be made of our loyalty and duty to the beſt of Princes."

To his Excellency George Lord Viſcount Townſhend, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

"*May it pleaſe your Excellency,*

"WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled, return your Excellency our moſt unfeigned thanks, for your moſt excellent Speech from the Throne, and beg leave to expreſs our ſincere congratulations on this Parliament being appointed to meet again.

"We acknowledge with great gratitude the continuance and extenſion of the bounties given by the Britiſh Parliament, on the exportation of Iriſh linens.

"We return your Excellency thanks for the information you have been pleaſed to give us, that you have reaſon to expect that the duties which were granted the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, may be ſufficient to anſwer the expences of his Majeſty's Government, and that you are not now to aſk for any further ſupply.

"We ſhall with the trueſt pleaſure cooperate with your Excellency in all that may tend to the public welfare, and in all our deliberations ſhall obſerve that temper and unanimity which alone can render our proceedings beneficial to the public, and bring them to a ſpeedy and happy concluſion."

March

March 4.

The Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords of Ireland to his Majeſty, together with their Addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant, were preſented to his Excellency; and, with his Excellency's Anſwer, were as follows:

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave humbly to expreſs our moſt grateful thanks to your Majeſty, for the many proofs which we have received of your Majeſty's affection for your faithful ſubjects of this kingdom, and for this, in particular, which your Majeſty is now graciouſly pleaſed to afford us, in your readineſs to concur with your Parliament in ſuch meaſures as may be conducive to their proſperity

"We further beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will endeavour to fulfil your Majeſty's gracious purpoſe, in calling us together at this time, by taking into our ſerious conſideration ſuch matters as ſhall be found to be neceſſary for the general good of this country, and more particularly thoſe which have been recommended to us this day from the Throne.

"We cannot omit expreſſing our thankfulneſs for, and ſatisfaction in, the continuance and extenſion, by the Britiſh Parliament, of the bounties on the exportation of Iriſh linens.

"We moſt ſincerely congratulate your Majeſty on the happy increaſe of your Royal Family, by the birth of another Princeſs ſince the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament; and we have the ſincereſt joy in an event which contributes to the ſecurity we have in your Majeſty's Royal Houſe, of every thing that is dear and valuable to us.

"We have the trueſt ſenſe of the many inſtances which your Majeſty hath been pleaſed to afford us, of your paternal care, and particularly your continuing the Lord Viſcount Townſhend in the Government of this kingdom; of which, as his experience enables him to form the trueſt judgment, ſo his candour and integrity will, we doubt not, move him to make the juſteſt repreſentation.

"We beg leave to expreſs our ſincere deſire on this, and every other occaſion, to conduct ourſelves, in whatever may come before us, with temper and unanimity, and with all that dutiful reſpect which may beſt expreſs a grateful and becoming ſenſe of your Majeſty's goodneſs to us, and our faithful attachments to your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon, your Family and Government."

Wm. Watts Gayer,
Edw. Gayer, } Cler. Parliam."

The Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer.

"*My* LORDS,

"I will tranſmit this your dutiful and loyal Addreſs to be laid before his Majeſty forthwith."

To his Excellency George Lord Viſcount Townſhend, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

"*May it pleaſe your Excellency,*

"WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, return your Excellency our moſt ſincere thanks for your moſt excellent Speech to both Houſes of Parliament.

"We are happy in the opportunity which his Majeſty hath been graciouſly pleaſed to afford us, of meeting your Excellency again in Parliament; and we cannot but conſider ourſelves as under an obligation to your Excellency, for the ſatisfaction which you are pleaſed to expreſs on that occaſion, and for your moſt obliging readineſs to co operate with us for the public welfare. We ſhall not fail of taking into our conſideration the important particulars recommended to us by your Excellency.

"We acknowledge with thankfulneſs the continuance and extenſion, by the Britiſh Parliament, of the bounties on the exportation of Iriſh linens, and conſider ourſelves as indebted to your Excellency, for your kind attention to that great branch of trade and manufactures.

"We rejoice with your Excellency on the increaſe of his Majeſty's Royal Family, by the birth of another Princeſs, as every ſuch event affords us an additional ſecurity in ſupport of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

"Your Excellency's experience and knowledge in the affairs of this kingdom, call upon us to unite our endeavours with yours, to promote the good of the Public; and we truſt we ſhall, with a becoming temper and unanimity, co operate with your Excellency to bring this Seſſion to a ſpeedy and happy concluſion."

Wm. Watts Gayer,
Edw. Gayer, } Cler. Parliam."

His Excellency's Anſwer.

"*My Lords,*

"I return you my ſincere thanks for this your very kind and obliging Addreſs. The favourable opinion which you are pleaſed to expreſs of me, affords me the greateſt pleaſure: It has been, and will be, my endeavour to deſerve it. You may rely upon my faithful repreſentation to his Majeſty, in every thing which concerns you and this country; and I flatter myſelf that, through the harmony which ſubſiſts between us, our joint endeavours will be effectual to promote the public welfare, which I have much at heart."

Proteſt of the Lords in Ireland againſt that Part of the Addreſs to the King which returns his Majeſty Thanks for continuing Lord Townſhend in the Viceroyalty.

DISSENTIENT,

Firſt, Becauſe the repeated proofs we have

have of his Majesty's paternal tenderness towards his people convince us, that a misrepresentation of his faithful Commons could alone have determined his royal breast to exert his undoubted prerogative of proroguing his Parliament, at a crisis when the expiration of laws, essential to the well-being of this kingdom, seemed peculiarly to point out the most urgent demand for the assistance of the Legislature; at a time when the Commons had given a recent efficacious testimony of their unremitting zeal for his Majesty's service by voting an augmentation of his Majesty's forces, a measure which had been represented to Parliament as highly acceptable to the King; at a season too when the suddenness of this unexpected mark of royal displeasure rendered its consequences almost irretrievably fatal to the nation, insomuch that we see, with the deepest concern, an extraordinary deficiency in his Majesty's revenue, proceeding from the declining state of our credit, trade, and manufactures thereby occasioned.

Secondly, Because the unbounded confidence we repose in his Majesty's inviolate regard to the fundamental principles of the Constitution assures us, that the attempt which has been lately made to infringe that balance indefeasably inseparable from its very formation, by entering upon the Journals of this House a Protest, animadverting upon the proceedings of the House of Commons, was the result of pernicious counsels insidiously calculated to alienate the affections of the most loyal subjects from the most amiable of Princes, an opinion in which we conceive ourselves by so much the better founded, as this unconstitutional extension is unprecedented, save only in one instance, which was followed by the just disapprobation of the Sovereign, testified by the immediate removal of the chief Governor. We further conceive, that as the Constitution of this kingdom is, in respect to the distinct departments of the Crown, the Lords, and the Commons, one and the same with that of Great Britain, we should depart, not only from our duty to our King and to this our country, but likewise from that which we owe to Great Britain, if in our high capacity, of hereditary great Council of Ireland to the Crown, we should acquiesce under an attempt, which manifestly tends to subvert that reciprocal independence of the three Estates, which is the basis of its security.

Thirdly, Because the justice and piety which shine conspicuous in our Sovereign, as well in his domestic life as on the Throne, do not suffer us to suppose, that the dismission of trusty Nobles and Commoners from his Majesty's Privy Council; the former only because they made a just exercise of their hereditary birthright as Peers of the realm; the latter on account only of their parliamentary conduct, can have proceeded from the truly informed intention of so great and good a Prince.

Fourthly, Because moderation, firmness, consistency, a due distinctive regard to all ranks of persons, a regular system of administration, being, as we conceive, indispensably requisite to the support and dignity of Government, and to the conduct of his Majesty's affairs, we cannot, without violation of truth and justice, return thanks to the King for continuing a Chief Governor, who in contempt of all forms of business, and rules of decency heretofore respected by his predecessors, is actuated only by the most arbitrary caprice, to the detriment of his Majesty's interest, to the injury of this oppressed country, and to the unspeakable vexation of persons of every condition.

Leinster,	Molesworth,
Louth,	Mornington,
Powerscourt,	Bective,
Lisle,	Moira,
Shannon,	Mountcashell,
Longford,	Charlemount,
Baltinglass,	Bellamont.
Lanesborough,	

A Copy of a Letter sent by the Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland to the Members of that House, when he resigned the Chair. *(See. p. 137.)*

"*Dublin, March* 4.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

"When I had the honour of being unanimously elected in the Chair of this House, I entered on that high office with the warmest sentiments of loyalty to his Majesty, and the firmest determination to dedicate all my endeavours to transmit to my successor the Rights and Privileges of the Commons of Ireland, as inviolate as I received them.

"But, at the close of the last Session of Parliament, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was pleased to accuse the Commons of a crime, (which, I am confident, was as far from their Intentions, as it ever was, and ever shall be, from mine) that of intrenching upon his Majesty's Royal Prerogative, and the just and undoubted Rights of the Crown of Great Britain: And as it has pleased the House of Commons to take the first opportunity, after this transaction, of testifying their approbation of the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant, by voting him an Address of Thanks this Session, I must, as in my humble opinion that Address conveys a tacit censure of the proceedings, and a relinquishment of the Privileges of the Commons, beg leave to resign an office I can no longer execute with honour. Your choice may fall upon some Gentleman, whose sentiments upon this occasion, may differ from mine, and who may not think an Address of this nature so derogatory to the dignity of the House.

(Signed) JOHN PONSONBY."

March

March 25.

A fire broke out at Luton-Hoo, in Bedfordſhire, the ſeat of Lord Bute, which did conſiderable damage.

March 29.

In the evening a man meeting his friend, who was in liquor, conducted him to his lodgings near Turnſtile, but as they were going up ſtairs they both fell down backwards, when the man broke his neck, and was found, the next morning, with his drunken friend ſleeping on his body.

March 30.

Clapham Church was broke open in the night and robbed of ſome curtains, books, and a ſurplice.

Monday April 1.

Two carts filled with perſons intended to repreſent ſome imaginary criminals of rank, which were followed by a hearſe, went through the City to Tower-hill. In the firſt cart was a Chimney ſweeper who acted the part of a Clergyman. When they arrived, the perſon in the firſt cart, was pretendedly beheaded, then put into the hearſe and carried off. In the ſecond cart were ſome ſtuffed figures, which, after having the heads chopped off, were burnt, amidſt the huzzas of the mob.

Tueſday 2.

Came on before the Juſtices of the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, at their Guildhall in King-ſtreet, a cauſe between Mr. W. Auſtin, Plaintiff, and Mr. Glyn, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers in Ordinary, Defendant. The action was brought by the Plaintiff for an aſſault and battery on the 31ſt of October laſt, the day of the meeting of the Weſtminſter Electors; when after a ſhort examination of ſome of the Plaintiff's witneſſes, the charge appeared ſo fully proved, that the Jury, without going into further evidence, immediately brought in a verdict for Mr. Auſtin, with twenty pounds damages and full coſt of ſuit.

Sailed from Spithead the Juno frigate, under the command of Capt. Scott; and the Hound ſloop, Capt. Burr; with the Florida tranſports; all for Falkland's Iſland.

Wedneſday 3.

The Committee of the Common Council of the City of London unanimouſly reſolved, "That Mr. Solicitor do immediately apply to Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Lee, or ſuch of them as are in town, and under their directions, to move for *Habeas Corpora* for the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver, now detained in the Tower of London."

Friday 5.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was brought, in a private manner, to Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey's, in Lincoln's inn fields, by virtue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus; when, after hearing Counſel, the Lord Chief Juſtice was of opinion that he ſhould be recommitted, as the Parliament was not prorogued. The Counſel were, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Lee, of Lincoln's-inn.—Mr. Alderman Oliver was carried before Lord Mansfield, at his Chambers in Serjeant's inn. The Council, as alſo his Lordſhip's opinion, were the ſame as that of Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey. After theſe deciſions, the Lord Mayor and Mr Oliver were re-conveyed by the Major to the Tower.

About noon, two carts, preceeded by a hearſe, made a very ſlow and ſolemn proceſſion through the City, to Tower-hill, amidſt a great concourſe of people. In the firſt cart were three paſteboard figures, near as large as the life, hanging to a gallows that reached quite acroſs the cart. In the front, the figures were painted with night-caps on, and handkerchiefs over their eyes, and in colours and dreſs adapted to the perſons they repreſented. On their backs were wrote in large characters, L—d B———n, L—d H——x, and Alderman H———. In the ſecond cart were four figures painted and hanging in the ſame manner, and on their backs were wrote L —— ll the Uſurper, D— G——y, Jemmy Twitcher, Cocking George.

Mr. Dawſon, facing Lord Holland's, in Piccadilly, and Mr. Knowles, facing the Opera houſe in the Haymarket, were robbed of 780l. in caſh, about ſeven miles from town on the road to Harrow, by two foot-pads; but what was very remarkable, the next day all the money was returned in a box.

Monday 8.

The Grand Jury at Guildhall found the bills of indictment againſt William Whitham, the meſſenger of the Houſe of Commons, for the aſſault and falſe impriſonment of John Miller, and likewiſe againſt Edward Twine Carpenter for the ſame offence againſt John Wheble, on pretence of his Majeſty's proclamation iſſued in conſequence of an addreſs of the Houſe of Commons.

Tueſday 9.

Green peas were ſold in Covent-garden-market for 18s. the quart.

Wedneſday 10.

In the lower aſſembly the following reſolutions on ways and means were agreed upon viz.

That 650,000l. be raiſed by way of lottery, to conſiſt of 50,000 tickets at 13l. each, for the ſervice of the preſent year.

That 691,977l. remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th of April, on moneys which had then ariſen of the revenues, compoſing the Sinking Fund, be applied for the ſaid purpoſe.

That 1,650,000l. of ſuch moneys as may ariſe in the ſaid fund, be applied for the ſaid purpoſe.

That 89,658l. now remaining in the Exchequer, being ſurpluſſes of grants for 1770, be applied for the ſame purpoſe.

That 400,000l. directed to be paid by the Eaſt India company, by an act made in the

the ninth year of his preſent Majeſty, be applied for the ſaid purpoſe.

That 20,000 l. out of ſuch moneys as ſhall be paid into the Exchequer, on or before the 5th of April 1772, of the produce of any duties, which by an act have been directed to be reſerved for the diſpoſition of Parliament, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the Britiſh ſettlements in America, be applied towards making good ſuch part of the ſupply as ſhall be granted for the maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations.

That ſuch of the moneys as ſhall be paid into the Exchequer, after the 4th of April 1771, and before the 5th of April 1772, of the produce of the duties on the importation of Gum Arabic, and Gum Senega, be applied towards making good the ſupplies.

The appeal, wherein David Roſs, Eſq; of Covent garden Theatre was reſpondent, came on to be heard before the upper aſſembly, when, after a full hearing on both ſides, the decree complained of was affirmed in favour of Mr. Roſs.

The ſeſſions began at the Old Bailey, when 25 priſoners were tried; 12 of whom were convicted to be tranſported, and 13 were acquitted.

Thurſday 11.

At a meeting of the Common Council of the ward of Farringdon Without, at the London Coffee-houſe, the gentlemen preſent were unanimous in their wiſhes and intreaties that Mr. Ald. Wilkes might be choſen, at Midſummer next, one of the Sheriffs of this city, and that he would accept that office. To which he anſwered, that if he had the honour to be choſen Sheriff, he would certainly accept of that important office.

Twenty priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Benj. Iſaacs, John Haynes, and Richard Butcher, for breaking into the houſe of Mrs. Moore, in South Audley-ſtreet. Six were convicted to be tranſported, and 11 were acquitted.

Friday 12.

The following bills received the royal aſſent by a commiſſion from his Majeſty, viz.

The bill for raiſing a certain ſum of money by loans on Exchequer bills, for the ſervice of the preſent year.

For improving and preſerving the fiſheries in the river Tweed, &c.

For licenſing an additional number of hackney coaches.

For continuing the tolls on London-bridge.

And alſo to ſeveral road and incloſure bills.

Mr. Wilkes waited on Mr. Oliver in the Tower, and told him the reſolution he had taken to be Sheriff next year with him. Mr. Oliver gave many ſtrong reaſons why Mr. Wilkes ought not to attempt it, but his arguments were ineffectual.

In the evening, Mr. Wilkes's Deputy received a letter from Mr. Oliver to the following effect. "That Mr. Oliver knowing from Mr. Wilkes's own declarations, that his political views and intentions were very different from Mr. Oliver's, he was, for that reaſon and many others, determined not to ſerve the office of Sheriff with Mr. Wilkes; and he deſires Mr. Wilkes to ſhew this his letter to the gentlemen of his Ward, if he was determined to perſevere in his attempt."

Twenty priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, ſeven of whom were convicted to be tranſported. Mary Wright was alſo convicted of ſtealing a guinea, and Samuel Prowis of ſtealing a pewter plate. Eleven were acquitted.

Saturday 13.

Thirteen priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. John Haynes and Richard Butcher, for breaking open the dwelling houſe of Robert Sinclair, Eſq; in Newman ſtreet; they were convicted alſo, on Thurſday, of another Burglary: and Richard Hewett, a hackney coachman, for the wilfull murder of Sarah Odell, alias Sarah the wife of —— Tongue, with whom he had ſome acquaintance, who, being with another young woman at a ſtatute for hiring themſelves, was invited by Hewitt, and one Johnſon (another coachman who is acquitted) to take a ride in their coaches to Mother Red-Cap's, near Pancras. They dined together, and about ſeven in the evening, on their return home, ſtopped in Fig lane, where Hewitt offering ſome indecencies to the deceaſed, ſhe either jumped or was puſhed out of his coach, and fell backwards, but recovering herſelf, ran a few yards, and then dropping, he drew her by the legs about the ſpace of one yard; on which the other girl ran away, and the deceaſed was ſoon after found dead, with her ſkull fractured, and a cloak ſoaked in the blood which had ran out of her ears. Five were convicted to be tranſported; one to be burnt in the hand; and four were acquitted. Matthew and Patrick Kennedy, convicted in February 1770, for the murder of Bigby the watchman, were ſet to the bar, and informed that his Majeſty had extended his Royal mercy to them, on the following condition; Matthew to be tranſported for life, and Patrick for 14 years, which they accepted of, and received ſentence to be tranſported accordingly.

Monday 15.

The Seſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when fourteen priſoners were tried, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz. William Charlton, for breaking open the dwelling-houſe of Roger Moſer. Two were caſt for tranſportation for fourteen years, one branded, and five acquitted.

Tueſday 16.

Yeſterday, between four and five o'clock, a mob aſſembled in a field near Bethnal Green,

Green, consisting of upwards of two thousand, when they set upon one Clark, a Pattern Drawer, who was the principal evidence against the two Cutters that were executed at Bethnal Green some time since; they continued pelting him with brickbats, &c. for three hours, which laid his skull entirely open. Never did any poor mortal suffer more than he did; he begged of them several times to shoot him; but they kept stoning him till he died in the greatest agonies. Six or seven are said to be taken into custody on this account.

Wednesday 17.

Hewitt the choachman, who was to have been executed this day, for the murder of the young woman in Fig-lane, received a respite for fourteen days.

Thursday 18.

Was determined in the Court of Common Pleas, the action upon the case of a libel and defamatory words, Onslow against Horne, as by adournment the last term. The Lord Chief Justice, recapitulated the whole of the case, and the arguments used by both Councils last term, and then declared, that in his opinion no judgment could be given. The rest of the judges being of the same opinion, the verdict of 400l. damages to Mr. Onslow was set aside.

Friday 19.

An express arrived from the island of St. Croix, in America, which brings the news of the discovery of a gold mine; the vein is eleven feet wide solid. Four expresses are dispatched for Copenhagen with this news. The mine is on the estate of Baron Von Brinton.

Monday 22.

The Rt. Hon. Brass Crosby, Esq; Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Committee, went in coaches from the Tower, to Westminster hall, and being brought to the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Serj. Glynn opened the matter with great energy, and was seconded by Mr. Serj Lee. After the Counsel had ended, the Court spoke with great precision and clearness on the subject, and found that no Court of Justice had any Jurisdiction over the House of Commons, who, in the present case, were only acting with respect to their own Members, a thing peculiar to every Society, and shewing a power which was vested in them by the very fundamentals of the Constitution; that his Lordship's deed was not only a contempt of the House of Commons, but even of the Citizens of London themselves, who are virtually a part of the Hon. House by their Representatives; on which account the Court found themselves incapable to relieve his Lordship, so that he was remanded back to the Tower.

The final determination of the Anglesea cause came on in the Upper Assembly, Lord M———d supported Lord Anglesea's claim, by asserting, that he could not think (were he to act as sole judge of this cause) in conscience his judgment on the mere supposition of forging the certificate against positive evidence in support of it; and though he imagined the stamp and thickness of the paper differed, he could not infer forgery, as both might continue in foreign parts for a long succession of time. The House dividing, the contents were but two, and the rest of the committee opposing, his Lordship in consequence will not be admitted to the titles, honour, and dignities of the Earl of Anglesea.

Thursday 25.

The Higher Assembly concluded their investigation of the embanking bill. Having had the fullest evidence on the subject and heard council, they debated the question in the House, and it was carried in favour of the embankment, and for committing the bill, twenty nine to four.

The loss of the Aurora Frigate is too much to be feared, as she has never been heard of since she left the Cape of Good Hope on the 27th of December last. She had on board the three supervisors sent out by the East India Company, viz. Henry Vansittart, Esq; late Governor of Bengal, one of the Directors of the East India Company, and Member of Parliament for Reading; Luke Scrafton, Esq; late a Director also of the East India Company; and Col. Francis Ford: Also the Rev. Wm. Hirst, M A. and F.R.S. Chaplain to the Commission, an excellent astronomer, who observed the first transit of Venus, in 1761, at Madrass; and the second, in 1769, at Greenwich Observatory, with the Astronomer Royal. (*See the Philosop. Transf. for these years, also the Gent. Mag. v.* XL. *p.* 402.) Mr. Hirst also took a view of the Cape of Good Hope in his former return from the East Indies, at the desire of Mr. Vansittart, which has been engraved by Canot. (*See a Latin Ode to this gentleman, on his setting out on this last unfortunate voyage, under the title of* Ad Amicum Navigatorum, *in vol.* XXXIX. *p.* 550, *written by Dr. Kirkpatrick.*) Capt. Lee commanded the Aurora, Mr. Montresser (Son of Col. Montresser) was first lieutenant, and Mr. Falconer, author of the Shipwreck, a poem, &c. was purser.

Leave is given to bring in a bill to alter, explain, and amend an Act of last sessions, intitled an Act for the better preservation of the Game; also a bill to alter and explain an Act of last sessions, intitled an Act to prevent the stealing of Dogs.

The Sieur Messier, Astronomer to the French Marine, discovered a new comet the first of this month to the right below the Pleiads, and between the stars Nu and Epsilon, of the constellation Aries. It is not easily seen without glasses; the tail is about two degrees and a half in length, and is directed towards the Pleiads: This Comet follows the order of the signs, and its motion is uniform; it runs thro' a degree in twenty four hours.

Thomas

Thomas Lockhart, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, is elected Member for the Boroughs of Banff, Kintore Inverary, Cullen, and Elgin, in Scotland.

During the course in the month the Right Hon. Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor, has received the freedom of the city of Worcester, and of the town of Bedford; as also addresses from the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan; and the towns of Newcastle, Stratford, and Honiton. The Common council of most of the City Wards, and also the Society at the Sandard Tavern, have paid their Compliments to his Lordship in the Tower.

List of Marriages for the Year 1771.

William Black, Esq; Peckham—to Miss Randall of Deptford.

March 23. Capt Tilson, of Greenwich—to Miss Bell of Deptford.

27. Tho. Brisbane, Esq;—to Miss Eleanora Bruce, daughter of Sir Micheal.

Capt. Brown—to Miss Crosby, sister to the Lord Mayor.

31 Sam. Rawson, Esq;—to Miss Dorothea Lancake, Bedford-row.

April 1. Lord Greville, son of the Earl of Warwick—to Miss Peachy, daughter of Sir James.

R. O. Merrick, nephew to the late Earl of Londonderry—to Miss Wynne.

2. Charles Howard, jun. Esq;—to Miss Scudamore, sole Heiress of the late Lord Scudamore.

—— Whitcomb, Esq;—to Miss Farrendon, of Lingfield, Surry.

Wm. Stewart, of Castle Stewart, Member for Wigton—to Miss Euphemia M'Kenzie, daughter to the late Earl of Seaforth.

3. Tho. Le Blanc, Esq; of Clapham—to Miss Relhan, Great Marlborough-street.

Wm. Lemon, Esq; Member for Pewryn—to Miss Buller.

Mr. Martin—to Miss Connolly, with 10,000l.

5. Tho. Neate, Esq;—to Miss Charlotte Steward, Red cross street.

7. Sir Geo. Osborne, Bart. Member for Bossiney—to Miss Bannister, Berkley sq.

9. James Dunlop, Esq;—to Miss Buchanan, Tower-street.

Alex. Champion, Esq; Bishopsgate street—to Mrs. Fuller, Goodman's-fields.

10. Henry Hutchinson, Esq; South-Audley-street—to Miss Martin, Upper Brook-street.

Henry Fownes Lutterell, Esq: Member for Minehead—to Miss Bradley of Dunster.

13. James Medlicott Flack, Esq;—to the Hon. Lady Jane Sarah Fleming.

15. Joshua Peart, Esq; Lincoln's Inn-fields—to Miss Vivian.

18. Jonathan Beckford Barnet, Esq;—to Miss Jenner of Bristol.

20. Tho. Brand, Esq; cousin to the Duke of Kingston—to Miss Roper, granddaughter to the late Lord Teynham.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

Rev. Dr. Walter, Chancellor of the Church of Salisbury, Prebend of Winchester, &c.

—— Mackenzie, Esq; Secretary to Col. Coote in the East Indies.

—— Coxe, Esq; at Bengal, brother Hippesley Coxe, Esq; Member for Somersetshire.

Richard Jefferies, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Brecon.

Michael Baker, Esq; at Mayfield, Suffex.

John Pilkington, Esq; brother to Sir Lionel.

Rev. Mr. Gill, Master of the Grammar-School, at Sherborn.

James Dickie, near Slains Castle, Scotland, aged 109.

Ralph Coulson, at Grimstone, Yorkshire, aged 107.

Robert Fraser, Esq; Capt. in the East India service, at Fort St. George.

Hugh Ackland, Esq; brother to Sir Thomas.

The Hon. Joseph Read, Council for the Province of New York.

Mrs. Ackland, relict of Rich. Ackland, Esq;

March 22. John Perkins, Esq; aged 72, in Lime-street.

23. Mr. Christopher Lawson, Founder, in Fetter lane; he gave a person 4 guineas to cure him of the gout in four days, but died within the time.

The Dowager Princess Radzevil, at Dresden.

25. Tho. Rammell, Esq; aged 76.

Rear Admiral John Ambrose, Esq; at Bath.

Miss Sympson, daughter of Wm. Sympson, Esq; Hammersmith.

26. Mr. Perkins, Yeoman of the Silver Scullery to the Princess Dowager.

Geo. Gurney, Esq; at Toddingden, Bedfordshire.

27. Rev. Mr. Smith, Morning Preacher at St. Mary's le Bow.

Peter de Visme, Esq; at Clapham.

28. John Duncombe, Esq; in Upper Brooke-street.

Thomas Morris, Esq; at Chelsea.

30. John Brighten, Esq; aged 97, at Hampstead.

31. Wm. Billings, Esq; at Action.

April 1. Lieut. Col. Edward Walpole, at Calais.

2. Mrs. Talbot, Lady of John Talbot, Esq; May fair.

Robert Smith, Esq: Solicitor in Chancery.

3. Walter Lesley, Esq; at Greenwich.

Obediah Wright, Esq; High Holborn.

John Peter Hemell, Esq; in Frith-str. Soho.

Mrs. Aynscombe, Lady of Lillie Aynscombe, Esq; near Windsor.

4. Col. Timothy Carr, first Equarry to his Majesty.

5. Mr. Tho. Whitehead, aged 71, at Reading, one of the people called Quakers.

Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of the Earl of Upper Ossery.

6. Lady

6. Lady Bingley, at Bath, aged 63.
Rev. Mr. Long, Rector of Finmere, in Oxfordshire.
7. Rev. Mr. Julius Bate, at Arundel in Suffex, well known to the learned world for his many excellent tracts in explanation and defence of the Hebrew Scriptures His Evangelical principles of religion shone with a steady lustre, not only in his writings, but in his life. Disinterested, and disdaining the mean arts of ambition, his preferment in the church was always small. As a Christian and a Friend, humble and pious, tender, affectionate, and faithful; as a Writer, warm, strenuous, and undaunted in asserting the truth—Few hath he left his equal, none his superior!
8. James Burgess, Esq; Apothecary Gen. to his Majesty's Board of Ordnance.
9. Josiah Richardson, Esq; in the Temple, aged 70.
10. Mr. Vanderbank, one of the Directors of the Bank of Amsterdam, in Soho.
Mrs. Bridget Goodluck, at Mile End, aged 98.
John Pewrose, Esq; Harley-street.
11. Geo. Canning, Esq; in the Temple.
12. Lady of the Hon. Thomas Grosvenor, Esq; Member for Chester.
John Garth, Esq; at Knightsbridge.
Mr. Joseph Hinton, Porter to the King's Wine Cellars.
Mrs. Squire, widow of the late Lord Bp. of St. David's.
Mr. Stevenaut, Jeweller, who set the Jewels on the Crown used at the Coronation of his present Majesty.
13. James Sinclair, Esq; in Oxford road.
Richard Grays, Esq; at Clapham.
14. Rev. Mr. Nelson, aged 92, at Kensington Gore.
Robert Guest, Esq, at Little Chelsea.
Nath. Drayton, Esq; at Lambeth.
Robert Wilkins, Esq; near Rochester.
15. Mr. Miles, Harlequin, at Covent-Garden Theatre.
George Hughes, Esq; Berkley square.
Lady Cann, relict of Sir Robert.
John Fennen, Esq; at Kensington.
Mr. Rob. Myers, jun. in Clare-Market; he dined with some friends at a tarvern upon mock turtle, when two of the company put jalop in his plate, which operated so violently as to occasion his death.
Mrs. Bankes, lady of William Bankes, Esq; and sister to Sir W. Meredith.
16. Wm. Allen, Esq; at Bury St. Edmond's; he had 25 children by his first wife.
17. The Rev. Edmond Gibson, son of the late Bishop Gibson.
Sir Tho. Hope, Bart. at Hope Park.
Charles Gibbons, Esq; in Scotland-yard.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From April 1, to April 6, 1770.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	4	0	0	3	6	2	3	3	0
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	9	0	0	3	3	2	7	3	2
Surry	5	7	0	0	3	3	2	7	3	8
Hertford	5	9	0	0	3	4	2	7	3	3
Bedford	5	10	0	0	3	2	2	5	3	2
Cambridge	5	3	3	11	2	11	2	5	3	1
Huntingdon	5	8	0	0	3	2	2	6	3	8
Northampton	6	2	4	4	3	9	2	3	3	11
Rutland	6	7	0	0	3	11	2	3	4	1
Leicester	6	8	5	2	4	0	2	4	3	11
Nottingham	6	4	5	3	4	0	2	6	4	4
Derby	6	10	0	0	4	1	2	8	4	5
Stafford	6	7	4	8	4	0	2	4	4	3
Shropshire	5	10	4	2	3	0	1	8	3	1
Hereford	5	0	0	0	3	2	1	7	3	10
Worcester	6	5	3	10	3	11	2	5	4	3
Warwick	6	1	0	0	3	10	2	4	3	8
Gloucester	5	11	0	0	3	4	2	1	3	5
Wiltshire	5	9	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	1
Berks	5	9	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	8
Oxford	6	3	0	0	3	3	2	4	3	1
Bucks	5	11	0	0	3	3	2	5	3	7
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	5	0	3	5	3	4	2	4	3	0
Suffolk	5	0	3	8	2	11	2	3	2	10
Norfolk	5	8	0	0	2	10	2	5	0	0
Lincoln	6	1	5	1	3	6	2	1	3	7
York	6	4	4	10	3	8	2	5	3	6
Durham	5	8	4	2	3	7	2	3	4	2
Northumberland	5	3	3	11	3	0	2	2	3	7
Cumberland	5	3	4	0	3	3	2	2	3	11
Westmoreland	5	9	0	0	3	5	2	2	4	3
Lancashire	6	3	0	0	3	6	2	4	3	10
Cheshire	6	8	0	0	4	3	2	3	0	0
Monmouth	5	8	0	0	3	4	1	8	0	0
Somerset	5	11	0	0	3	1	1	9	2	9
Devon	5	8	0	0	2	11	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	5	9	0	0	3	4	1	7	0	0
Dorset	5	10	0	0	2	11	2	0	4	0
Hampshire	5	1	0	0	2	10	2	3	3	7
Sussex	4	10	0	0	2	11	2	5	3	9
Kent	5	3	0	0	3	5	2	5	3	2
WALES.										
North Wales	5	8	4	7	3	7	1	11	3	10
South Wales	5	3	3	8	3	4	1	4	3	7
GENERAL AVERAGE.										
Winch. Bushel	5	9	4	3	3	4	2	2	3	7
Quarter of 8 Bushels.	46	0	34	0	26	8	17	4	28	8

PRICES of STOCKS.

	April 4.	April 26.
Bank Stock	150½	153
India Stock	223	230
3 per Cent. reduced	—	86⅜
3 per Cent. Consol.	86½	87¾
4 per Cent. Consol.	—	95⅝
Long Ann.	—	26½
India Ann.	—	—

Bill of Mortality from April 2 *to* April 23

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	808	1484	Males	1150	2229
Females	676		Females	1079	

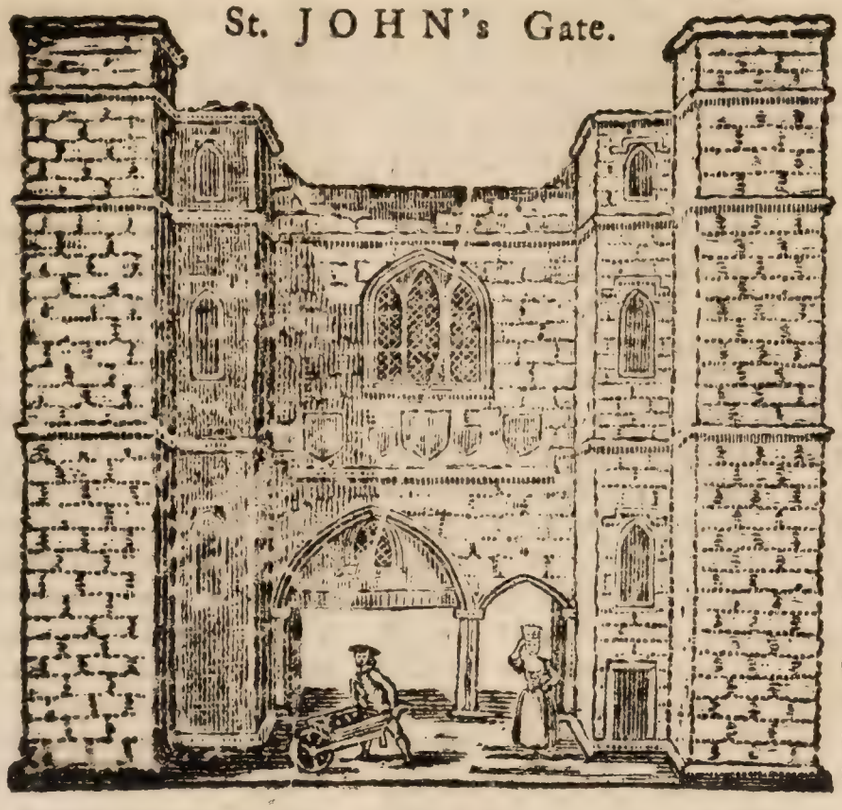
Whereof have died under two years old 793

Peck Loaf 2s 4d.¾

Buried.			
2 and 5	180	50 and 60	186
5 and 10	168	60 and 70	149
10 and 20	107	70 and 80	119
20 and 30	146	80 and 90	39
30 and 40	190	90 and 100	5
40 and 50	147		

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
Public Advertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For MAY, 1771.

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More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Embelliſhed with a curious Print of a Roman Arch, now called Newport Gate, in the City of Lincoln.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

Petition againſt the Embankment at Durham Yard.

The PETITION *agreed upon by the Court of Common Council at Guildhall, on Friday the third Inſtant, relative to a Bill for the Embankment at Durham Yard, and which was the ſame Day preſented to his Majeſty, by the Sheriffs* Baker *and* Martin.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Petition of the Locum Tenens of the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"WE your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, equally zealous to maintain your royal dignity, and to preſerve our own civil rights, are reduced to the neceſſity of repreſenting to your Majeſty, That a bill has lately paſſed through both houſes of parliament, intitled, "An act for enabling certain perſons to encloſe and embank part of the river Thames, adjoining to Durham-yard, Saliſbury-ſtreet, Cecil-ſtreet, and Beaufort-buildings, in the county of Middleſex;" and is now ready to be offered to your Majeſty for your royal aſſent. The proviſions of this bill appearing to be deſtructive of the antient and valuable rights and property of the city of London, rights granted by charters of your Majeſty's royal predeceſſors, and enjoyed, without interruption, through a ſucceſſion of many ages; we oppoſed it in the ſeveral ſtates of its progreſs without effect. It is now become our duty to repreſent to your Majeſty, that the ſoil and ground of the river Thames, in that part of it which the preſent bill transfers to private perſons for their particular emolument, is the antient property and inheritance of the city of London; and conſequently, that your Majeſty hath been deceived by ſuch of your ſervants as adviſed your Majeſty to conſent to the proceedings of this bill, upon the ſuppoſition that the ground in queſtion is now veſted in your Majeſty in right of your crown.

"In ſupport of the title of the city of London, we offered proof to the conſideration of parliament, ſufficient as we are adviſed, to ſupport or to recover the poſſeſſion of it, in your Majeſty's courts of law, to whoſe deciſion ſuch queſtions excluſively belong, and in whoſe judgement we are willing to acquieſce. We have ever thought the legal ſecurity of the civil rights and private properties of the ſubject the moſt honourable diſtinction of this happy country, and therefore we feel ourſelves indiſpenſably obliged by the duty we owe to juſtice, to liberty, to the preſent age, and to poſterity, to remonſtrate againſt a law like this; a law that takes away the property of a part of your Majeſty's ſubjects, we truſt not the leaſt deſerving of legal protection, and without their conſent and againſt their will, gives it to others, who neither have, nor pretend to have, any claim to it. Such an injury, we believe, is without a precedent in the annals of this kingdom; and we are at leaſt as anxious, for your Majeſty's ſake as for our own, that your reign ſhould not be diſhonoured by an act of power, enormous in the preſent inſtance, and beyond imagination fatal in its example. We beg leave to remind your Majeſty, that ſoon after the glorious revolution, in an Æra moſt propitious to the law and liberty of this nation, the rights of the citizens of London were deemed worthy of the peculiar protection of the legiſlature.

"The favourable partiality of that time afforded to the corporate rights of this great city even a more ample ſecurity than their fellow-ſubjects enjoyed. Conſcious of an ardent zeal for your Majeſty's honour, and of the moſt affectionate endeavours to promote it, we rely with confidence on your Majeſty's juſtice, that we ſhall not now be diſtinguiſhed to our reproach, by being denied the common right of the meaneſt of your people, an appeal to that law which knows no partialities, but ſtrictly gives to every one his due.

"We farther repreſent to your Majeſty, That whereas this bill ſets forth that we claim a right to the ſoil of the river Thames propoſed to be embanked and on that account inſiſt that the perſons who apply for this liberty of embanking ought to make ſatisfaction to us for the ſame: this allegation is utterly groundleſs and falſe, and contradictory to our uniform and repeated public declarations in both houſes of parliament. We claimed the land as our right, and inſiſted, as an undeniable conſequence of that right, in a country governed by law, not that we ſhould receive a compenſation for it, but that we ſhould be permitted to retain and to defend it: We are ſure that the ſanctity of your royal name can never be given to a propoſition not only abſolutely falſe, but known to be falſe by the very perſon who alledged it.

"We therefore humbly implore your Majeſty to refuſe your aſſent to this bill, which is equally injurious to our civil rights, and inconſiſtent with your Majeſty's honour, and the genuine principles of this conſtitution."

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
MAY, 1771.

DEBATES *in a Newly eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from p. 152.*

W. de G--y, A------y G-----l.



I DO not riſe up Sir, to oppoſe the abridgment of my power; but to juſtify myſelf in the exerciſe of it. Every act of government is in its own nature unpleaſing; it controuls the will of individuals, it reſtrains natural liberty, and it inflicts puniſhment: the benefit is general and remote, the evil is particular and immediate; whoever is intruſted by government with any part of its power, will therefore neceſſarily incur reproach by the exerciſe of it, and as I am by no means indifferent, with reſpect to the opinions or reports of others, I cannot be ſuppoſed to be very tenacious of a power which I can never uſe, however honeſtly, but at the expence of my reputation.

But before I attempt a defence of myſelf in the exercıſe of the power in queſtion, I ſhall hazard a few words in defence of the power itſelf. It has been called unconſtitutional, but I think with more zeal than knowledge; for as the honourable Gentleman ſeems to acknowledge, it makes a part of the common Law, which is as ancient as the monarchy, and forms the very baſis of our popular liberty. It has received, alſo, the ſanction of the Statute Law, as appears by the act which has been now read, and in what ſenſe it can be called unconſtitutional. I muſt confeſs I am not able to conceive. But the honourable Gentleman, who made the motion, wiſhes to mend the conſtitution; is it likely to be mended by ſubſtituting his imaginations for the experience of ſucceſſive ages? He ſays, that when ſtatutes have been found ineffectual and pernicious, they have been repealed; and inſinuates, that a cuſtom is not more ſacred than a ſtatute; but can he give us an inſtance in which a ſtatute was repealed, or a cuſtom aboliſhed, when nothing more appeared againſt them than general clamour, and unſupported declamations? It has been ſaid, that a Houſe divided againſt itſelf cannot ſtand, a principle upon which it will appear, that the honourable Gentleman is attempting the deſtruction of this Houſe. I have, at this moment, proſecutions in hand, which were undertaken at the requeſt of this Houſe, and the Houſe is now urged to annihilate the very power they have employed. But the Attorney General has been repreſented as exerciſing the moſt oppreſſive deſpotiſm, ſubject to no controul, and liable to no account; but where can Gentlemen have lived, or with what books or people have they converſed, who do not know that the Attorney General, like every other Crown-officer, is reſponſible for his conduct, and if he acts contrary to Law is amenable to juſtice. I bluſh for theſe Gentlemen, when I inform them, that in caſes of official information, the Attorney General repreſents the grand jury, and that whatever proſecution he undertakes, he undertakes at his peril. Let me aſſure them, that he is not the Monſter that he has been repreſented; he

cannot

cannot trample upon the conſtitution, nor ſet his foot upon the neck of Liberty; he can devour neither the Law nor the Preſs: nay, that which is his proper prey ſets him at naught; a *Libel* ſtares him in the face with a ſneer of defiance. In the character of this Monſter I feel my own impotence, and to drop the figure, have ſcarce been able to bring one offender, however flagitious to juſtice. I have neither been able to preſerve the moſt ſacred characters from the moſt outragious abuſe, nor to procure the leaſt compenſation for the injury: my power cannot puniſh the guilty; how then can it be dangerous to the innocent? if it is not now adequate to its purpoſe, upon what pretence can it be made leſs? Whatever it be, let me, upon this occaſion, declare, that I have applied it with my beſt abilities to the doing of juſtice between the ſubject and the Crown; and I have the ſatisfaction to perceive, that no charge has been brought againſt me, though there is no want of good will for the work: I have ſeveral Gentlemen in my eye who would not have ſpared me, if any malverſation could have been laid to my charge, with a reaſonable proſpect of ſupporting it. I may therefore fairly infer from no ſuch charge having been brought, that there is no colour to bring it.

But the honourable Gentleman has an affidavit in his pocket, purporting, that by the *contrivance* of an Attorney General, a Printer has been proſecuted for an article inſerted in his News-paper by a ſervant when he was ſick in bed: but ſuppoſing the fact to be as it is repreſented, and ſuppoſing that the proſecution was, for that reaſon, ill grounded, it does not follow, that there was any iniquitous *contrivance* of the Attorney General: many bills of indictment are found every ſeſſions againſt perſons, who, upon further examination of the affair, appear to be innocent; but was the proſecution of ſuch perſons ever charged to the *contrivance* of a grand jury? The fact alledged in the affidavit did not appear when the proſecution was commenced, and the affidavit reached the Attorney General too late. I will not, however ſay, that if it had reached him earlier, it would have quaſhed the proceedings, neither will I affirm, that it would not have produced a *noli proſequi*; the affair is ſtill in ſuſpence, and I pledge my word that, as far as it lies upon me, it ſhall proceed according to Law. This caſe ſhall be managed with the ſame reverence for the conſtitution that has directed other trials: other trials indeed have been called in queſtion, but in my opinion very improperly, becauſe the point is not before the Houſe. Much has been ſaid about the innocence of acts abſtracted from *evil intentions*; in anſwer to which I ſhall only obſerve, that Laws do not enquire whether acts *imply guilt* in the *agent*, but whether they *produce miſchief* to *others*. With the *morality* of an act judges and juries have nothing to do; it is the *tendency* which gives them cognizance of it. An act which the Law has determined to be pernicious is puniſhed, that it may not be repeated, the agent very often is not only innocent but meritorious in *foro conſcientiæ*, as in caſes of treaſon, where a man riſks his life and fortune in what, by the miſtake of an erroneous conſcience, he imagines to be a good cauſe. It will ſcarce be affirmed, that the publication of Libels ſhould be permitted; and it will, upon a moment's recollection be ſeen, that the publication of Libels can never be prevented, but by puniſhing the *oſtenſible* publiſher, let his inſtrument or his intention be who or what they will. I have heard the caſe of Homicide mentioned, to ſhew, that the intention muſt be taken into conſideration, in order to determine whether the fact ſhould or ſhould not be puniſhed, and that intention alone makes the difference; but this is a ſilly fallacy which will very eaſily be expoſed. The fact for which the law inflicts puniſhment

puniſhment is not mere homicide but murder; and the Law puniſhes murder, *becauſe it is the only ſpecies of homicide that puniſhment can prevent*; not becauſe it is the only ſpecies which implies *moral guilt* in the *agent*. If a man willfully, and with a premeditated deſign, kills another to prevent his broaching a damnable hereſy, he may not only be blameleſs but meritorious, with reſpect to God and his conſcience, but he ought to be puniſhed by civil government, that men may not be killed upon the ſame idle pretence for the future. The killing the Duke of Buckingham by Felton, and Henry the IVth by Ravilliac, were probably meritorious actions in a moral ſenſe, as the aſſaſſins fulfilled the dictate of conſcience, however erroneous, at the riſque of life; yet I ſuppoſe no Gentleman preſent will pretend, than for this reaſon, Felton and Ravilliac ought not to have been put to death. Men are to be ſaved from the pen of Libellers, as well as from the knives of Feltons and Ravilliacs, and therefore the oſtenſible publiſher is to be puniſhed as well as the murderer, however innocent, or even laudible he may be, as a *moral agent*.

Much has alſo been ſaid to ſhew that juries ought to judge of law as well as facts; but ſurely it would be a ſtrange inſtitution, that required a man to judge about what it is impoſſible he ſhould know. If ſhoemakers, bakers, and taylors are judges of the Law, why ſhould money be waſted in fees to council, or why, indeed, ſhould there be any ſuch thing as a lawyer by profeſſion among us. Away with your caſes, your commentaries, and reports: away with all rules by which that which is determined to be law today, will be determined to be law to-morrow; let the opinion of twelve ſhop-keepers or mechanics, be the Law of the Hour, and let us lie at the caprice or folly, not of one tyrant, whoſe will may poſſibly be gueſſed from experience of his temper and diſpoſition, but of half a million, erected into expoſitors of the Law by turns, concerning whoſe determinations nothing can be known, nothing can be gueſſed. Happy ſtate of public Liberty! who can but love and reverence the Patriots that are inceſſantly labouring to bring it about.

Mr. Serjeant G—n agreed with his honourable friend who ſpoke laſt but one, that reports injurious to our courts of juſtice had gone abroad, and ſpread not only over the metropolis but the kingdom, and obſerved, that they had not only been propagated in converſation, in papers, and in pamphlets, but had found their way into the Remonſtrances addreſſed to the throne: it is therefore, ſays he, abſurd to alledge, that they are but idle and groundleſs rumours, which being lightly taken up, will be lightly laid down, and, conſequently, are unworthy of public notice; they have inflicted a wound, which cannot be healed but by a thorough and honeſt enquiry, which ſhould, therefore, as the only remedy, be applied. He ſaid, that Engliſhmen would never allow the power of juries to be retrenched, yet that rules of evidence and rules of law had been laid down by judges, which tended to ſubvert that power at the very foundation, and to render juries the mere engines of oppreſſion in the hands of a temporiſing perverter of our laws. He obſerved, that a judge had laid it down as an eſtabliſhed doctrine in law, that a maſter, in *criminal* caſes, is anſwerable for the miſdemeanours of his ſervant: for inſtance, if a book or pamphlet is ſold in a Bookſeller's ſhop, without the knowledge of the maſter, the maſter, in the opinion of a Doctor of the law, was puniſhable: againſt this doctrine the Serjeant inveighed in very warm terms, he called it a monſtrous abſurdity, a glaring iniquity, contrary to the dictates of common ſenſe, and the feelings of humanity.

He inveighed alſo with equal zeal againſt the doctrine with reſpect to juries; that if a man is charged

with

with publiſhing a libel, they are not to enquire with what *intention* he publiſhed, but merely whether he publiſhed, and whether the libellous expreſſions are applied as in the indictment: he ſaid he was at a loſs to determine whence this doctrine was derived, that it was not to be found in any code of *natural* law, and that the human heart muſt revolt at it, as criminality muſt depend upon the intention. He aſſerted alſo, that in this reſpect the law of England perfectly co-incided with the law of Nature; that he knew not any precedent to the contrary; and that if there was any ſuch precedent, it was a bad one.

The *Hon. C--------ne P---ps* alſo replied to the Attorney-General, and ſaid, that he thought the queſtion before the Houſe might be determined by every honeſt man of common ſenſe, without any particular ſkill in the law conſidered as a ſcience; that notwithſtanding what had been ſaid, he conſidered the power of the Attorney-General as uncircumſcribed eventually and in fact, whatever it might be in theory and principle; for that, ſuppoſing him to be reſponſible for his actions, and amenable to juſtice in the abſtract nature of things, yet that as he generally acted under authority, and by the advice of the miniſtry, it would be no eaſy matter to bring him to account, much leſs to puniſhment. The injured parties, he ſaid, would always find it beyond their purſe, and the Houſe of Commons being the only reſource that would remain, little could be hoped from the proceedings there, as in ſuch caſes they were always ſlow, and too frequently under improper influence. As he was therefore clearly of opinion, that ſuch a power eventually ſubſiſted, and that the ſubſiſtence of ſuch a power was dangerous, he ſhould vote in ſupport of the motion.

E----d T-----e, Eſq; Solicitor-General, ſaid, that he could not but conſider the preſent motion, and the oblique reproaches caſt upon the Houſe, as mere expedients to attract the notice of the mob, and imitations of pamphleteers and newsmongers. That as the Attorney-General was not accuſed of abuſing his authority, there did not ſeem to be the leaſt colour of pretence for making it leſs. He inſiſted that all the proſecutions, which had been carried on by the Attorney-General, were extremely proper, if not neceſſary; and that if he had not filed informations, he would not have done his duty. He obſerved very juſtly, that the preſs had puſhed it's liberty to the utmoſt verge, and even gone beyond it; and that it would be abſurd indeed, under pretence of befriending liberty, to give licentiouſneſs a wider range. He abſolutely denied, that the expounders of the law propagated falſe doctrine, or laid down falſe rules either of law or evidence: he ſaid, it was needleſs again to expoſe the abſurdity of confounding *moral guilt*, with *civil offences*; that human laws puniſhed merely to prevent miſchief; that the publication of libels was equally pernicious to ſociety, whether the publiſher was morally guilty or no; and that ſo was the commiſſion of murder, and for that reaſon ſhould equally be prevented by puniſhment. He alſo concurred with Mr. De G--y, that the conſtruction of libels, belongs *by law* and precedent to the judge, and not to the jury, becauſe the unlawfulneſs of libels ariſing from a *poſitive inſtitution*, could not be determined by an uninformed underſtanding, however upright or acute.

He acknowledged, that the rejecting of a juryman without a challenge from the parties, was an act highly criminal; but ſaid, the fact ſhould be well authenticated before it was condemned. He ſaid it had been imputed to a great judge, whom he knew to be incapable of ſuch an action, and for theſe and other reaſons he muſt put his negative both upon the motion and enquiry.

Mr.

Mr. *W--------n* ſaid, that the non-exiſtence of any abuſe of the Attorney-General's power at preſent, was no argument againſt the propoſed amendment; but that on the contrary, a time of peace and tranquility was the fitteſt for any alteration, as the minds of men would lie under no bias, and they would therefore act with more diſpaſſionate and deliberate judgment. He obſerved, that if our anceſtors had been ſo tenacious of old eſtabliſhments, as never to have tried a new inſtitution, we ſhould not have had a conſtitution at preſent the envy of mankind. He obſerved alſo, that the power in queſtion was not of very high antiquity; that it had been alledged to be as old as the monarchy, but that in fact it could be proved no higher than Edward the IIId. That different times require different regulations, and that what might be proper 400 years ago, might now be abſurd and pernicious.

He ſaid, that the method of filing informations was more expenſive, conſequently more oppreſſive, than the common way of bringing the matter in queſtion before a Grand-Jury. That expence in a legal proceſs was puniſhment before the proof of delinquency; and that the defence of the innocent ſhould never be made difficult, under pretence of more effectually detecting or puniſhing the guilty. But his principal argument was, that the inſtitution, whether equitable or not, whether conſtitutional or unconſtitutional, did not anſwer its end. Its end, ſays he, is the ſpeedy puniſhment of libellers; but before the Attorney-General goes half through the neceſſary proceſs by information, he might have got the offender tried, convicted, and condemned, before the Common Juries: and for the truth of this, he appealed to every gentleman in the Houſe, who was at all acquainted with the ſubject.

H-----t M-------t, Eſq;

Much has been ſaid, during the courſe of this debate, by the gentlemen on both ſides, concerning the caſe of Almon, either directly or by inuendo. As I happened to ſit as juryman in that caſe, I ſhall take the liberty to ſay, that the gentlemen on both ſides have miſrepreſented it. The evidence laid before the jury was, that a pamphlet containing a libel, had been ſold at the defendant's ſhop. It was not ſold by the maſter, nor was the perſon who ſold it proved to be a ſervant. But it was ſaid, that a perſon in Almon's ſhop could ſell a pamphlet, which was Almon's property, only by performing the act of a ſervant, and that therefore with reſpect to that act he muſt be conſidered in that capacity. It has been aſſerted in news-papers and pamphlets, that we were miſled by the inſtructions of the judge, with reſpect to the criminality of Junius's letter to the King, but nothing can be more impudently falſe. In this point our ſentiments were exactly the ſame with thoſe of the judge, we were unanimouſly of opinion, that the letter in queſtion was a libel, atrocious and criminal in the higheſt degree; nor was there a ſingle perſon among us who had the leaſt doubt or heſitation in pronouncing that the authors and publiſhers merited the moſt exemplary puniſhment. There was but one ſubject of doubt and diſcuſſion; this was, Whether the defendant ſhould be puniſhed for an act, which chiefly implied guilt in another? and with reſpect to this point, we certainly were influenced by the inſtruction of the judge.

I had my doubts, and I applied to him for a ſolution of them. He ſpoke with a clearneſs and preciſion, in which he has no equal; and he aſſured me, that the law always inferred guilt in the maſter from the *prima facie* evidence, where no contrary evidence was produced to deſtroy its force. In the caſe before us there was no ſuch contrary evidence; we therefore thought ourſelves obliged to act in conformity to the law, and gave our verdict accordingly; for the conſcience of a juryman, if any conſcience he has, obliges no

leſs

leſs to obſerve the rules of law than of equity. I had indeed at laſt my doubts about the malignity of the publiſher's intention; but whatever he might intend, the fact was committed, which it was the intention of the law to prevent by puniſhment, and which the law imputed to him; I did not therefore think myſelf at liberty to acquit the defendant, when he ſtood condemned by a poſitive poſition of our juriſprudence, and the puniſhment that he might incur, tended directly to prevent the miſchief for which it would be inflicted. I ſhould, however, be glad to ſee this point more clearly aſcertained, and more generally underſtood.—With reſpect to the power and office of juries, nothing ſhould be doubtful, obſcure, or perplexed. I ſhould be glad, that the difference between the morality of actions and their tendency, between the guilt of the agent in *foro conſcientiæ*, and his being liable to puniſhment by the civil power, ſhould be expreſsly aſcertained under the ſanction of an expreſs law. When this is done, the people will acquieſce without murmuring in the deciſion of our judges, and our judges will do their duty without incurring the reproaches and execrations of the people. The propoſed enquiry I think juſt, whether our judges are culpable or not, and the arguments already advanced in favour of the motion ſeem to be concluſive in its favour.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN,

PErfection is not within the reach of Man; the greateſt, the wiſeſt, and the beſt, are liable to error. The learning, the wiſdom, and the integrity of our Tranſlators of the Old and New Teſtament, muſt be acknowledged by every Proteſtant ſcholar; and I will venture to pronounce, that no work of antiquity ever received greater juſtice, or made a better appearance in an Engliſh dreſs. Yet you will give me leave, without ſuppoſing me in the leaſt heterodox, to point out an overſight of thoſe good and worthy men. In the ſecond chapter of St. John, ver. 2 and 3, it is written; *And when they wanted wine, the mother of Jeſus ſaith unto him, they have no wine. Jeſus ſaith unto her,* Woman, what have I to do with thee? *mine hour is not yet come.* There is a rudeneſs in this reply, as it ſtands in our verſion, which by no means agrees with that complacency that accompanied every thing that our bleſſed Saviour either did or ſaid; and therefore let us examine the original. Here we find the words quite different: Λέγει αὐτῇ ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοὶ, γύναι;—And Jeſus ſaith to her, *Woman, what is that to me and thee?* And I may add, that the word γυνη, which ſignifies a woman, is alſo an endearing term, or an expreſſion of reſpect, tantamount in a manner to *madam*, or *dear madam*. Admitting this reading to be juſt, we ſhall find that the anſwer Jeſus made to his mother was both tender and polite.

Your's, &c. ALUMNUS.

Lincoln, April 30, 1771.

Mr. URBAN,

I Herewith ſend you an exact drawing of an ancient Roman gate in this city, called Newport-gate (ſee the plate;) it is a vaſt ſemi-circle of ſtones, artfully laid together, without mortar, or any other cement whatever, and is ſuſtained ſolely by the wedge-like form of the ſtones. Theſe ſtones are four feet thick at the bottom: and the diameter of the arch is ſixteen feet. From this gate eaſtward, ſome part of the old Roman wall is to be ſeen, built of ſtone and very ſtrong mortar, which to me appears rather extraordinary; becauſe if mortar be ſo very requiſite in building as we generally imagine, ſurely it might be more eaſily diſpenſed with in a regular ſolid wall, where the ſtones brace one another, and by their own gravity keep the maſs firm, than in an arch, where the aſſiſtance of good cement, one would ſuppoſe, might be wanting to bind and aſſiſt the coins of which it is formed.

Your's, &c. VIATOR.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

*** *The Tranſlator of* Hiſtorical Extracts, *inſerted in our laſt, is deſired to ſend us his addreſs.—The letters directed to* D. Cook, *by miſtake, have been recovered at the General Poſt-Office.—The Roman Coins communicated by our Yorkſhire correſpondent will be inſerted in our next.*

ERRATUM.

In the account of the Aurora, in the Occurrences of laſt month, for Dec. 27, 1770, read *Dec.* 27, 1769.

Mr.



A Perspective View of an Antique Roman Gate, in the City of Lincoln.

Mr. URBAN,

THE ſubject I deſign to treat of in the following pages, may ſeem to you to be rather extraordinary, as coming from the peaceful manſion of a ſlumbering inhabitant of Cheapſide; yet as long experience has made me ſage, I think myſelf no incompetent judge of it, and deſire you only, prejudice and cuſtom apart, to give it a place among your other lucubrations, and to ſubmit it to the fair and candid diſcuſſion of the public.

I aſſert then, that quarrels, contentions, and diſputes, are the great ſource of every thing which now attracts the notice, or gratifies the paſſions of the Engliſh nation. Indeed, there is nothing new in this; and the poets of ancient times were ſo ſenſible of the truth of what I have advanced, that they placed a *Momus* even in heaven, who was always employed in ſcandalizing, and ſetting the gods and goddeſſes together by the ears. In conſequence, I ſuppoſe, of his ſuggeſtions, they took different ſides in regulating the affairs of mortals; and their various combats and conteſts with each other, have furniſhed, you well know, many beautiful paſſages in a poem that will never be excelled. But I will deſcend, and not keep you in the clouds any longer. We will alight, if you pleaſe, upon earthly thrones, whoſe power I find is controuled, whoſe limits are aſcertained, and whoſe juſt boundaries are fixed, either by battles with their foreign enemies, or by ſquabbles among their own ſubjects. Thus is every monarch made happy by knowing what belongs to him, and the proper times of reſenting the incroachments of his neighbours. Were a prince to be always quiet, eaſy, and gentle, one or other of his neighbours would filch from him, now an iſland, now a town, now a tract of land, now a province, and then a kingdom; and all this in pure good friendſhip with their loving brother.

If the Monarch, to proceed, is thus obliged to ſtrife and contention for his ſecurity, equally ſo is his Miniſter. He learns, by theſe, who and who are together; he diſcerns when to throw a tub to the whale, how great his own ſtrength is, and when he may *dun* properly for the ſupplies. Thus is the Miniſter alſo ſecure in *his* throne, by the great bleſſing of conteſted elections, and controverted points of government.

Another great advantage alſo, ariſing from diſputes and quarrels, is, that the iniquity of ſecret juggling, in ſeveral opulent companies, has been laid open to the public, and many honeſt individuals have come by their own, from the differences that have ariſen among their governors and agents.

I ſhall not pretend to ſay, how far our religion has received any benefits from our diſagreements and diviſions; but you and I, Mr. *Urban*, well know how much was gained in the *Bangorian* controverſy, by the whole tribe of *Paper-ſtainers*, from the ſleek Divine, to the more active Devil at the Printing-office.

If then our mutual contentions have been thus ſerviceable in church and ſtate, we muſt allow their beneficial influence in things of leſſer moment, and their great power in ſupplying us with objects for the gratification of our paſſions. Is it not to the jealouſy of the Managers that we owe the delights of our theatres? How often have we undergone the extremity of preſſure and almoſt ſuffocation, to ſee *Little David* exert his whole ability in *Lear*, *Hamlet*, *Othello*, and *Richard?* How obliging did we think him in thus exhauſting his ſpirits for our amuſement? Yet had not his dumb Rival drawn together multitudes to ſee him ſkip and dance, or had theſe two heroes agreed together not to interfere with each other's performances, *Little David* would have ſtretched his legs upon a ſopha at home, and *Harlequin* have ſat with his acroſs at the porter-houſe, till they had grown too ſtiff for even one jump in a night.

In every other place of diverſion too, pretty little ſquabbles have their utmoſt uſe; if White-Conduit-Houſe only were the place of public Sunday reſort, nine tenths at leaſt of our citizens and their wives would be diſappointed of their hot rolls and butter; but, thanks to the preſent univerſal ſpirit of contention and emulation, we now rival Rome with a Pantheon; and what were the groves of the Athenian Academus in compariſon of the Shakeſpeare Gardens? And, as in higher life, you patronize *Dumplini*, and I admire *Pancakini*, we can now, from the diſcords in the Haymarket, and the active ſpirit of Mrs. Cornelys, each go the place of our choice, and be happy in our favourite ſinger. In theſe ſcenes of amuſement, who is more intereſted than the ſoft

God of Love? Yet he always acknowledged, that his dominion is ſtrengthened by the quarrels of his ſubjects*. Indeed, ſo little is matrimony encouraged at preſent, that a pleaſing partner could not be procured either for love or money, if the domeſtic jealouſies and diſputes in great families did not throw many a fine woman into the arms of a well-made ſon of Mars, whoſe ſole ſubſiſtence, his half pay and a cockade, could never inſpire him with courage ſufficient to make a propoſal. To convince you, Mr. URBAN, of the truth of my poſition, I ſhall add only one anecdote; and as you know the parties, it will, I think, ſufficiently prove what I have ſaid.

You remember our friend *Jack Skin*, than whom not a more able lawyer ever entered the hall. He owed great part of his ſucceſs in life to a quarrel he overheard between his maſter, and *Tom Dripping*, the tallow-chandler. "You "may uſe, Mr. Sealem, ſaid *Tom*, as "many quirks and quibbles as you "pleaſe, but a man who has ten thou-"ſand pounds in his pocket, does not "care a farthing for them." *Jack* loſt not a word of this: he powdered his hair, purchaſed a pair of ruffles, viſited Miſs *Dripping*, got into the old man's favour by abuſing his own maſter, and —you know, *Jack* died worth half a plumb.

Perhaps, however, after all I have urged, you will quote an old book upon me, which enforces peace, union, and concord.. Ah! that book——why 'tis a good book I muſt own, if one had not other books to mind. But ſtill, I will ſtake my ledger againſt that book, among four fifths on this ſide *Temple-Bar*, and on the other I believe I have it hollow.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

J. PIQUE.

Critical Remarks on ſome Paſſages of VOLTAIRE. *(continued from* p. 109.)

IT *is probable*, ſays M. de Voltaire, *that in the fatigues and penury, which the Jews had ſuffered in the deſarts of Paran, Horeb, and Kadeſh-Barnea, the female race had periſhed. In fact, the Jews muſt have wanted young women, as they are always commanded to kill all, except ſuch young women as were marriageable. The Arabs, who ſtill inhabit a part of thoſe deſarts, always ſtipulate, in the treaties which they make with the Caravans, that they ſhall have marriageable young women given them.*

It is probable! Thus as to a fact which would require the ſtrongeſt proof he is reduced to probabilities! and what are theſe probabilities?

It cannot be denied, that the Iſraelites ſuffered in the deſart ſome fatigues and wants, for which they murmured more than once. But, as has been before remarked, theſe fatigues, which M. de Voltaire ſo much exaggerates, are nevertheleſs reduced to the travelling four or five hundred leagues in forty years. Was that ſufficient to deſtroy *the female race?* As to the wants which they experienced, the ſcriptures inform us, that as ſoon as thoſe wants became preſſing, God ſupplied them with paternal goodneſs, that his providence furniſhed every thing that was neceſſary to them; that *they wanted neither raiment nor food*, in a word *nothing*; *nihil illis defuit*, ſays M. de Voltaire's Vulgate. Where then is that deſtructive penury, on which he ſo much declaims?

In fact, the Jews muſt have wanted young women, as, &c. This by no means ſeems neceſſary: if the Hebrews were allowed to reſerve the marriageable young women, it was not becauſe they had no young women left; it was becauſe they had not too many, where Polygamy was allowed, as it was to the Hebrews.

The example of the Arabs, which the critic quotes in his behalf, ſeems to make directly againſt him. Is it becauſe the Arabs have no young women, or becauſe *the fatigues and penury of the deſart have made the female race periſh among them, that they always ſtipulate that marriageable young women ſhall be given them?* No, without doubt: but the plurality of wives, which their law authorizes, renders the female race at all times precious among them.

For the ſame reaſon, the permiſſion granted to the Iſraelites, of reſerving the marriageable young women, was not confined to their abode in the deſart but extended to all times; though they could not apparently want young women at all times, on account of *the fatigues and penury of the deſart.*

When he ſays, that the Iſraelites were commanded to kill all *except marriageable*

* Amantium iræ amoris integratio eſt.
TERENCE.

riageable young women, he is again miſtaken; the marriageable young women were not all that were excepted from thoſe maſſacres: the exception included, reckoning from the tendereſt age, all *the young women virgins**. Theſe terms are not ſynonimous, the one is a little more extenſive than the other; and it would have been better not to have confounded them.

Some Obſervations on the two Chapters of the Treatiſe on Toleration, which relate to the Jews.

In this work are evident marks of the colouring of a great maſter, and the ſage views of a philoſopher, the friend of mankind. Who can read theſe, without being moved at the fatal adventure which gave the author the firſt idea of it†, or ſee, without indignation, the picture which he has drawn of Fanaticiſm; ſo many aſſaſſinations, maſſacres, bloody wars, which that monſter has occaſioned in France, and in the reſt of the univerſe! What a pity that a ſubject ſo intereſting is not offered to the minds of his readers, without a number of foreign reflections, unſupported facts, confuſed ideas, and groſs errors, which one can ſcarce forbear to think deſigned! Leaving to others the care of detecting thoſe which concern the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Chriſtians, their martyrs, &c. there are two chapters which particularly relate to the Jewiſh nation, which ſhall be the ſubject of the following obſervations.

In the firſt of theſe two chapters, the author propoſes to examine whether intolerance was part of the divine law of the Jews; and he begins by giving his readers an idea of their divine law.

"The precepts, ſays he, which God "himſelf has given, are called, I ſup- "poſe, a divine law. He would have "the Jews eat a lamb roaſted with herbs, "and the gueſts were to eat it ſtanding, "a ſtaff in their hands, in commemo- "ration of the paſſover. He ordered "that the conſecration of the high- "prieſt ſhould be celebrated by ſprink- "ling ſome blood on his right ear, his "right hand, and his right foot; ex- "traordinary cuſtoms to us, but not to "antiquity. He forbad their eating "fiſh without ſcales, ſwine, hares, "hedge-hogs, owls, griffins, ixions, "&c. He inſtituted feaſts and ceremo- "nies; all theſe things, which ſeemed "arbitrary to other nations, and ſub- "ject to a poſitive law, to cuſtom, be- "ing commanded by God himſelf, be- "came a divine law to the Jews‡; as "every thing which Jeſus Chriſt, the "ſon of Mary, the Son of God, has "commanded us, is a divine law to "us."

Thus this writer repreſents the Jewiſh divine law. Such is the idea which he has of it, or would give his readers; in this, like thoſe painters, who only employ the art of profile, in order to preſent the object which they diſlike on the leaſt favourable ſide.

But are thoſe ceremonial laws, which alone he quotes, the divine law of the Jews? Are they the chief and moſt eſſential part of it? Their prophets every where ſay the contrary. The Decalogue, that moſt perfect abſtract of morality, and ſo many other admirable precepts on the duties of man, towards God and his neighbours, are the foundation and firſt part of that law; and all the wiſe regulations, which we find there on external worſhip, and on every thing which relates to it, on the authority of magiſtrates, on inheritances, conteſts, judgments, on the manner of making peace and war, &c. in a word, on the whole eccleſiaſtical, civil, and political adminiſtration, is the ſecond. To confine it, as he does, to ſome rites and ceremonies, is to give an imperfect, and conſequently a falſe idea of it; and to ſhew more addreſs than love of truth: it is to ſay, that bathing, or pouring water on the head, is the divine law of Chriſtians; or to deſcribe M. de Voltaire, by calling him the author, not of the Henriade and Zara, but of Zulima or Olympia.

Not contented with giving a falſe idea of the Jewiſh divine law, he endeavours to turn it into ridicule.

* M. de Voltaire ſays himſelf, in another place, that *the cuſtom of the Iſraelites was to reſerve all the young maidens.*

† The innocent and unhappy family here meant, finding a patron in M. de Voltaire, ſupported by his intereſt, and defended by his eloquent writings, is an admirable event in his life, and the nobleſt of his triumphs.

‡ M. de Voltaire ſeems to oppoſe the divine law to poſitive law: this is a miſtake. The divine law of the Jews is divided into natural divine law, which includes the moral laws founded on the nature of things, and poſitive divine law, which includes the ceremonial laws, the laws of police, &c. founded on the mere will and pleaſure of God.

Their rites, he ſays, *are extraordinary ceremonies to us.* Is he then one of thoſe ſimpletons who, having never travelled out of their own country, think all foreign cuſtoms extravagant? or who, concentred in their age, deem nothing reaſonable that does not reſemble what they ſee? And what does it ſignify, whether a high-prieſt is conſecrated by ſprinkling blood on his right ear, or oil on his hands? All rites in the main are alike; they have nothing *venerable but the ſanctity which religion annexes to them.*

Swine, hares, owls, hedge-hogs, &c. were forbidden the Jews. Is it ridiculous, that unwholſome food ſhould be forbidden by wiſe laws; and that other meats, which may ſeem agreeable to ſome nations*, ſhould have been prohibited for ſome particular reaſons, which we cannot condemn, becauſe we are ignorant of them?

He names *Ixions* and *Griffins*, probably with a view of confounding the Kite and the Oſprey with ſome fantaſtic animals, which exiſt only in the imagination of painters and poets. Such are the methods which M. de Voltaire employs *to render the Jewiſh divine law ridiculous.*

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN,

THE public, and the lovers of antiquity in particular, are undoubtedly obliged to you for the republication of the view of the ruins of Oſney Abbey, which, as you obſerve, does not always accompany the copies of the Monaſticon. As you hint, in the account given with the print in your Magazine of laſt month, that it is not known what is become of the original plate, the following anecdotes may not be unacceptable to your readers.

In ſome letters written by John Aubrey, Eſq; to Mr. Anthony Wood, now preſerved in the collection of Mr. Ballard, in the Bodleyan Library, are theſe paſſages.

"I have the proſpect of Ouſney ſeveral other ways than that in the Monaſticon, which for the pleaſauntneſs thereof, Mr. Hollar told me he would etche."

"I deſired you to give to the Muſeum my draughts of Oſney, which coſt me twenty ſhillings, when I was of Trinity College: 'twas done by one Heſketh a hedge-prieſt, who painted under Mr. Dobſon."

"I hope the graver will do Oſney ruines handſomely. If you pleaſe, I will aſk Mr. Hollar, whether his plate that he did for me in the Monaſticon was burnt in the general conflagration."

Mr. URBAN,

I Have peruſed, with great attention, what two of your late correſpondents have ſent to your uſeful and valuable Magazine, as explanatory of that myſterious number 666 in the Revelation of St. John. They have ſhewn a very remarkable coincidence in the ſum of the numerical letters of *Scuthor*, which ſignifies Myſtery; *Romiith*, Rome; *Lateinos*, the Latin Church; and the motto on the Pope's palace, *Vicarius Dei generalis in Terris.* But it does not appear, that the number 666 as introduced and mentioned by St. John, can with propriety be ſuppoſed to refer to either of theſe names, except the laſt. *Here is wiſdom*, ſays the Apoſtle, John xiii. 18. *Let him that hath underſtanding count the number of the beaſt, for it is the number of a man*; that is, ſays your correſpondent of laſt month, "the man of ſin, who oppoſeth God, and exalteth himſelf above God:" and in this the generality of Proteſtant commentators agree with him. But Myſtery is *not a Man*; Rome is not a Man; *Lateinos* is not a Man. Should it be ſaid, that *Lateinos* ſignifies the Latin Church, I anſwer, the Latin Church and its head the Pope are not, I apprehend, taken in the prophecies for one and the ſame always, any more than Rome and the Pope are ſo taken. I do not perceive therefore, that the number 666, which was the *number of a man*, could be deſigned to point out *Myſtery, Rome*, or the *Latin Church.* The motto on the Pope's palace, *Vicarius Dei generalis in Terris*, ſeems to anſwer much better. Here the Pope is directly pointed at, or the man of ſin. But the Apoſtle John wrote in Greek, and not in Latin, which renders this laſt explanation not quite ſatisfactory. If St. John had originally

* The food moſt eſteemed by ſome nations is not ſo eſteemed by all others.—"At this preſent time, the Arabs and the "Egyptians, ſays Haſſelquiſt, have very "little value for the Hare. They let thoſe "animals, ſo perſecuted in all other parts "of the world, live in peace."

originally written in Engliſh, ſhould we not think it prepoſterous to ſearch for the name anſwering to 666, not in Engliſh, but in the French, Spaniſh, High Dutch, Latin, or Chineſe languages?

I am, Mr. Urban, a ſincere Proteſtant, and a lover of the ſacred writings, and would by no means be thought to mention theſe difficulties (if they are difficulties) by way of cavil on what has been advanced by your two learned correſpondents; but in hopes that they, or ſome others might be induced to take their pens, and give ſatisfaction to a conſtant reader of your Magazine, and a ſincere enquirer after truth.

TYRO.

To Dr. SMOLLET, *Author of the late Publication, entitled,* The Preſent State of all Nations.

SIR,

YOUR own knowledge of mankind, in general, muſt undoubtedly, long ſince, have informed you, that they conſider it as a mark of an ungenerous ſpirit, to cenſure and attack the characters of even private perſons, when ſuch an attempt is not neceſſary to the juſtification of our own; and that this diſpoſition is ſtill more illiberal and unmanly, when it has for its object, not private characters alone, but thoſe of a numerous ſociety.

You are pleaſed to repreſent the Quakers as a ſociety of madmen, enthuſiaſts and blaſphemers; and you ſeem to think yourſelf authorized in theſe cenſures, by quoting the frantic conduct and behaviour of James Nailor, one of that ſociety, who fancied himſelf more than human, and entered into Briſtol with a few of his diſciples, ſpreading their garments before him, and paying him a kind of adoration. The proceedings of this enthuſiaſtic perſon you repreſent as a matter chargeable upon the Quakers in general, and endeavour to juſtify your malevolent account of them from ſuch inſtances as theſe. But by conſulting Sewel's account of the Quakers, (the beſt book extant upon that ſubject) you would have found that this wicked behaviour of Nailor and his few followers was in the higheſt manner diſapproved and condemned by all the ſociety; that he was rejected and diſowned by them, and not received again, 'till, by a Chriſtian conduct and an exemplary ſober behaviour, he manifeſted the utmoſt contrition and penitence for his paſt offences. Theſe hiſtorical facts, indeed, it is not reaſonable to ſuppoſe you were ignorant of; as they are generally connected with the other parts of the relation. How ungenerous then muſt your account appear, and how much muſt it leſſen the authenticity of your hiſtory! Is the doctrine of Jeſus to be traduced and calumniated, becauſe among the firſt profeſſors of Chriſtianity there was ſuch a thief and a traitor as Judas?

In your ſecond volume, page 191, you ſay, "The zeal of the Quakers "was often too hard for their diſcre- "tion, and they play'd a thouſand ex- "travagant pranks, that ſavoured more "of lunacy than of religion. They "broke into churches, and diſturbed "the public worſhip, by railing at the "miniſter and reproaching the congre- "gation: the ſpirit moved them to re- "vile all perſons that did not adopt "their doctrines and principles. They "uttered blaſphemies, and ſeduced "zealots from the army."

This paſſage is equally ſplenetic and injurious. You repreſent this as the conduct of the Quakers in general; but if you were put to the proof, you would be unable to enumerate more than ſix or ſeven of the *profeſſors* of that ſociety, who had been guilty of ſuch practices; and I defy you to produce a ſingle inſtance of ſuch behaviour, where the frantic author of it was approved of and countenanced by the ſociety. Till this is done, all your envenomed arrows muſt fall ſhort of their mark, and the reproach you meant for others, moſt deſervedly fix upon yourſelf. You may tell us, if you pleaſe, that ſuch a perſon was a wild enthuſiaſt, another a blaſphemer, and a third a contemner of the laws. So far, perhaps, we may believe you: but when you relate theſe inſtances as matter of reproach to the whole ſociety, of which they profeſſed themſelves members, you cannot expect that your readers ſhould have a very favourable opinion either of your diſpoſition or underſtanding.

It is certainly unfortunate for the Quakers, that you have given your account of them at a time, when the troubles of life, and the infirmities of a craz'd conſtitution, have produced in you an aſperity of temper, which is gratified by invective and defamation.

But you have not only injured the Quakers

Quakers by a falſe relation of their conduct and practice in life; you have likewiſe greatly miſrepreſented them with reſpect to their principles of Religion. You declare, p. 189, of the ſame volume, "That the Quakers do not acknowledge the myſteries of the Trinity, Incarnation, and Hypoſtatical union." What ideas you may have affixed to the term *myſteries* here, it is impoſſible for me, and, I preſume, for any other of your readers to conceive. But if you mean that the Quakers deny the Scripture doctrine of the Trinity, Incarnation, and Hypoſtatical union; your aſſertion is not true, for the direct contrary appears from the expreſs tenets of the Quakers, which have been publiſhed by many of their writers. If you had looked into the works of Robert Barclay, Richard Claridge, and William Penn, perſons eminent among the Quakers, you would have found frequent declarations of their ſtedfaſt faith in the doctrines, "That there are three that bear record in heaven, Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt; and that theſe three are one. That the word was made fleſh, and dwelt in the world full of grace and truth: And that the divine and human nature were united in the perſon of our Saviour." Theſe religious opinions are plainly acknowledged by many other writers among the Quakers, and are univerſally received throughout the whole ſociety: and how you can reconcile your unfaithful account of them with that juſtice, which every fellow-creature has a right to demand of you, I am unable to conceive. Some ridiculous and abuſive expreſſions, which I find mingled with this account, induce me to believe, that you wrote under the influence of a malignant diſpoſition, and was predetermined to exhibit them in a contemptuous, and ridiculous light. "The Quakers (you ſay) conſidered their agitations of body as the motions of the Holy Spirit, and uttered extemperoneous effuſions, *twang'd through the noſe*, as the oracles of inſpiration." Few people will believe, that if you had been concerned to have written a fair and candid account of the Quakers, you could have uſed ſuch low and illiberal language. Your malevolent deſign, indeed, appears to be conducted with ſome degree of art, for you interſperſe, throughout the whole account, a number of known and obvious truths, which all Quakers acknowledge. And as theſe are ſingular opinions, and by which they are moſt generally known. You conclude, that they may ſerve as a credit, upon which you may borrow your reader's faith, in the falſe accounts which you are afterwards pleaſed to give him. But I hope the candour and generoſity of the people of this country, will prevent their being the dupes of ſuch an artifice.

I could enumerate many more inſtances of your falſe account, and unjuſt miſrepreſentations of that ſociety; but as ſo long a diſcuſſion of the ſubject would not be proper for a paper of this kind, and as the reaſoning above may very well be applied in anſwer to moſt of them, I forbear troubling you at preſent with any further detection of your ungenerous attempts.

I am well aſſured, that in your cooler moments, you cannot but conſider it as highly diſhonourable, to attempt to eſtabliſh a reputation for ridiculous deſcription, upon the falſe and injurious treatment of a number of your fellow ſubjects, who are remarkable for nothing ſo much as the innocence and ſimplicity of their lives. Open then your heart to the ſocial feelings of human nature, and deſpiſing ſuch little and unworthy attempts, at once do juſtice and love mercy, expunge your unfaithful account of the Quakers from your hiſtory—Contradict it by a declaration as public as the injury—It is at preſent but in its infant ſtate, and may as yet have done but ſmall detriment—You have it ſtill in your power to make them amends, and it muſt ever redound to your honour, that you rather choſe to acknowledge and correct your errors than obſtinately to perſevere in a work which you could not but be ſenſible was fraught with injuſtice.

I am,
your's, &c.
A Friend to the Quakers.

WE have received a Letter dated Kent, and ſigned N. in defence of the following paſſage in a Sermon, which was preached a few years ago at St. Paul's, by a Reverend Baronet, before the Sons of the Clergy.

"The diſputers of this world do virtually throw aſide the Scriptures, by declaring, that every man is under an indiſpenſible obligation to worſhip God after the manner that he thinks moſt agreeable to his will; and in all religious matters whatever, to follow the dictates of his own conſcience, as they phraſe it; this, they

ſay

ſay, the Magiſtrates have no right to break in upon."

A correſpondent, who ſigns W. D. has publiſhed ſome remarks upon this paſſage in our Magazine for December 1770, p. 561, and has juſtly obſerved, that if the doctrine here ſtigmatized, as propagated by the diſputers of the world, is falſe, the contrary muſt be true, which will run thus, "No man is under any obligation to worſhip God after the manner that he thinks moſt agreeable to his will, nor in any religious matter, whatever, to follow the dictates of his own conſcience."

Our correſpondent N. founds his defence of the preacher's principle, upon a ſuppoſition that he did not *mean* what he has *ſaid*; that he *meant* only that people *under the pretence* of following the dictates of conſcience, do aſſume a liberty of diſpenſing with God's laws, though he ſays, that to ſuppoſe an obligation to *follow the dictates of conſcience* in religious matters, is to throw aſide the Scriptures. We hope he will not be offended, if we refuſe to inſert an argument at length, which, as a defence of his friend, is ſubverted by its firſt principle. And we beg leave to remark, upon this occaſion, that, if Magiſtrates have no right to compel any perſon to religious opinions or practices, which he does not inwardly approve; Magiſtrates can have no right to compel any perſon to religious opinions or practices, which he even *pretends* not inwardly to approve, for this plain reaſon, that a Magiſtrate can have no right to determine, concerning what it is impoſſible he ſhould know. A licence to worſhip God, as in conſcience *I think* I ought, is virtually and eventually a licence to worſhip God as *I ſay* I think I ought, for no man can judge of another's ſincerity in religious profeſſions.

X.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the Monthly Review of February laſt, appeared the following extract from the Rev. B. Francis's Elegy on the death of Mr. Whitfield:

The gay, the wanton for redemption *groan*,
And drunkards thirſt for living ſtreams *alone*.

This laſt emphatical word *alone*, raiſes the wiſh of a ſtranger to the fact, to ſee inſerted in the next edition of this popular Elegy, the following emendation and vouchers in verſe and proſe:

"The gay, the wanton quit their pride
"and ſin,
"And drunkards thirſt no more for
"beer and gin:
"Now brewers mourn, the penſive
"landlords fail,
"Untapt each butt, and ev'ry hogſ-
"head ſtale;
"As may be ſeen, we may expect, in
"the Exciſeman's books, and the de-
"ſerted ſtate of the public houſes at
"Horſeley."

Theſe marks and proofs of converſion, ſeem far more apparent and leſs deluſive than *groans for Redemption*, and *thirſtings for living ſtreams*. They have been effected, I hope, by the labours of the late indefatigable Preacher Whitfield, whoſe encomiums, however, in this Elegy, I think, much too frequent bold and diſputable *, without the leaſt abatement of my belief and eſteem of the pious author's good intention.

May every man, taught and perſuaded to date his regeneration from the efficacy of the ſame popular doctrine, give, in all places, the like proofs of its reality, for the ſatisfaction of himſelf and the reformation of the world! —Remembering and duly regarding in his faith and practice, the ſolemn warning and deciſion given by the preſcience and authority of our common Saviour and Judge, for the precaution and ſafety of *all* his diſciples; "Not every one "that ſaith unto me Lord! Lord! "ſhall enter into the kingdom of hea-"ven, but he that doth the will of my "Father, who is in heaven."—"Be "not deceived (Brethren!) God is not "mocked! Whatſoever a man *ſows*, "that ſhall he alſo *reap*."

May 15, 1771. R. H.

Mr. URBAN,

I AM one of thoſe who have, for ſome years paſt, been greatly diſſatisfied in regard to the Subſcriptions required of the clergy, by law, to the thirty-nine articles, and for that reaſon I have more than once declined applying to my friends for preferment, when they have had it in their power to provide for me; and I had reaſon to think they would have done ſo, had I applied to them. I have read almoſt every thing that has lately appeared *pro* and *con* on the ſubject of Subſcriptions; but do not remember to have met with any thing more

* Incarnate Cherub! with the elegy throughout.

worthy

worthy the notice, and serious and candid consideration of those clergymen, who subscribe, though they appear, by their writings, to be in the principles of liberty, and to go into notions diametrically opposite to those contained in the articles subscribed by them, than a paper lately published in the second volume of the Theological Repository, said to have been found among the papers of the late worthy Dr. Duchal, and supposed to have been written by him many years ago, when the controversy concerning subscriptions was warmly on foot, both in England and Ireland. The subject is there treated by the worthy author with great force and strength of reasoning, as well as with the greatest candour and seriousness; neither has any thing that has yet been published in vindication of such subscription, (at least that I have seen) rendered the notice of it at all unnecessary; there being several things in it, which not only in my opinion, but in the opinion, I may venture to say, of all impartial persons, which require from those clergymen a different kind of vindication of their conduct, from any that has yet appeared. For their own honour, therefore, and the satisfaction of their scrupulous brethren, as well as upon other accounts, I wish such vindication may be in their power,

Your's, &c.

Clericus, et Clericorum Amicus.

Lord CHATHAM's *Speech in support of the Duke of* RICHMOND's *Motion, for reversing the Judgment of the House of Commons in the Case of the* Middlesex Election.

My LORDS,

THE present question has been so frequently agitated, and so perfectly understood, that it may seem superfluous to enter into the discussion of it on this occasion. The public has certainly formed its opinion, and condemned the decision of the two Houses. That circumstance alone is to me a sufficient motive for refreshing your memories, and for making one attempt more to procure justice to the injured electors of Great Britain.

It will be said, that this step will create divisions between the two Houses, at a time which calls for the most perfect unanimity. Unanimity in the two Houses is certainly very commendable, when both adhere to the principles of the Constitution; but in the case of the Middlesex Election, the Commons have daringly violated the laws of the land, and it becomes us not to remain tame spectators of such a deed, if we would not be deemed accessary to their guilt, if we would not be branded with treason to our country, which now loudly calls for our assistance. Remove but this resolution, which my noble friend has demonstrated to be so unconstitutional and absurd, and we have an undoubted right to take this step. We have precedent on our side. Our forefathers exercised this right in the case of Ashby and White, and received the applauses of the whole nation. It is ridiculous to pretend, that, by this act, we shall commit a breach of privilege. The Commons can have no privilege by which they are authorized to break laws. Whenever they forget themselves, and commit such an outrage, we must step forward, and check their usurpation. Their jurisdiction can, in no instance, be so competent, final, and conclusive, as to prevent us from exerting ourselves in support of the constitution. We are the natural, the constitutional balance to their encroachments. If this be not the case, why, in the name of wonder, were the three estates constituted? Why is our concurrence necessary to establish the validity of statutes? This point is so evident, that it may be left to the decision of the rawest school-boy. If, then, we must concern ourselves in the making of every law, how much more are we bound to interest ourselves in preserving the very essence of the constitution, in preserving that right which is antecedent to all laws, the Right of Election. But Lord Middlesex and Lord Bacon were expelled and incapacited by this House, without any opposition from the other branches of the Legislature. They were so: But both were cases that only respected themselves, and, consequently, could not, with any propriety, come under the consideration of any other branch. In the case of Mr. Wilkes, I do not complain so much of the personal injury, as the violation of the rights of the people, who are grossly abused and betrayed by their Representatives. The cases, then, being as widely different as North and South, the argument founded on them becomes utterly inconclusive. But let us allow you a succedaneum to your argument; let us

suppose

ſuppoſe that the authority which gives a ſeat to a Peer, is as reſpectable as that which confers it on a Commoner, and that both authorities are equally affronted by expulſion and incapacitation: Yet ſtill the compariſon will not hold; ſince theſe Lords received no freſh title by birth or patent, and, therefore, could not claim a ſeat after the firſt expulſion. Wilkes may, perhaps, complain, that he was unjuſtly expelled; but the chief ſubject of the nation's complaint is, that he was rejected after his re-election. Had not this event taken place, preſcription might have rendered the firſt expulſion valid. If you aſk, who ſhould be more tenacious than the Commons themſelves of their privileges? I anſwer, that none ſhould be ſo ready to protect them; and it is ſincerely to be lamented, that, by their recent conduct, they have ſo far forgot their duty, as to add to the long liſt of venality, from Eſau down to the preſent day: Though, if we conſider matters in their true light, it is the privileges of their conſtituents that they have betrayed. Having now ſet up a ſeparate and independent authority, they would acquire, and you would grant them, a new privilege, that of ſelling their conſtituents. If you deſire to know how this doctrine came to be broached, I muſt beg leave to acquaint you, that it is as old, nay older than the conſtitution; the liberty of the people being the firſt thing for which proviſion is made in the original inſtitution of government. Though, in the caſe of Wilkes, we have not many inſtances to prove the conteſted right, yet it is by no means the leſs conſtitutional: Nay, it is the more ſo, that there are no parallel caſes in our hiſtory; as this circumſtance proves that it was never before queſtioned. The infrequency of the phœnomenon may, indeed, like a comet in the firmament, dazzle the vulgar and untutored: But the Stateſman, verſed in political ſcience, it affects no more than the common appearance, its courſe being equally ſimple and intelligible. Some have attempted to be very exact in calculating the proportion which the petitioners bear to thoſe who have remained quiet: But they have been unfortunate in one circumſtance, of which the omiſſion overturns their whole ſyſtem. They have compared the number of counties, not the number of their inhabitants. They forgot that they are not all equally populous, and that the fifteen petitioning counties contain more people than all the reſt of the kingdom, as they pay infinitely more land-tax. And were they not the more numerous of the two parties, yet, the ſuperiority of their wealth, entitles them to more conſideration than the other counties; for the ſhare of the national burdens, which any part of the kingdom bears, is the only rule by which we can judge of the weight that it ought to have in the political balance. This reaſoning is founded on the ſuppoſition that they entertain ſentiments different from one another. But who does not ſee that the reſt only wanted leaders to rouſe them to action? Were the caſe otherwiſe, leaders were not wanting to excite them to preſent addreſſes, and they would certainly have preſented them, had they diſapproved of the petitions. After conſidering the vaſt influence of the Crown, we may be juſtly ſurprized, that fifteen counties had the virtue to aſſert their rights, and the remainder independence enough not to counteract them. But, were the majority clearly on your ſide, you ought to remember, that numbers do not conſtitute right, and that, if no more than one had petitioned, that one ought to be heard, and to have his cauſe tried and adjudged by the laws of the land.

This much I thought neceſſary to ſay on this head, in order to ſhew you the neceſſity of reſcinding the reſolution on which the preſent motion is founded. 'Till it is complied with, we can take no ſtep towards the removal of the preſent diſcontents; and I ſhould imagine, that this ſingle conſideration would be ſufficient to induce all honeſt men to vote for the noble Lord's propoſition.

Lord CHATHAM'S *Speech, and his Motion, for the* DISSOLUTION *of the preſent Parliament.*

My LORDS,

IT is not many years ſince this nation was the envy and terror of its neighbours. Alone and unaſſiſted, it ſeemed to balance the half of Europe. Nor was the aſpect of its affairs abroad more flattering than at home. Concord and unanimity prevailed throughout the whole extent of the Britiſh Empire. Whatever heats and animoſities might ſubſiſt between the grandees, the body of the people was ſatisfied. No complaints, no murmurs were heard. No petitions, much leſs remonſtrances, for the redreſs of grievances, were carried up to the throne; nor were hired mobs neceſſary to keep the Sovereign in

in countenance by their venal ſhouts. Nothing was heard, on every ſide, but one general burſt of acclamation and joy. But how is the proſpect darkened! how are the mighty fallen! On public days the Royal ears are ſaluted with hiſſes and hoots; and he ſees libels againſt his perſon and government written with impunity: Juries ſolemnly acquitting the publiſhers. What greater mortification can befall a Monarch! Yet this ſacrifice he makes to his Miniſters. To their falſe ſteps, not to his own he owes his diſgrace. By their intrigues the laſt inglorious peace, the origin of our evils, was effected and approved by Parliament, though it was loudly condemned by the nation. By their intrigues the laſt ſhameful convention received the ſame ſanction. Were this ſacrifice of our honour and intereſt abroad compenſated by the wiſdom of our domeſtic government, it would be ſome comfort. But the fact is, that Great Britain, Ireland, and America, are equally diſſatisfied, and have reaſon to be diſſatisfied with the Miniſtry. The impolitic taxes laid upon America, and the Syſtem of violence there adopted, have unfortunately ſoured the minds of the people, and rendered them diſaffected to the preſent Parliament, if not to the King. Ireland has various reaſons to complain. An enumeration of them would be tedious. You may judge of their number and magnitude by the preſent flame. The meaſures taken to carry the Middleſex Election in favour of the Court, the deciſion of that Election, the Murders in St. George's Fields, the refuſal of the Commons to enquire into theſe Murders, and into the conduct of thoſe who adviſed his Majeſty to beſtow thanks and rewards upon the perſons immediately concerned, the payment of the immenſe debt contracted by the Crown without inſpecting any account, all theſe circumſtances had juſtly alarmed the nation, and made them uncommonly attentive to the operations of Parliament. Hence the publication of the Parliamentary Debates. And where was the injury, if the Members acted upon honeſt principles? For a public Aſſembly to be afraid of having their deliberations publiſhed, is monſtrous, and ſpeaks for itſelf. No mortal can conſtrue ſuch a procedure to their advantage: It, and the practice of locking the doors, are ſufficient to open the eyes of the blind; they muſt ſee that all is not well within. Not ſatisfied, however, with ſhutting their doors, the Commons would overturn the liberty of the Preſs. The Printers had ſpirit, and reſiſted. The irritated Commons exerted their privilege above the Laws of the Land, and their ſervants acted illegally in the execution of their illegal orders. The Magiſtrates of London undertook the cauſe of the Printers, and the protection of the Laws, and of the City's Franchiſes. The Commons ſtill proceeded with the ſame outrageous violence. They called upon the Magiſtrates to juſtify their conduct, and would not ſuffer them to be heard by Counſel. Thoſe men, who had allowed the proſtitute Electors of Shoreham Counſel to defend a bargain to ſell their Borough by auction, would not grant the ſame indulgence to the Lord Mayor of London pleading for the Laws of England, and the conſcientious diſcharge of his duty. Accordingly they committed him to the Tower for not violating his oath. The moſt ſacred obligation of Morality and Religion they voted criminal, when it happened to ſtand in competition with their aſſumed Privileges.—Their next ſtep was the Act of a Mob, and not of a Parliament—I mean the eraſure of a Recognizance entered at Guild-hall. We have heard of ſuch violence committed by the French King: and indeed it ſeems much better calculated for the latitude of Paris than of London. The people of this kingdom will never ſubmit to ſuch bare-faced tyranny. They muſt ſee that it is time to rouſe when their own creatures dare to aſſume a power of ſtopping proſecutions by their vote, and, conſequently, of reſolving the Law of the Land into their will and pleaſure. The imprudence, and, indeed, the abſolute madneſs of theſe meaſures, demonſtrates, that they are not the reſult of that Aſſembly's calm, unbiaſſed deliberations; but the dictates of weak, uninformed Miniſters, influenced by thoſe who miſlead the Sovereign. It is impoſſible that a grave, and once venerable body of men, if left to itſelf, ſhould have converted government into a ſcuffle with a ſingle individual. Were the Commons not abſolute ſlaves to the man who holds the golden keys of the Treaſury, they could never have rendered the very name of Parliament ridiculous by carrying on a conſtant war againſt Mr. Wilkes. To them it is entirely owing, that he is become a perſon of conſequence in the State. They firſt made

him

im Repreſentative for Middleſex, and hen Alderman of London. Now they eem determined to make him Sheriff, nd in due courſe Lord Mayor. When e ſet their authority at defiance in the aſe of the Printers, they repeatedly de-lared him amenable to their juriſdic-ion, and actually ſerved him with more han one order to attend. Upon being ound refractory, they ſhamefully gave p the point; after puniſhing the chief Magiſtrate of the City, they ſuffered im to eſcape with impunity, and, in he face of the world, acknowledged im to be their Lord and Maſter.

Matters being thus circumſtanced, he Commons being both odious and ontemptible, there remains but one oſſible remedy for the evil. In order o ſave the name and inſtitution of Par-ament from ruin, the Commons muſt, ccording to the earneſt requeſt of a ma-ority of the Electors of England, and he wiſh of almoſt all the nation, be iſſolved. This ſtep may reſtore good umour and tranquility on the one and, and good government on the ther. Not that I imagine this act lone ſufficient. No; I have no ſuch anguine expectation; I ſuſpect it will rove but a temporary and partial re-nedy. The influence of the Crown is ecome ſo enormous, that ſome ſtronger ulwark muſt be erected for the defence f the conſtitution. The act conſti uting Septennial Parliaments muſt be epealed. Formerly the inconveniences ttending ſhort Parliaments had great veight with me; but now we are not ebating upon a queſtion of convenience: ur all is at ſtake: our whole conſti-ution is giving way: and therefore, vith the moſt deliberate and ſolemn con-iction, I declare myſelf a convert to Triennial Parliaments. Influenced by ll theſe conſiderations, I move your Lordſhips to addreſs his Majeſty to diſ-olve the preſent Parliament, as ſoon as he buſineſs of the ſeſſion is concluded.

The LORDS PROTEST *againſt the Durham-Yard Embankment.*

DISSENTIENT, Becauſe

WE are not convinced, by the evi-dence, that the embankment pro-poſed will be a means of improving the navigation of the river, which is the oſtenſible object of the bill. On the contrary, the idea ſuggeſted by the pre-amble, of its increaſing the rapidity of the ſtream, ſo as to remove the ſuppoſed obſtructions to the navigation, appears to us equally unſupported, and indeed contradicted by the witneſſes on both ſides; and if it were admitted, would afford no argument in favour of a par-tial embankment: ſince the ſand bank, if removed from its preſent ſtation, and not carried entirely off, muſt ſettle in ſome other part of the river, not improba-bly in ſome part where it would be much more prejudicial to the navigation. And although it has been confidently aſſerted, on the part of the undertakers, that it will be in other reſpects advan-tageous to the navigation, the petition-ers againſt the Bill have, with equal confidence, denied it, and ſuggeſted many inconveniences which they con-ceive it will occaſion. Theſe allega-tions we find it not more difficult to re-concile, than to decide between them with any kind of certainty on ſuch evi-dence as we have heard. It is, how-ever, to be obſerved, that the propoſi-tion comes from perſons holding no office which calls upon them to advert to the ſtate of the navigation, nor fol-lowing any trades which intereſt them in its well or ill being; and that it is oppoſed by the concurrent Petitions of the company of Watermen, the Corn-Lightermen, and the Coal-Lightermen, whom we underſtand to be the princi-pal navigators of this part of the river, and of the City of London, whoſe in-tereſts are obviouſly inſeparable from thoſe of the general navigation of the river, who have therefore been imme-morially intruſted with the conſervancy of it, and of whoſe conduct in the ex-erciſe of that office we have heard no complaint. Under theſe circumſtances we cannot but think it ſafer to leave the river in the condition in which it has hitherto been found ſufficient for all the purpoſes of navigation, than to hazard an experiment to make it better that may poſſibly be productive of miſ-chiefs in their nature irremediabl, for which at leaſt this Bill provides no re-medy.

2. All the arguments we have heard in favour of an embankment, what-ever weight they may deſerve, go to prove a *general* not a *partial* embank-ment; and if the Legiſlature ſhould at any time ſee reaſon to adopt that idea, this Bill, inſtead of aſſiſting, as has been ſuppoſed, cannot fail to obſtruct the execution of it. 1ſt, As it pre-cludes the choice of ſuch a plan as upon a full and proper conſideration of the whole ſubject, may be found moſt eli-gible, and admits only of ſuch a one as will coincide with the project to be eſta-

bliſhed

bliſhed by this Bill, which on the face of the Bill itſelf appears to have been framed with a view to, and as part of, the adjacent buildings; the Bill reſerving no power to require or direct any future alterations, however neceſſary. 2dly, As it is not to be doubted that the precedent of this Bill will produce other applications to parliament, (which cannot be conſiſtently refuſed) for authority to embank ſuch other parts of the river as the parties applying may find their account in embanking. After which, not only the difficulty of compleateing the work, ſo as to give any ſort of conſiſtency to ſo many unconnected ſchemes, and produce thereby the public advantage, which we are told is to reſult from the whole; but alſo the expence of embanking thoſe parts, from whence no private emolument can ariſe, will be left a burthen on the public. Whereas, if this bill was rejected, the whole work might at any time be executed, as all public works ought to be, upon one regular well digeſted plan, under parliamentary inſpection and controul; and that without a ſhilling charge to the public, the emoluments ariſing from ſuch a work affording a fund amply ſufficient to defray the whole expence attending it.

3. We have hitherto treated this bill, as if it was what the uninformed reader would be led to imagine it, a meaſure taking its riſe from the public ſpirit of certain diſintereſted perſons, who deſired nothing but the authority of parliament to execute a project of great public utility, at their own private expence: but, after hearing the proofs and uncontradicted allegations at the bar, it would be ridiculous to conſider the idea of public utility as any thing more than a *pretext* for the private advantage of individuals, who having firſt laid their hands on what confeſſedly does not belong to them, having, by their own authority, excluded the public from the uſe they have hitherto enjoyed of this part of the river, and having in conſequence, ſubjected themſelves to public proſecutions now actually depending, come to parliament to ſanctify this injuſtice, and protect them againſt the conſequences of this violence; and not content with impunity, are to be rewarded with a gift of the abſolute property of what they have thus poſſeſſed themſelves, which, in their hands, and when applied to the uſes they have deſtined it, will be of immenſe value; and this without even the pretence of a title in themſelves, or any better foundation than the conſent which his Majeſty, through the ill advice of his miniſters, has been induced to give, on a ſuppoſition of a title to the ſoil ſtill remaining in the crown, although that title has been diſputed, and the property claimed, under ancient grants from former kings, by the city of London, and by the church of Weſtminſter; in ſupport of whoſe claims, particularly the former, much evidence was gone into at the bar, for more than was ſufficient to the only purpoſe for which it is competent to the juriſdiction of either houſe of parliament, acting legiſlatively, to diſcuſs men's titles, that of ſhewing that the claim is not a mere pretext to obſtruct the bill.

4. Whether we conſider the bill as a public bill, which it affects to be, or as a private bill, which it really is, we conceive it to be equally deſtitute of foundation in precedent or principle. It is undoubtedly true, that the parliament frequently does, and ought to make free with property, on the terms of compenſation, whenever it is wanted for public purpoſes; but the public claim extends no further than the public occaſion requires: If, therefore, there were any public reaſon for this embankment, and it were fit to entruſt the execution of the work to private undertakers, we conceive it would be but juſt, that the emolument ariſing from thence, ſhould be given to the proprietors of the ſoil, if they choſe to undertake it, in preference to any other who might apply for it; and, by parity of reaſon, if the property is doubtful, to thoſe who have at leaſt a colourable claim, in preference to thoſe who have no claim at all. With regard to private Bills, we know of no inſtance in which Parliament ever did interpoſe; and we conceive it will be an act of manifeſt injuſtice, whenever Parliament ſhall interpoſe to accommodate one man with the property of another, againſt his will, or even without his expreſs conſent. Such is the attention of Parliament to the preſervation and protection of unknown and unclaimed rights, that no Bill for the regulation of private property is ever ſuffered to paſs, though unoppoſed, without a general ſaving of all rights, except thoſe of the parties petitioning for, or conſenting to the

the Bill; and when the regulation desired, is opposed under a claim of title, if the evidence produced by the party opposing suffices to raise a doubt to whom the property belongs, the Bill proceeds no farther, but the parties are left to settle the doubt, and get it decided as they may in the courts below. We cannot, therefore, forbear to express our surprize and concern, that this Bill, sent up from the Commons without any such saving, should have passed this House without alteration, after so much evidence as was offered in support of the claims of the petitioners; and after the Parliament had respectively declared their readiness to try those claims with the Crown in the due course of law, both which claims the Bill itself recognizes as proper to be tried, and one of which, although they have been both treated as chimerical, the undertakers themselves were so far from thinking so, that they appeared in evidence to have been desirous of purchasing that of the City of London, at the price of an annual quit-rent of a farthing per foot.

5. The saving clauses inserted in this Bill, if they can be so termed, serve only to shew, that in the idea of those who framed them, this was a Bill in which saving clauses were necessary, and that they were nevertheless determined so to frame them, as that they should be of no effect; for not to mention the obvious difference, to the disadvantages of the petitioners, between their provision and the general saving clause, which usually is, and always ought to be inserted in Bills where a saving clause is necessary, to deter the petitioners the more effectually from attempting to get through the embarrassments, with which their right of suing is involved, the object of their suit is by the terms of the provision placed for ever out of their reach; and whether they succeed or miscarry, the property they contend for is to become at all events the property of the undertakers, and a verdict establishing the petitioners titles is to be of no other use than to give them a claim to such a compensation as a Jury may think fit to estimate, who will not fail to be told, that they are to compute the soil as covered with water, and subject to the public right of navigating over it. In order to give some colour to this extraordinary and unexampled provision, each of these clauses begins with asserting as a fact, that the petitioners had insisted on a compensation from the undertakers for the liberty of embanking, an assertion which the council for the petitioners flatly contradicted; of the truth of which, with regard to either of the petitioners, no evidence was offered on the part of the undertakers, and of the falsehood of which, with regard to the City of London, there can be no doubt, since, instead of claiming a compensation, it was not denied that it had been offered them, and they refused it. These clauses, therefore, we cannot but consider as a mockery of all the forms of Parliamentary proceeding, and with regard to the individuals whom they affect, as adding insult to oppression; and if we had no other objection to the Bill, we should think ourselves bound by the duty we owe to the petitioners, and to ourselves as Members of this House, to protest against a proceeding of so alarming and dangerous an example to the property of the whole kingdom, naturally tending, as we conceive, to increase and justify the general want of confidence in the present Parliament.

WYCOMB, KING, TANKERVILLE.

Mr. CORNWALL's *speech in the lower assembly, concerning the present Lottery.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

THERE are various ways of sapping the indepency of this House, but none of them is so dangerous as the practice of giving secret bribes and pensions. When a man accepts of a place, the constitution has left the people a remedy, if they doubt his integrity: as he must be re-elected, they may reject him, and pitch upon another, in whose independence they confide. But where is their resource against private bargains with the Minister? I am far from thinking that the invention of man can make sufficient provisions against this evil; much of it will remain, when we have taken every possible precaution: But the impossibility of totally eradicating a consuming plague is no argument against using every rational method to stop its progress. When in a body, whose habit is known to be bad, a distemper breaks out visibly to the eye, the medical tribe apply topicks, when they despair of correcting the whole habit, and effecting a radical cure. Let us imitate their example. Though we cannot entirely annihilate the practice

of

of corruption, let us check its ravages where it burſts out with the greateſt violence. Though we cannot trace the progreſs of the Bank bills iſſued out of the Treaſury, for the purpoſe of ſecuring a majority, we may certainly trace Lottery tickets. The Bank bills come before us under the head of ſecret ſervice money, and cannot therefore be fixed on any individuals; but Lottery tickets may be found in the ſubſcription books, under the names of the reſpective Members who were ſo obliging as thus to contribute to the ſupport of government.

That Lotteries are engines of bribery in the hands of the Miniſtry, is a matter now ſo well known, that it would be as ridiculous to attempt to prove as to deny it. Daily experience demonſtrates that they are viewed in that light by the Miniſters themſelves: Whence elſe is it that they do not leave the ſubſcription open? Did they not mean to oblige their friends by a lucrative bargain, the public in general would be equally favoured. Laſt year, indeed, the preſent Miniſter, willing to lay in a ſtock of popularity, of which he probably foreſaw the future neceſſity, took this ſtep. What is the reaſon that he has now deviated from ſo reaſonable a plan? Has he turned his back upon the public, and thrown himſelf into the arms of a majority of this Houſe! He has reaſon: The public has turned its back upon him, and it is well if the majority will always be able to afford him protection. When Lord Bute was at the head of the Treaſury, the ſame arts were uſed: Upon a loan of three millions and a half, the ſubſcribers, who were all the Miniſter's friends and confidants, gained, in a few days, a clear profit of 150,000l. the new ſtock having riſen more than ten per cent. above par. Who, that knew this and other circumſtances of the like nature, was ſurprized that this Houſe approved the peace of Verſailles? That act coſt the nation, perhaps, half a million ſterling. The deciſion of the Middleſex Election did not prove quite ſo expenſive, if we confine our view only to the Lotteries, though, in that reſpect, it coſt us ſeveral hundred thouſand pounds. In 1769, 120,000l. were ſhared among the Miniſter's friends, and, when this courſe was not taken, the ſinking fund ſuffered, and other channels of ſecret ſervice money were opened. This year the Miniſter follows the ſteps of his predeceſſors; he divides among his dependants as many tickets as they want, and upon each they gain 2l. Suppoſe, then, a Member to have 200 tickets, he actually receives a bribe of 400l. Will ſuch a ſum have no influence upon his vote? Were this ſo, we ſhould not always ſee ſubſcribers follow the Miniſter in every miniſterial queſtion; they would ſometimes take the liberty of thinking for themſelves, and dividing with the oppoſition. I am certainly informed that 50 Members of this Houſe have ſubſcribed for 20,000l. Suppoſe the ſhares to be equal, each will have 500 tickets, or 1000l. neat profit. Here, then, are 50 votes ſecured in all perilous conjunctures; for theſe Gentlemen, in hopes of the like favour next year, will be cautious how they offend the Miniſter, who has it in his power, at any time, to expoſe them for their paſt conduct. Will any man ſay that the approbation of the convention did not proceed from theſe principles? If any perſon ſhould have ſo much effrontery, who will believe him?

Matters being confeſſedly on this footing, I think that the liſt of the Members, who are ſubſcribers to the preſent lottery, was unjuſtly withheld, becauſe the people have certainly a right to be informed who are the men in whom they ought, or ought not, to place a confidence. The Miniſter ſays, that ſuch a ſtep will check their preſent ardour in ſubſcribing, and ſupporting government. This objection is the ſtrongeſt reaſon imaginable for producing the liſt; for why all this ardour, and all this delicacy, were there not ſomething too lucrative and too iniquitous in the traffic? I am ſatisfied that the government will not want ſupport, though no member were to ſubſcribe; the monied intereſt, the public in general, would be ready enough to ſtep forward upon leſs advantageous conditions. I am convinced that this modern practice is extremely dangerous to the purity and independence of this Houſe: I therefore move for leave to propoſe a clauſe, by which no Member ſhall be allowed to ſubſcribe for more than twenty tickets; a number ſufficient for any Gentleman, who does not want to make a ſcandalous traffic of his ſeat.

Mr. WHITWORTH's *Speech againſt committing the* Lord Mayor *to the* Tower.

I Lament the unfortunate ſituation, which the Houſe of Commons was brought into by theſe ill-conſidered and ill-

ill-adviſed proceedings. It was the moſt important criſis which this Houſe of Commons had ever arrived at; it was a dangerous contention, the people ſtruggling for the laws of the land, and their liberties at large, and the Repreſentatives of that ſame people, and from whom they derive their whole authority, contending for that aſſumed power of uncontroulable, unlimited, indefinite privilege and juriſdiction; a monſter, thank God! unknown to exiſt in this Conſtitution.

This is the contention, this is that dangerous ſyſtem of power that will forebode the dire deſtruction of this country; the Commons fighting on the one hand their privileges, and the people, the law of the land on the other. The houſe that is at war againſt itſelf can never ſtand. Picture this ſtruggling ſcene of contention out as the prelude of a too ſerious tragedy, and then paint the horrors of a civil war at home, intermingled with a foreign conteſt. Theſe proceedings muſt produce neither credit nor dignity to the Houſe. To retreat, ſay the Adminiſtration is diſgraceful; and it will be allowed by all moderate men, to haſten forward is deſtruction.

The Lord Mayor appears here, not as a criminal ſurely in the law, but as the bold aſſertor of the liberties and rights of his fellow citizens, claimed under the charter, and the law of the land, armed and entrenched in defence of the law. I ſhall take the queſtion upon the great baſis of the rights of the people at large, which is trying the extent of your privilege againſt the laws of the land. This is a dangerous trial between the Repreſentative and the People, fraught with every dreadful ſyſtem, tending (perhaps you may ſay) to the overthrow of the very Houſe of Commons itſelf, and not leaving it even the ſhadow of authority. This conteſt has for ever by our anceſtors been wiſely avoided: But the preſent deſperate ſet of Miniſters run headlong at deſtruction.

You claim Privilege, becauſe it is an unconfined, unlimited, unknown exerciſe of power: and aſſert, that it wants no law to confirm it, or to try it. Let me aſk you, how you came to confirm and ſtrengthen the greateſt privilege you ever had, and founded upon the moſt ancient uſage of it; a privilege which no man ever doubted, none of the people ever conteſted; I ſay, to confirm that by Act of Parliament which you laſt year did by a *ſaving clauſe to the perſon of the Member*; I mean, in the laſt Act for taking away the privilege of the ſervants of Members for arreſt of debt, and to allow all other ſuits and actions to be commenced againſt any Member or his ſervants, *ſaving that nothing in that Act contained ſhould extend to the perſon of a Member, but that he ſhould be protected from ſuch arreſt?* Why did the Houſe give up this, if, as they ſay, it was matter of privilege? Where was the neceſſity of confirming it by act of parliament? Why not, if your privileges were lawful, claim it upon the ground of privilege alone, and refuſe the aſſiſtance of legiſlative authority, as not wanting the confirmation of an act of parliament? For my own part, I am utterly againſt our having any privilege at all, but what is given us by the three eſtates, the legiſlative body, an authority from which we ought to derive our privilege alone, and which alone are ſufficient to give it us. I heſitate not to ſay, that we are not a criminal court of judicature. There are other courts for theſe purpoſes; they are the courts of the people, appointed as it were for their tribunal.

It may be ſaid, that the Houſe of Commons cannot exiſt, and that it cannot go on with buſineſs, unleſs it can puniſh for contempt; or unleſs it has the firſt power here claimed, of ſending for perſons, papers, and records: You may perhaps ſay, it would be abſurd to imagine we had a power of ſending for perſons to carry on the buſineſs of the Houſe, and no power to compel their attendance. To this latter I anſwer, the courts below might compel; but the whole matter of privilege I would wiſh to ſee confirmed upon the noble baſis of an act of parliament. Why not apply to the legiſlative power, the King, Lords, and Commons, for power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records? and whatever other power you want, put it into the bill; they will readily give it you. As often as you want freſh powers, ſo often apply to the three eſtates. Whatever powers are conſiſtent with the conſtitution, and neceſſary to conſtruct and form a legal Houſe of Commons, veſted with proper authority, they will not refuſe to give you. Theſe powers will then be your *true* privileges; the people will then never conteſt againſt them; they will with pleaſure obey you, veſted with ſuch lawful authority. Commons of England, give up your aſſumed privileges into the hands of thoſe for whoſe

whoſe good you hold them, and from whoſe hands you ought alone to have received them at firſt — I ſay, give them up boldly, and receive them back again ſtamped with the dye of triple authority. Commons, no more contend againſt yourſelves; your privileges are undefined, unaſcertained, and unlimited.

What the Houſe have done with regard to eraſing the minute of the recognizance of William Wittham, entered in the Lord Mayor's clerk's book, and the ordering an entry to be made therein that no further proceedings ſhould be had or carried on relative to that proſecution, are acts of the Houſe, which, I think, are the moſt extraordinary I ever knew, as they tend *to ſtop the legal courſe of juſtice, and the proceeding in a court of law.* And yet what they have done is totally ineffectual to the purpoſe intended; for inſtead of putting an end to the proceedings, I do and can aſſure the Houſe, from good authority, that the recognizance will be returned into court; the magiſtrate is bound by his oath ſo to do: and if he ſhould not do his duty, an information will lie againſt him in the Court of King's Bench, and the proſecutor for the aſſault will have his action againſt him, if he does not return it. Then I would adviſe you to give, at leaſt, a caution to your meſſenger, William Wittham. He will be taken up, brought before the Court, and committed. Where is your authority then? It will be at the ſeſſions or aſſizes, when perhaps this Houſe will not be ſitting. If he does not conform to law, he will be outlawed; *you and your privilege will be outlawed:* and the contempt will be thrown back upon us: And I dare ſay that Court will alſo, in return, order the entry you made in the Lord Mayor's Clerk's book, to be eraſed out, *as the proceedings of this Houſe.* So, and in ſuch kind, will the law return you like for like. This will be a fine conteſt! Where will be the dignity of your proceedings, and the honour of this Houſe? They will both be in limbo. Then Commons, exert your authority: Go and keep up your privilege from being held in contempt. Make out a ſummons for Wheble, for Thompſon, for Miller, and Evans: then ſee what force your warrant to apprehend will have: You will find as eaſily another magiſtrate to commit: and ſo, *toties quoties*, this will be the caſe. The law of the land will find, as the hydra does heads, freſh ſupport; and, I truſt in God, the people are ſtrong enough, with the law of the land on their ſide, to withſtand any arbitrary ſtrides of privilege made into their rights.

As to the proclamation, there never was ſo abſurd and unlawful an inſtrument; not even ſtating the crime, or any one requiſite to make it in the leaſt legal. For where (as in the privilege of the Houſe of Commons) law is not, there can be no offence againſt law. Now I will conſider the eraſing of the record in the minute book of the Lord Mayor, by order of the Houſe, as an act of the moſt dangerous kind, and as I ſaid totally ineffectual to their intended purpoſe; for the recognizance will ſtill be returned by that worthy magiſtrate: He has acted according to his oath and his conſcience; and I truſt, that, *as an honeſt man is the nobleſt work of God*, by doing that which, according to his judgment, is agreeable to law, he will always preſerve that character. As to the defect of the warrant, I ſhall not dwell upon that, though *J. Miller* ſingly is not ſufficiently deſcriptive of the perſon, ſo that another man is as liable to be taken up as J. Miller. Are theſe proceedings likely to put a ſtop to the printing of your debates, the offence complained of? No: They ſtill continue to do that which you are offended at, and by ſuch proceedings as theſe you will always provoke them to do it. The honourable Gentleman who brought the Houſe this occaſion to diſcuſs their privileges, formerly brought to your bar a milk-man for paſting up againſt a poſt in the ſtreet the ſpeech of Oliver Cromwell. I wiſh theſe proceedings may not produce you another Oliver Cromwell, a copy of the laſt.

An honourable and learned Gentleman, the other night, aſked how the magiſtrates would treat the tip-ſtaff of the King's Bench? Would they commit him? I anſwer him, that a complaint of any perſon ſo arreſted was never yet made; that when it ſhall be made, I dare ſay they will, as by their charter, and the law of the land, they may now think themſelves fully authorized. A blot is no blot till it is hit; and when it is ſo, it ſtains deep.

An honourable member on the bench oppoſite me aſked, How, if you have no power to puniſh for contempt, are you to impeach a Miniſter; I anſwer; by an addreſs to the crown, who will order him, as a ſervant of the

crown,

crown, to be brought to your bar. But if the honourable Gentleman will bring the fact, I will take care to bring the form."

Opinions of the four Barons of the Exchequer on the re-commitment of Mr. Alderman Oliver *to the Tower, on Saturday the 27th of* April.

Baron Parker.

THE queſtion before the Court is, whether Mr. Oliver is, or is not, illegally impriſoned? And the ſolution of it depends upon the competency and extent of the juriſdiction of the Commons. Now, that they are competent, and indeed the ſole Judges of their own Privileges is allowed on all hands. Coke 13 and 63, expreſsly holds this doctrine, and he has in general been followed by all other Lawyers. How then can this Court pretend to take cognizance of the matter? No caſe in point has been quoted. If there were any to be found, I am convinced the induſtry and ſkill of my learned brothers at the bar would have brought them to light. But there are many caſes on the other ſide of the queſtion. Not to mention others, thoſe of Shafteſbury, of the Ayleſbury men, and of Murray, are ſufficient. In two of theſe the Judges were unanimous; and in the third, none differed but Holt. As to the Lords, in the affair of the Ayleſbury men, they were not unanimous. I have a manuſcript, which ſhews, that Cooper, the Lord Keeper, diſagreed with Holt. The law therefore is ſettled, and we cannot judge of theſe matters but incidentally. Wilkes's caſe is here brought forward. But was Wilkes, or Col. Pitt committed by the Houſe of Commons? By no means. The caſes then are not parallel. What is the reſult? We cannot alter the laws; and Mr. Oliver muſt, in my opinion, be remanded.

Baron Smythe. The matter has been ſo fully and clearly ſtated by my Lord Chief Baron, that nothing remains for me to ſay, but that I entirely agree with him in opinion.

Baron Adams. The Houſe has certainly a right to commit for breaches of Privilege, by antient and immemorial uſage. Had they not this power, they could not ſubſiſt as a body, more than other courts. A Meſſenger is certainly a proper officer of the Court: and the impriſonment of that Officer a contempt. Indeed I cannot eaſily conceive a greater contempt. The Commons are certainly the only Judges of their own Privileges; they can never come before us but incidentally. There is no precedent for it, but many againſt it. From Shafteſbury's and Murray's caſes, it appears that they may commit generally; and they are very properly entruſted with this power. For, if the people cannot truſt them, whom can they truſt? Thus then the Commons have a competent juriſdiction. Their adjudication is a judgment, and their commitment an execution; and our authority does not extend to theſe caſes. The priſoner therefore muſt be remanded.

Baron Perrot. The queſtion before the Court is, whether the priſoner is under legal or illegal confinement? If he is legally deprived of his liberty, he muſt be remanded; but if he is not, he muſt be diſcharged. Now, though it is certain, that this Court does frequently take notice of Privilege, yet in this caſe it would be abſurd, becauſe it would render the inferior the ſuperior Court, and breed infinite confuſion and diſorder. The Commons being confeſſedly the ſole Judges of their own Privileges, except when they come incidentally before other Courts, we cannot examine the principle of the commitment; and if we cannot examine the principle, ſo neither can we examine the circumſtances and conſequences ariſing from it. There is certainly good ſenſe in the objection made againſt the execution of the warrant by the Meſſenger, were the forms of the Houſe examinable by us; but that is their own province, and cannot here be drawn into queſtion. As to the diſtinction made between a breach of privilege and a contempt, it is idle; becauſe they are ſynonymous terms. Upon the whole, I am, from the cleareſt conviction, for remanding the priſoner.

After this, Serjeant *Jephſon* and Mr. *Lee* obſerved to the Court, that there was a flaw in the return, as it appeared from it that the priſoner was detained on the 27th by virtue of an inſtrument that was dated on the 29th. The Court examined the return, and found that this was not the only blunder, but that the Lieutenant of the Tower had directed it to the Barons of *his* Exchequer.

To prevent any more time from being miſpent, Mr. Oliver got up and ſaid, "If your Lordſhips will not releaſe me on the general and public ground,

ground, I do not wiſh to take any advantage of theſe miſtakes."

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING been much afflicted with an obſtinate head-ach, from which I feared I ſhould find no deliverance, and being now greatly relieved of that troubleſome complaint; I felt more compaſſion for the young man mentioned in your laſt Month's Magazine, than would probably have been excited by the recital of another caſe equally troubleſome.

My compaſſion for him has made me venture to give my opinion upon his caſe, and to offer a hint for his relief.

If the caſe is fairly ſtated, and no material circumſtances concealed, I ſhould apprehend the diſorder to ariſe from a partial plethora, and would recommend the following method of cure.

Let his diet be very temperate both in quantity and quality; let no liquor be drunk ſtronger than mild table beer, of a good age and well hopped. It would probably be ſtill better to drink only water to his victuals. Let him eat no fleſh meat but at dinner; let his breakfaſt and ſupper be of milk, or water gruel: let his belly be kept gently open by ſome mild purgative taken occaſionally at bed time. Let his head be kept cool: if he wears his own hair, let it be always cut thin; if a wig, let his head be ſhaved all over twice a week. I would adviſe him not to bathe his body, but to waſh his head and neck every morning with the coldeſt water he can procure. Let him wear nothing tight or very warm about his neck, and in the night always ſleep with the collar of his ſhirt unbuttoned. Let him frequently waſh his feet in water, new-milk-warm, and wear warm ſtockings. And at every approach of his head-ach, let him apply about ſix leeches to his temples or behind his ears, a day or two before the uſual beginning of the paroxyſm. During the fit he may keep his feet in warm water about half an hour, three times a day. In this method he ſhould perſevere for ſix months at leaſt, before he lays it aſide; taking no medicines, except the aperient occaſionally, during this courſe.

If theſe hints be judged worth notice, I ſincerely wiſh the young man all imaginable ſucceſs; and ſhould be glad to know the reſult in ſome future Magazine. Yours, &c.

W. H. CHIR.

Leeds, May 18th, 1771.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for *June* 1770.

June 1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W S W little	29 5	53	chiefly cloudy, but a fine day.
2	Ditto	29 5½	54	very bright morning, cloudy afternoon.
3	S W ſtrong	29 5½	57	heavy ſhower early, cloudy miſling day.
4	Ditto	29 5½	57	an exceeding wet day.
5	Ditto	29 5	57	Ditto ſome ſtormy ſhowers.
6	W S W ſtrong	29 8	57	a fine day, with a few ſhowers.
7	W S W freſh	29 8	58	a fine day, ſome flying clouds, but no rain.
8	Ditto	29 8½	58	Ditto.
9	Ditto	29 6½	60	Ditto.
10	W S W ſtrong	29 6½	60	Ditto.
11	Ditto	29 6	62	Ditto.
12	W ſtormy	29 5½	60	great ſhews for rain, but kept up by the wind.
13	Ditto	29 6	60	Ditto.
14	W little	29 9½	59	a very fine, bright day.
15	W ſtrong	29 8½	62	a very bright morning, cloudy miſling aftern.
16	Ditto	29 8	61	bright morning, heavy dull afternoon.
17	W N W freſh	29 8½	59	a very fine bright day.
18	S W little	29 7½	58	a very cloudy, moiſt, miſling day.
19	E ditto	29 4½	58	gentle rains, with ſmall intervals, night & day.
20	N ſtormy	29 4	58	Ditto.
21	N N W little	29 6	56	chiefly cloudy, but no rain.
22	S W little	29 7½	57	a very bright day, hot ſun, cool air.
23	Ditto	29 7	58	many flying clouds, but a fair day.
24	S W freſh	29 6½	58	a fine day, a ſmall ſhower or two.
25	W S W ditto	29 7	59	chiefly cloudy, but trifling rain, churliſh even.
26	S S W ditto	29 6½	61	a heavy dull day.
27	S W ditto	29 5	62	cloudy, with a good deal of rain at times.
28	S W ſtormy	29 4	61	a good deal of rain, with ſome bright intervals.
29	S W little	29 5	60	Ditto.
30	N N W freſh	29 5	59	a great deal of rain, many heavy ſhowers.

The Shipwreck, continued from p. 177.

THE reſt of this day was ſpent in tears and complaints, and other expreſſions of total dejection and deſpair. The tide being in they were wholly deſtitute of food, and hunger itſelf ſeemed to be abſorbed in more exquiſite miſery, till the negro brought them the head and ſkin of a porpus, which he had found, as he was wandering about the ſhore, rather from habit, than with the hope of finding any thing to eat.

It was almoſt in a ſtate of putrefaction, yet their appetite was rouſed by the ſight of it, they broiled it upon the embers of their fire, and devoured it with the moſt ravenous haſte.

In a ſhort time, after they had ſwallowed this meat they were ſeized with extreme ſickneſs, they drank water, but having no veſſel in which they could warm it, it produced relief but by ſlow degrees; the diſorder terminated in a dyſentery, which reduced them all to a ſtate of the moſt deplorable weakneſs: after about ten days Viaud and Mrs. Couture being ſomewhat recovered, though her ſon ſtill continued very ill, they ſet about making a ſecond raft; he ſuppoſes they began it about the 11th of April, and finiſhed it about the 15th. The evening of that day was calm and fair, but the remembrance of their former misfortune prevented them from even attempting to ſleep in the night; they ſpent it therefore in collecting proviſions, and as ſoon as the morning dawned they prepared to embark: Viaud, Mrs. Couture, and the negro were ready, but young Couture was found lying where they had left him in the evening, in a ſtate of total inſenſibility; he was with great difficulty ſo far recovered as to ſpeak, but was wholly unable to ſtand. It was impoſſible, therefore, to commence their voyage this day; the proviſions were fetched from the raft, the dying embers of their fire revived by freſh fewel, and the maſt, ſail, and cordage brought on ſhore. The poor youth grew weaker and weaker all that day and the next night, and Viaud had the precaution to keep his mother at a diſtance. In the morning of the day following, he urged Viaud to leave him to his fate, and endeavour to preſerve himſelf and his mother: he left him, therefore, with a reſolution to follow his advice, ſeeing no alternative but for all to periſh together, yet he found it impoſſible to put it in execution; in the evening he returned to him again, and the youth reproached him for his delay: upon this he left him once more, having wrapped him up in his own ſurtout, and placed ſome proviſions, and oyſter ſhells filled with water in his reach.

He again ſet up the maſt and victualled the raft, and all things being ready for the voyage, he laid himſelf down by the dying youth and waited for the morning. About an hour before day he appeared to be dead, but upon a nearer examination, was found ſtill to breath, though the laſt agony ſeemed to be come on. He then left him, and went to his mother, who, overcome with wearineſs and watching, had at laſt fallen aſleep. He waked her and urged her to depart, with expreſſions, from which ſhe concluded that her ſon was dead. She immediately fell into an agony of grief, but ſhe ſuffered herſelf to be led to the raft without reſiſtance, or aſking once more to weep over her child.

On the 19th of April theſe three unhappy wretches, Viaud, Mrs. Couture, and the negro left the Iſland, and after 12 hours ſail reached the continent. The ſudden joy which they felt upon their landing, was checked at their firſt endeavour to advance up the country, which they found a kind of moraſs almoſt every where overflowed: they found, however, a ſmall piece of riſing ground, where, as it was now ſun-ſet, they propoſed to paſs the night. On this ſpot there were ſeveral large trees in full leaf, which afforded them ſome ſhelter from the wind, and more from the dew; they kindled a good fire, eat ſome of the proviſions which they had larded from the raft, and lay down to ſleep: they were, however, in a very ſhort time awakened by the howlings of wild beaſts, which, as they approached, grew louder and louder every minute. The negro immediately climbed a tree, and Mrs. Couture was preparing to follow him, when they were aſſaulted by a bear, which, however, Viaud at length drove away with flaming brands from their fire. All hope of reſt for this night was now at an end; ſeveral other bears and ſome tygers approached near enough to be ſeen, but were kept from their pray by forming the fire into a circle, and ſitting in the middle of it.

After ſuch a night they found themſelves too much exhauſted to attempt getting farther into the country, the reſt, therefore, which they could not take in the night, they took in the day, when the wild beaſts had retired to their den.

dens. At noon they eat the remainder of their proviſions and began their journey: they directed their courſe eaſtward, hoping, at length, to reach St Mark's in the Apalachian Mountains; but the badneſs of the way, and their want of ſtrength, rendered their progreſs very ſlow and inconſiderable.

They provided for the ſafety of the next night, before they looked out for their next meal: they heaped a large pile as a centre, and formed a circle round it ready to kindle when it ſhould grow dark, but they could find neither fiſh, nor vegetable, nor any other thing that could poſſibly be eaten. They found, however, a pool of water, which, though muddy, was freſh, and this was their only repaſt after the fatigue of the day.

They lay down by their fires early in the evening, and ſlept till midnight, when they were awakened by the ſame howlings as before; the different ſpecies of animals were to be diſtinguiſhed by their cries; and among them, ſays our author, the voice of the *Lion* was eminently dreadful.

In the morning they renewed their journey, but found nothing that they could eat, except ſome leaves of a tree, which, though they filled the ſtomach, afforded no nouriſhment.

Having prepared piles of dry wood as before, they laid themſelves again down to ſleep, but in a ſhort time were awakened by violent pains in their bowels, which were cauſed by the leaves; ſickneſs and pain being thus added to famine, they could get no reſt till towards morning, when a ſhort ſlumber ſuſpended their miſery.

When they awaked they again went forward, and travelled till the afternoon, ſeeking for food at every ſtep but in vain; they arrived at length at a riſing ground, whence they took a view of the country, which, like Milton's hell, was "on all ſides horrible." They ſaw an immenſe horizon, the ſea on their right, a vaſt foreſt on their left, and before them a plain wholly naked and deſolate, where nothing was to be diſtinguiſhed but the footſteps and ordure of wild Beaſts. As they could ſee no bounds to the plain, they took to the foreſt, where they ſoon loſt themſelves. Exhauſted at once by fatigue, hunger, and deſpair, Viaud and Mrs. Couture lay down upon the ground, and the poor negro placed himſelf at a little diſtance before them.

After an interval of dreadful ſilence, Viaud and Couture agreed together, by looks, and ſigns, and words half expreſſed, to kill the negro, that his body might ſupply them with food. As ſoon as this horrid purpoſe was formed, Viaud ſnatched up a knotty ſtick, and running towards the unhappy victim, who had then, through wearineſs, fallen aſleep, ſtruck him with all his force upon the head: the poor wretch awakened at the blow, and attempted to riſe, but was not able; horror, and perhaps pity, for a moment prevented a ſecond ſtroke; in the mean time the victim got upon his knees, and claſping his hands together, with a look of inexpreſſible anguiſh and terror, pleaded for his life, calling his murderer dear maſter, and aſking in what he had offended him. But in a few moments hunger extinguiſhed the laſt remains of humanity, and he fell upon the bleeding wretch, preſſed him with his whole weight to the ground, and called to Mrs. Couture to aſſiſt him; ſhe came with all the haſte in her power, and kept down his head, while Viaud lying along upon the reſt of his body, cut his throat with his knife.

He then laid the body croſs the trunk of a tree that happened to lie near him, that the blood might flow more freely, and in this work of horror his female companion alſo willingly lent him her aſſiſtance; after a ſhort interval, in which our author ſays they aſked the forgiveneſs of God for what they had done, they kindled a fire and made a Cannibal feaſt.

The circumſtances of this dreadful repaſt, ſhew that they were not in a ſituation to be touched either with horror or remorſe; for inſtead of avoiding as much as poſſible whatever would revive the idea of what they were eating, they took the *head*, after they had ſevered it from the body, and thruſting the end of a ſtick into it by the throat, they turned it about before the fire till it was half roaſted, and then devoured it.

They ſpent the night in cutting up the body into quarters and joints, and hanging them in the ſmoke of the fire, which they kindled as uſual, to keep the wild beaſts at a diſtance, for as they had no ſalt, this was the only way in which they could preſerve it for uſe.

The next day, and the next night they employed in the ſame manner, and then made ſeveral parcels of their proviſions, which having tied up in what handkerchiefs they had left, they faſt-

ne-

ned on their backs with the cordage of the float.

Reſt and food having now recruited their ſtrength, they renewed their march, and attempted to make their way through the foreſt. According to their computation, they ſet forward on the 28th of April, and having travelled ſeveral days, they were at length ſo wounded by briars, thorns, and a great variety of prickly plants, that they were obliged to change their courſe and endeavour to get to the ſea-ſide: they were beſides ſo ſtung by muſquitos, ſand-flies, and other inſects of the like kind, that their features could ſcarcely be diſtinguiſhed, and their legs and arms were ſwelled to an enormous ſize.

They ſoon found an opening to the right, and at length reached the ſhore; but the beach being overſpread with ſea-reeds, many of which were ſtrong and dry, and entangled in each other, they found walking almoſt as laborious here as in the foreſt. They were, however, in ſome degree, free from the Muſquitos, and picked up ſome ſhell-fiſh and ſmall flounders, which they eat, that their other proviſion might laſt the longer. At length Viaud thought of ſetting fire to theſe ruſhes, which anſwered beyond expectation, clearing the way to a great diſtance: the next day they found two rattle ſnakes, which the fire had ſmothered, and regaled upon them with great luxury. The day following they killed a *cayman*, ſometimes called a *tacare*, a ſpecies of the crocodile, about 12 feet long, which they found aſleep in a pool: of this our author ſays, they eat about three pounds, and that having ſpent a day and a night in drying the reſt, they cut it into ſmall pieces and took it with them: how much an animal of the crocodile kind, 12 feet long might weigh we cannot exactly determine, but if they carried all but three pounds of it with them, their load muſt have been pretty conſiderable, ſetting aſide the remainder of the poor negro's body, great part of which ſtill remained.

They now went on with more ſpirit, but after about an hour's march on the ſecond day, their courſe was interrupted by a river, which was too deep to ford, and too rapid to ſtem by the beſt ſwimmer. *To be continued.*

10. *The Minſtrel, or the Progreſs of Genius, a Poem.*

The firſt hint of this performance, as the author has acquainted us in an advertiſement, was ſuggeſted by Mr. Percy's ingenious eſſay on the Engliſh minſtrels, prefixed to his firſt volume of Reliques of ancient Engliſh poetry.

His deſign has been to trace the progreſs of a poetical genius born in a rude and illiterate age, from the firſt dawnings of fancy and reaſon, 'till he may be ſuppoſed capable of ſupporting the character of a minſtrel, or an itinerant poet and muſician, a character which according to the notions of our forefathers, was not only reſpectable but ſacred. He thought that "a poetical illuſtration of this ſubject would afford variety of amuſement, and even ſome topics of inſtruction both moral and philoſophical."

The preſent publication contains only the firſt book of the work, deſcribing "the purſuits and amuſements of the minſtrel's childhood."

"The incidents that qualify him for his profeſſion, and determine him to enter upon it will furniſh materials for the books that are to follow.

The author has choſen to write in the ſtanza which Spencer imitated from the Italian, for which every reader of unvitiated taſte will certainly be ſorry. He allows the ſtanza to be difficult, but gives two reaſons for chuſing it; one that it pleaſed his ear, the other that its gothic ſtructure and original ſeem to bear ſome relation to the ſubject and ſpirit of the poem. To the firſt nothing can be anſwered; concerning all objects of ſenſe, ſenſe only is the judge, and it would not be leſs abſurd to diſpute with this author about fitneſs and propriety with reſpect to what pleaſes his ear, than with reſpect to what pleaſes his palate. But we cannot think there is any relation between verſe of gothic ſtructure, and the progreſs of poetical genius to a ſtate in which it could aſſume the character of a bard; the gothic, as well in verſe as in building, is but of the middle antiquity, and the progreſs of a bard in a rude and uncultivated age may as well relate to Phemius as to Oſſian.

An ear not uſed to the ſtanza of Spencer is rather diſappointed than gratified by the rhime; and to him that has read it long enough to expect the rhime, it can ſcarce fail to have become tireſome: the ſecond, fourth, fifth, and ſeventh verſes of every ſtanza, rhiming to each other, ſome of them alternately, and ſome in ſucceſſion, produce a kind of diſſonant gingle which can coincide only with the drawling tone, and unnatural mono-

monotony, ſtill returning upon itſelf, in which verſe was formerly pronounced, to the total deſtruction of true melody, and degradation of ſublime ſenſe; the three ſimilar rhimes of the 6th, 8th and 9th produce as bad an effect, and are rendered ſtill more diſguſting by the tedious Alexandrine which conſtantly ends the ſong.

"And like a wounded ſnake drags its ſlow length along."

Our author however has been content to recur to the rudiments of our verſification, without recurring alſo, as many others have done, to the rudiments of our language, he has uſed neither antiquated dialect nor obſolete terms, and the melody of his verſes, taken ſeparately, almoſt attones for the barbarous diſſonance of his ſtanza.

With the following deſcription of the future Bard, while yet a ſtripling, we ſhall diſmiſs our readers to the work, where they will find much of the true ſpirit of poetry, which cannot but give pleaſure even to thoſe who moſt diſlike the ſtanza in which it is written.

Lo! where the ſtripling, wrapt in wonder, roves
Beneath the precipice o'erhung with pine;
And ſees, on high, amidſt th' encircling groves,
From cliff to cliff the foaming torrents ſhine:
While waters, woods, and winds, in concert join,
And Echo ſwells the chorus to the ſkies.
Would Edwin this majeſtic ſcene reſign
For aught the huntſman's puny craft ſupplies?
Ah! no; he better knows great Nature's charms to prize.

And oft he trac'd the uplands, to ſurvey,
When o'er the ſky advanced the kindling dawn,
The crimſon cloud, blue main, and mountain grey,
And lake, dim-gleaming on the ſmoky lawn;
Far to the weſt the long long vale withdrawn,
Where twilight loves to linger for a while;
And now he faintly kens the bounding fawn,
And villager abroad at early toil. —
But, lo! the ſun appears! and heaven, earth, ocean, ſmile.

And oft the craggy cliff he loved to climb,
When all in miſt the world below was loſt.
What dreadful pleaſure! there to ſtand ſublime,
Like ſhipwreck'd mariner on deſert coaſt,
And view th' enormous waſte of vapour, toſt
In billows, lengthening to th' horizon round,
Now ſcoop'd in gulfs, with mountains now emboſs'd!
And hear the voice of mirth and ſong rebound,
Flocks, herds, and waterfalls, along the hoar profound!

In truth he was a ſtrange and wayward wight,
Fond of each gentle, and each dreadful ſcene.
In darkneſs, and in ſtorm, he found delight:
Nor leſs, than when on ocean-wave ſerene
The ſouthern ſun diffuſed his dazzling ſhene.
Even ſad viciſſitude amus'd his ſoul:
And if a ſigh would ſometimes intervene,
And down his cheek a tear of pity roll,
A ſigh, a tear, ſo ſweet, he wiſh'd not to control. X.

11. *The preſent State of Muſick in* France *and* Italy. *By* Charles Burney, *Muſ. D.*

This is the journal of a tour through France and Italy, which the author undertook to collect materials for a hiſtory of muſick, a work for which he has been collecting ſuch materials as could be procured in this country many years.

The author's ability in his profeſſion is univerſally acknowledged; and his proficiency in literature is well known to all who are acquainted with him, otherwiſe than as a teacher of muſick: the publick may therefore expect from his hiſtory all the knowledge and entertainment, that ſuch a work will admit. In the mean time, this journal will at once ſerve to excite and in ſome meaſure gratify their curioſity. Our author's account of his expedition, and its motives is as follows.

"Had the books I have hitherto conſulted, which have been very numerous, ſupplied me with the information I wanted relative to a hiſtory of muſic, upon which I have been long meditating; I ſhould not have undertaken a journey that has been attended with much fatigue, expence, and neglect of other concerns.

"But theſe books are, in general, ſuch faithful copies of each other, that he who reads two or three, has the ſubſtance of as many hundred. In hopes, therefore, of ſtamping on my intended hiſtory ſome marks of originality, or at leaſt of novelty, I determined to allay my thirſt of knowledge at the ſource, and take ſuch draughts in Italy, as

England

England cannot supply. It was there I determined to hear with my *own* ears, and to see with my *own* eyes; and, if possible, to *hear* and *see* nothing but *music*. Indeed I could have amused myself agreeably enough in examining pictures, statues, and buildings; but, as I could not afford time for all this, without neglecting the chief business of my journey, I determined not to have "my purpose turned awry" by any other curiosity or enquiry*.

"With these views I left London in the beginning of June 1770, and as I did not intend my work should be local, I determined, in the way to Italy, to acquire what materials I could relative to the history of French music, as well as to inform myself of its present state. But it would have been both arrogant and unjust to have attempted this in the few weeks allowed me to remain in France, had I not before twice visited Paris, during which time I frequented very much its public places; and for twenty years past I had constantly been supplied with the works of the best composers, and the writings of the best authors on the subject of music in that kingdom."

The author had conversations on the object of his journey, with many persons of great eminence, most of whom furnished him with some materials for his work, equally curious and important: among others were the Abbé Arnaud, of the academy of Inscriptions and *Belles Lettres* at Paris, the author of a celebrated dissertation on the accents of the Greek tongue; the Abbé Roussier, the author of a memoir upon ancient music, just published, Padre Beccaria, Signor Galuppi, the Abbate Mattini, the Count Torre Taxis, Signor Valloti, Padre Martini, Faranelli, Piccini, Jomelli, Padre de la Torre, Voltaire, Diderot, and Rousseau.

We might easily select many parts of this work, that would entertain as well those of our readers that are not musical as those that are; particularly an account of the life of the celebrated Faranelli, who now resides at Bologna: but we shall content ourselves with the following account and character of the celebrated Tartini, not only because it contains several curious particulars, but because it will serve as a specimen of Doctor Burney's idea of his subject.

"Tartini was born at Pirano in Istria, in 1692. In his early youth, having manifested an attachment to a young person, who was regarded as unworthy of being allied to his family, his father shut him up: and during his confinement he amused himself with musical instruments, in order to divert his melancholy; so that it was by mere accident he discovered in himself the seeds of those talents which afterwards grew into so much eminence.

"M. de la Lande says, he had from his own mouth the following singular anecote, which shews to what degree his imagination was inflamed by the genius of composition. "He dreamed "one night in 1713, that he had made "a compact with the Devil, who pro- "mised to be at his service on all oc- "casions; and during this vision every "thing succeeded according to his "mind; his wishes were prevented, "and his desires always surpassed by "the assistance of his new servant. "In short, he imagined he gave the "Devil his violin, in order to discover "what kind of a musician he was; "when, to his great astonishment, he "heard him play a solo so singularly "beautiful, and executed with such su- "perior taste and precision, that it sur- "passed all he had ever heard or con- "ceived in his life. So great was his "surprize, and so exquisite his delight "upon this occasion, that it deprived "him of the power of breathing. He "awoke with the violence of this sensa- "tion, and instantly seized his fiddle, in "hopes of expressing what he had just "heard, but in vain; he, however, then "composed a piece, which is, perhaps, "the best of all his works, (he called "it the Devil's Sonata) but it was so "inferior to what his sleep had pro- "duced, that he declared he should "have broken his instrument, and "abandoned music for ever, if he "could have subsisted by any other "means †."

"He married early a wife of the Xantippe sort, and his patience upon

* In the course of my journey, however, I was afterwards much pleased to find that I could gratify my love for sculpture and painting, even in the pursuit of musical materials; as it was from these I acquired my ideas and drawings of the instruments of the ancients, as well as of the early moderns.

† *Voyage d' un Francois.* Tom. 8.

the

the moſt trying occaſions was always truly Socratic. He had no other children than his ſcholars, of whom his care was conſtantly paternal. During the latter part of his life he played but little, except at the church of St. Anthony of Padua, to which he had devoted himſelf ſo early as the year 1722, where, though he had a ſalary of four hundred ducats a year, yet his attendance was only required on great feſtivals; but ſo ſtrong was his zeal for the ſervice of his patron ſaint, that he ſeldom let a week paſs without regaling him to the utmoſt power of his paſſied nerves.

"He died univerſally regretted by the Patavinians, who had long been amuſed by his talents, and edified by his piety and good works. To his Excellency Count *Torre Taxis* of Venice, his ſcholar and protector, he bequeathed his MS muſic; and to the profeſſor *Padre Colombo*, who had long been his friend and counſellor, he left the care of a poſthumous work, of which, though chiefly mathematical, the theory of ſound makes a conſiderable part.

"As a compoſer, he was one of the few original geniuſſes of this age, who conſtantly drew from his own ſource: his melody was full of fire and fancy, and his harmony, though learned, yet ſimple and pure. As a performer, his ſlow movements evince his taſte and expreſſion, and his lively ones his great hand. He was the firſt who knew and taught the power of the bow; and his knowledge of the finger-board is proved by a thouſand beautiful paſſages, to which that alone could give birth.

"With regard to the complaint made by common readers, of obſcurity in his Treatiſe of Muſic, and the abuſe of mathematics, of which he is accuſed by men of ſcience, they are points, which this is not the place to diſcuſs. Perhaps a more exact character of this work cannot be given than that of M. Rouſſeau, who ſays, "If the ſyſtem of "the celebrated Tartini is not that of "nature, it is at leaſt that of which "the principles are the moſt ſimple, "and from which all the laws of har-"mony ſeem to ariſe in a leſs arbitrary "manner, than in any other, which "has been hitherto publiſhed." That his ſyſtem is full of new and ingenious ideas, which could only ariſe from a ſuperior knowledge in his art, may be diſcovered through its veil of obſcurity; and his friend *Padre Colombo* accounted to me for that obſcurity and appearance of want of true ſcience, by confeſſing that Tartini, with all the parade of figures, and ſolutions of problems, was no mathematician, and that he did not underſtand common arithmetic well. However, he ſaw more than he could expreſs by terms or principles borrowed from any other ſcience; and though neither a geometrician or an algebraiſt, he had a facility and method of calculating peculiar to himſelf, by which, as he could ſatisfy his own mind, he ſuppoſed he could inſtruct others. The truth is, that, with reſpect to the myſteries of the ſcience, which he ſeems to have known intuitively, he is ſometimes intelligible, and ſometimes otherwiſe; but I have ſuch an opinion of Tartini's penetration and ſagacity in his muſical enquiries, that when he is obſcure, I ſuppoſe it to be occaſioned either by his aiming too much at conciſeneſs, by the inſufficiency of common language to expreſs uncommon ideas, or by his ſoaring above the reach of my conceptions; and in this caſe I am ready to apply to him what Socrates ſaid to Euripides, upon being aſked by that poet how he liked the writings of Heraclitus —"What I underſtand is excellent, "which inclines me to believe, that "what I do not underſtand is excellent "likewiſe."

We ſhall only add with our author, that the reader of this journal will be enabled not only to form an idea of the preſent ſtate of muſic in the countries through which he paſſed, but of the opportunities, with which he has been favoured, of conſulting the libraries and the learned, on whatever is moſt diſputable or curious in his projected hiſtory. It would, however, be unjuſt not to acquaint our readers, that to the materials, which he had collected in England, he has now added 400 volumes of ſcarce books on that ſubject, which he procured abroad; that he has ſettled a correſpondence in every great city, which he viſited on the Continent, by which he hopes to obtain the knowledge of further particulars relative to muſic, both ancient and modern; and that as no place abounds more with men of ſound learning, or with collectors of curious compoſitions, and valuable materials, than his own country, he hopes he ſhall be honoured with their council and communications.

X.

12. The

11. The Loves of Medea and Jason, *a Poem, in three Books: translated from the Greek of Apollonius Rhodius's Argonautics, by the Rev.* J. Ekins, *M. A. late fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Quainton, Bucks.* Payne.

THIS translation is introduced by some account of the author and his work, to the following effect:

"Apollonius was born in Alexandria, under the reign of Ptolomy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, about two thousand years ago. He was the scholar and rival of Callimachus, and obtained the name of *Rhodius*, by going to teach Rhetoric at Rhodes; when he returned to Alexandria, he was appointed to succeed Eratosthenes as public Librarian.

By the ancient critics he was ranked among the principal Greek heroic poets, but his work is now little known: the subject is the expedition of some Grecian heroes in a ship called *Argo*, to obtain a golden Fleece, about 30 years before the Trojan War; and, according to Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology, 43 years after the death of Solomon.

The Fable is this. Athamas, King of Thebes, having married Ino, a second wife, his son and daughter, Phrixus and Helle, fled from her persecutions upon a Ram which had a golden Fleece. In their passage from Europe to Asia, Helle fell into the sea, which, from her name, was afterwards called the Hellespont. Phrixus arrived safe at Colchis, a country in the Northern part of Asia, and by the command of the Gods, sacrificed the Ram to Jupiter, and hung up the Fleece in a wood consecrated to Mars.

Sometime afterwards he married Calciope, the daughter of Æeta, who was King of that country.

Æeta considered the golden Fleece as his property, being Lord of the soil where it was hung up; and an oracle having warned him that it was in danger of being stolen, he kept it guarded by a watchful Dragon, and two furious Bulls, whose feet were brass, and whose breath was fire.

The Fleece being thus guarded, to get possession of it was thought to be the most dangerous enterprize that could be undertaken, and for that reason Jason was engaged in it by his uncle Pelias; for Æson, King of Thessaly, the father of Jason, being dead, Pelias held the kingdom in trust for Jason, and he hoped, by destroying Jason, to make it his own.

Jason had a warlike vessel built of Pine trees, from the Forest of Dodona, and with fifty illustrious Greeks embarked under the protection of Juno. These adventurers were called Argonauts from *Argo*, the name of their vessel, and among them were Hercules, Castor and Pollux, Orpheus and Typhis, and several of the fathers of those Heroes, who are celebrated by Homer in the Trojan war.

When they embarked Phrixus was dead, and his four sons Argus, Cytisorus, Melas, and Phrontis, had sailed from Colchis to Orchomenus, a city of Bæotia, to receive the inheritance of Athamas their grandfather. In their passage they were cast away upon the Island of Mars, one of the Strophades in the Ionian Sea, and being taken up there by the Argonauts, proceeded with them back again to Colchis.

With the arrival of these Heroes at Colchis, the action of the poem begins.

The vessel being anchored in the bay, Jason, with two of his associates, Augeas and Telamon, and the sons of Phrixus, repaired to the palace of Æeta, determined to obtain the Fleece either by entreaty or force.

When they enter the palace they meet Medea, the younger daughter of Æeta, who calls her sister Calciope: Calciope with surprize and joy discovers her sons thus unexpectedly returned, and Æeta hearing his daughter's voice, joins them, and bids his grandchildren and their companions welcome.

At a feast that was immediately prepared on the occasion, Cupid, unseen, renders Medea passionately in love with Jason, by piercing her with one of his arrows; and Æeta enquires of the young men what adventures they had met with in their voyage, how they came to return without completeing their expedition, and who they have with them.

Argus, the eldest gives a true answer to these questions, and tells his grandfather, that being cast away he was taken up by Jason and his crew; he then presents Jason, and declares that he is come thither for the golden Fleece; being driven from his rich domains, and native country by a tyrant, who had declared, that till the Fleece should be brought back to Greece from Colchis, none of the race of Æolus, of whom Jason was the chief, should be admitted

admitted to their rights. To induce Æeta to comply, he adds, that Jason came not as a foe but an ally; that he would acknowledge the favour he solicited by rich presents, and with the Grecian heroes, who were joined in his expedition, assist him against the Sarmatians, who were then preparing to ravage the country.

Æeta enraged at this proposition, tells Jason, that if he will yoke the two Bulls with brazen hoofs and fiery breath to a plough, and having broken up four acres of the Field of Mars, where the Fleece was kept, sow the ground with the teeth of a Serpent, and conquer an armed host, which would immediately spring up, he should have the Fleece, but upon no other condition. This task, says he, I perform every day, and it is not fit I should resign my prize to an inferior, either in courage or strength.

With this answer Jason returns to his companions, accompanied by Argus, the eldest son of Calciope, the rest having been retained in the palace.

Many of the heroes offer to attempt the adventure; but Argus proposes by the mediation of his mother, to procure the assistance of Medea, who being skilled in supernatural arts, could stop the progress of fire, restrain a torrent in its course, turn back the planets, and draw down the Moon from her sphere.

This proposition is accepted, and Argus returns to the palace to solicit his mother to engage her sister Medea in their interest. His mother fearing that her children should be involved in the fate of Jason and his crew, readily undertakes the office; and Medea, predisposed by her passion for Jason, to undertake any thing in his favour, is glad of an opportunity of espousing his cause, under colour of granting the request of her sister, and delivering her nephews from destruction.

She makes ready her spells, and repairs to the shrine of Hecate, of which Jason having intelligence, and being encouraged by an omen, meets her there.

At this interview, in the description of which, nature and art seem to have combined all their powers; Medea gives her hero an herb from her zone, where she had carefully dipped it, which applied as an unguent to his limbs, would secure him from injury either by weapon or fire, and renew his vigour for the day, whatever labour he should sustain. She also directs him how to render Hecate propitious by a sacrifice, and perform rites which will compel her to appear.

With this charm, and these instructions, Jason returns to his companions in the ship, and the next morning sends to Æeta for the teeth of the Serpent that he was to sow.

Having received them, and annointed his armour and his body with the unguent, and sacrificed to Hecate, he repairs to the field of Mars, harnesses the Bulls, ploughs four acres of the ground, sows the teeth of the Serpent, and destroys the host which they produced, as he had been directed by Medea.

Æeta astonished at seeing Jason fulfil the conditions upon which he had promised him the Fleece, suspected Medea of having assisted him by her arts: she perceiving this, and dreading his resentment, repairs hastily to Jason on board the Argo; and Æeta refusing the Fleece, though the conditions had been performed, she assists Jason to seize it, in spight of the fierceness and vigilence of the Dragon that was its guard: and having borne it off, sails with him for Greece.

Such are the principal events of that part of Apollonius's poem, which contains the loves of Medea and Jason, and which alone Mr. Ekins has translated. The two first books contain a catalogue of the heroes, with their adventures previous to their arrival at Colchis, and the fourth book is continued after the escape of Medea; these he has omitted, and here and there a simile where they were so numerous, as too much to interrupt the action.

This translation cannot but be considered as a valuable addition to English poetry: the versification is excellent, and the beauties of the original are well preserved.

The first meeting of Medea and Jason, and her instructions to the hero, are finely imagined and expressed.

Soon to her wish the youth his presence gave—
The Virgin's heart strait sinks within her breast;
Warm glows her cheek, dim clouds her eyes invest;
No power to move her listless knees she found,
And her fixed feet stood rooted to the ground.

In this situation she receives the hero's first address.

Thus

Thus as in founds of ſweet applauſe he ſaid,
A lovely ſmile her glowing cheeks o'erſpread.
Her downcaſt look beſpeaks the love of praiſe
That round her melting heart in ſecret plays.
And as at length ſhe rears her glancing eyes,
Her tongue the dictates of her heart denies;
She knew not yet, tho' lab'ring oft to ſpeak,
How firſt the painful ſilence ſhe ſhould break,
But wiſh'd at once, her thoughts ſo cloſely preſt,
To utter all that ruſh'd upon her breaſt.
Straight from her zone with bounteous hand ſhe gives
The proffer'd herb, which joyful he receives:
The maid as freely had her life beſtow'd,
Such charms in Jaſon's radiant beauties glow'd,
Effulgent grace o'erpow'rs her dazzled ſight,
And her ſoul melts in dreams of ſoft delight:
Thus on the blowing roſe diſſolves away
The dew drop, warm'd by Phœbus' orient ray.
Now on the ground abaſh'd they look, and now
With ſmiles that beam'd beneath their joyful brow,
From each to each the mutual glances ran;
With fault'ring voice at length the maid began.
"Learn how to thee I grant the promis'd aid,
"While ſtrict obſervance to my counſel's paid.
"Soon as my Sire the Serpent's teeth ſhall yield,
"And bids thee ſow them in the martial field,
"In equal parts the midnight hour divide,
"Thy limbs firſt bath'd beneath the living tide,
"Then all alone, array'd in black attire,
"Sink a round foſs, there light the ſacred fire;
"A female lamb th' appointed victim ſlay,
"Entire its carcaſe on the altar lay.
"With ſoothing pray'rs dread Hecat's name implore,
"And fragrant honey from thy goblet pour:
"The Goddeſs ſtraight propitiate, and retire
"With awful rev'rence from the lighted pyre,
"Nor, at the tread of footſteps, nor the cry
"Of howling dogs, revert thy daring eye;
"For ſo the potent charm ſhou'd'ſt thou defeat,
"Nor back with honour to thy train retreat.
"Next morn diſtilling o'er each poliſh'd joint
"This magic unguent, all thy limbs anoint:
"Endued by this with more than manly force
"The Gods thou'lt equal in thy daring courſe.
"In this alike thy ſpear, thy ſword, and ſhield
"Be deem'd to guard thee in the martial field:
"Nor earth born Hoſts ſhall pierce thy deathleſs frame,
"Nor Bulls, whoſe noſtrils glow with living flame.
"Such for the day, nor more, my ſpells retain
"Their force, do thou thine arduous taſk ſuſtain.
"Take thou this further counſel, when thine hand
"Hath yok'd the Bulls, and plough'd the ſtubborn land,
"When, as are ſown the Serpent's teeth, the field
"Its deſtin'd crop a Giant Hoſt ſhall yield;
"Caſt 'midſt their ranks a pond'rous ſtone, and they,
"Like famiſh'd dogs contending o'er their prey,
"Shall each with mutual wounds his comrade ſlay;
"Then ruſh impetuous on th' expiring foes,
"And the dire ſcene with final ſlaughter cloſe.
"Succeſs thus crowns thine arms; the Golden Fleece
"Shall far from Æa be convey'd to Greece;
"Thou too at will far diſtant may'ſt retire,
"Far—far from hence—if ſuch thy ſoul's deſire."
She ſaid; nor from the ground her eyelids rears,
While down her cheeks faſt flow the trickling tears:
Diſtruſt and fear her anxious boſom move,
Left far from her o'er diſtant ſeas he rove.

The appearance of Hecate at the ſacrifice of Jaſon, contains beauties of another kind, with which we ſhall diſmiſs our readers to the work itſelf, where thoſe who love poetry will find great entertainment.

——His call the Goddeſs hears
From inmoſt depths, and at his rites appears.
Snakes, twin'd with wreaths of oak her temples crown'd,
And torches ſhot their dazzling blaze around;
Infernal dogs her ſacred ſteps attend,
While the pierc'd air with hideous yell they rend.
Earth, as ſhe paſs'd, from its foundation ſhakes,
Loud ſhriek th' affrighted Naiads from the lakes,
And River-Nymphs that on the banks reſide,
Where Amaranthian Phaſis rolls its tide.
Fear ſtrikes great Jaſon's heart: as back he flew,
His eyes he turn'd not, ere he join'd the crew. X.

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ODE to INDIFFERENCE.

FLY Indifference, hated maid,
Seek *Spitzbergen*'s horrid shade,
Where old Winter keeps his Court,
There, fit guest, do thou resort,
And thy frosty breast repose
Amidst congenial ice and snows:
There reside, insipid maid,
But ne'er infest my *Emma*'s head.

Or else seek the cloister's pale,
Where reluctant virgins veil,
In the corner of whose heart
Earth with heaven still keeps a part;
There thy fullest influence shower,
Free poor grace from passion's power.
Give fond *Eloisa* rest,
But shun, oh! shun my *Emma*'s breast.

Or on *Lyce*, wanton maid,
Be thy chilling finger laid;
Quench the frolic beam that flies
From her bright fantastic eyes;
Teach the sweet coquet to know
Heart of ice in breast of snow;
Give peace to her, give peace to me,
But leave, oh! leave my *Emma* free.

But if thou, in grave disguise,
Seek'st to make that nymph thy prize;
If that nymph, deceived by thee,
Listens to thy sophistry;
If she courts thy cold embraces,
And to thee resigns her graces;
What, alas! is left for me,
But to fly, myself, to thee?

The OCEAN.

SEARCH Nature's works; through all her mazy plan,
All Nature's works are counterparts of man.
'Tis man, 'tis man the moralizing muse,
Sees in the rock, and in the wave pursues.

Mark yonder low'ring cloud, see billows rise,
Shoot up aloft in air and threat the skies!
Such, and so great the storm within the soul,
When reason sinks, and passion's billows roll.

See trembling sunbeams play along the tide,
Soft breathes the gale, and smooth the waters glide.
'Tis so the *placid-man*'s life gently flows,
Where all is motion, and yet all repose.

The *sluggard*, ev'ry passion lulled asleep,
Dares not to hope, to fear, to joy, to weep.
Behold, fit emblem of the sluggard's rest,
The dead, still calm, unblessing and unblest.

Waves destroy waves, successive as they flow,
And beat down others that themselves may grow.
So the false wretch, the basest of the base,
Supplants his fellow to usurp his place.

Wrapt in himself, and resolutely just,
Unmov'd, nor changing with the changing gust,
The moral hero stands each adverse shock:
The moral hero's pictured in the *rock*.

Behold the ocean,--all intestine jar,
All chaos, discord, and unceasing war.
Behold the world,--all passion and all strife
The world's an ocean, and our voyage is li

See, see each *Bark* exalt the little sail,
Launch eager on the tide and catch the gal
A hapless bark! long e'er it reach the coas
It must be shatter'd, and it may be lost.

Passions are *winds* to urge us o'er the wa
Reason the rudder to direct and save:
This, without those, obtains a vain employ
Those, without this, but urge us to destro

Hope is our *anchor*; every comfort past,
She gives an animating smile at last;
With her, though wreck'd, we dare the sto
main,
And wreck'd again, with her, we dare agai

The port is happiness,--all hither aim,
All seek by different means this end the sam
O happiness, to thee, to thee we're bound,
Thee ever seek to find, though none e'er fou
We seek thee here---in vain---we seek t
there---
Still, still in vain, thou phantom fleet as air.

Say, Goddess, in what place thou lov'st to dwe
What unknown region, or what hidden cell...
O deign to shed one glimmering ray of light,
Exalt one beacon and direct us right.
Through unknown tracts, through hidden ce
for thee
We'll climb each rock, and dauntless brave e
sea.

Unlike to this, behold another port
To which we would not, yet we must resort
A silent port, where winds forget to roar,
And foaming billows learn to foam no more.
Where clouds and quicksand, storms and tempe
cease,
All hush'd in silence and eternal peace.

Short is thy voyage, protract it how you can
Proceed then, mortal, nor curtail thy span.
The storms of passion, whirlpools of despair,
The straits of trouble, and the clouds of care
These, though they threat, shall quickly pa
away---
Short is thy voyage, and short like that are the
Nor seas nor shores remain beyond, to thee
All, all shall cease when thou shalt cease to b

Translation of an ODE *written in* French *by the King of* Prussia *at* Leipsig, Oct. 1 *upon Professor* Gottsched's *presenting him wi a* German *versification of the* 22*d Ode of the Book of* Horace.

THY bounty, Heaven, no less severe tha
kind,
Deals not his favours with unthinking hand
But only hides what we refuse to find,
While equal all in her affection stand.

Hence various gifts and various characters:
In Frenchmen Art, in Britons Depth, suppos
Wants either ought? Self Love in each prefe
It's own rank Thistles to the Stranger's Rose

Thus Sparta fam'd for Demi-gods, possest
The envied honours of Heroic Flame:
While the soft Arts inspir'd the Athenian breast
And Science carv'd the trophies of her name

From

n Sparta's ſchool our German fires have
caught
he rage of Fame, whoſe Bards enwrapt
record
iortal Sparta! and her fields well fought:
he cleaveleſs helmet and the breathing
ſword!

thus Germania, tho' her ſons have found
he path (thro' dangers) that aſſails the ſky!
ſe martial deeds no lyric ſtrains refound,
t their fame withers, as their laurels die.

die no more, the Saxon Swan ſhall ſing:
om rigorous nature ſnatch the invidious
plume:
anic fires ſhall warm each trembling ſtring:
d the rough chord an Attic tone aſſume.

us then ſweet Gottſched, with thy lays:
future times derive their conqueſts down:
ueſts that deck Germania's brows with bays;
d rival Cæſar's with Apollo's Crown!

Feb. 2. PRUSSIANUS.

The BEE FLOWER*.

n Dr. Langhorne's *Fables of* Flora.]

OME, let us leave this painted plain,
This waſte of flowers that palls the eye:
walks of nature's wilder reign
ll pleaſe in plainer majeſty.

thoſe fair ſcenes, where yet ſhe owes
erior charms to Brockman's art,
e, crown'd with elegant repoſe,
cheriſhes the ſocial heart—

thoſe fair ſcenes we'll wander wild,
l on yon ruſſet mountains reſt;
brother dear! come Nature's child!
h all her ſimple virtue's bleſt.

on far ſeen on diſtant towers,
l clouding groves and peopled ſeas,
uins pale of princely bowers
† Beachborough's airy heights ſhall pleaſe.

feleſs there t lonely ſcene;
little labourer of the hive,
flower to flower, from green to green,
rmurs, and makes the wild alive.

on that flowret's velvet breaſt
v cloſe the buſy vagrant lies!

His thin-wrought plume, his downy breaſt,
Th' ambroſial gold that ſwells his thighs!

Regardleſs, whilſt we wander near,
Thrifty of time, his taſk he plies:
Or ſees he no intruder near?
And reſts in ſleep his weary eyes?

Perhaps his fragrant load may bind
His limbs;—we'll ſet the captive free—
I fought the living Bee to find,
And found the picture of a Bee.

Attentive to our trifling ſelves,
From thence we plan the rule of all:
Thus Nature with the fabled elves
We rank, and theſe her SPORTS we call.

Be far, my friends, from you, from me,
Th' unhallow'd term, the thought profane,
That LIFE'S MAJESTIC SOURCE may be
In idle Fancy's trifling vein.

Remember ſtill, 'tis Nature's plan
Religion in your love to find;
And know, for this, ſhe firſt in man
inſpir'd the imitative mind.

As conſcious that affection grows,
Pleas'd with the pencil's mimic power;
That power with leading hand ſhe ſhews,
And paints a Bee upon a flower.

Mark, how that rooted mandrake wears
His human feet, his human hands!
Oft, as his ſhapely form he tears,
Aghaſt the frighted plowman ſtands.

See where, in yonder orient ſtone,
She ſeems ev'n with herſelf at ſtrife,
While faire from her hand is ſhewn
The pictur'd, than the native life.

Helvetia's rocks, Sabrina's waves,
Still many a ſhining pebble bear,
Where oft her ſtudious hand engraves
The perfect form, and leaves it there.

O long, my ‡ Paxton, boaſt her art;
And long her laws of love fulfil:
To thee ſhe gave her hand and heart,
To thee, her kindneſs and her ſkill!

The following Jeus d'Eſprit *were preſented by the Hon.* H. Walpole, *to four French Ladies of Eminence, upon a late Viſit to him, at his Villa at* Strawberry-hill.

To Madame Du Chatelet.

WHEN beauteous Helen left her native
air,
Greece for ten years in arms reclaim'd the Fair.
Th' enamour'd boy withheld his lovely prize,
And ſtak'd his country's ruin 'gainſt her eyes.
Your charms leſs baneful, not leſs ſtrong,
appear:
We welcome any peace that keeps you here.

A Madame Du Chatelet.

LORSQU' Helene eût quitté la Greece,
Tout y prit feu contre Paris;

---

his is a ſpecies of the Orchis, which is in the barren and mountainous parts of ſhire, Worceſterſhire, Kent, and Hert-re. Nature has form'd a Bee on the of the flower with ſo much exactneſs, is impoſſible at a ſmall diſtance to diſ- the impoſition. For this purpoſe ſhe ſerved an œconomy different from what is in moſt other flowers, and has laid the horizontally. The genus of the Orchis, rion, ſhe ſeems profeſſedly to have made for her paintings, and on the different has drawn the perfect forms of different ſuch as Bees, Flies, Butterflies, &c.

he ſeat of the Rev. Mr. Brookman,

‡ A Portrait Painter.

Et les beaux yeux de ſa Maitreſſe
Firent les maux de ſon pays.
Vos charmes auſſi ſûrs de plaire
Produiſent de plus doux effets;
Nous voulons maintenir la Paix
Pour vous garder en Angleterre.

To Madame DE VILLEGAGNON, on the Seizure of her Cloaths by the Cuſtom houſe Officers.

PARDON, fair Traveller, the troop
That barr'd your wardrobe's way;
Nor think your ſilks, your gown and hoop,
Were objects of their prey.
Ah! who, when authoriz'd by law
To ſtrip a form like yours,
Wou'd reſt content with what he ſaw,
And not exert his pow'rs?

A Madame DE VILLEGAGNON.

PARDONNEZ, belle Voyageuſe,
A tous les fermiers d'Albion;
Ce n'etoit robe ni jupon
Dont leur troupe etoit curieuſe.
Mais de depouiller la beauté
Nos loix leur donnaient l'avantage;
Et qui vous voit eſt bien tenté
De mettre ces loix en uſage.

To Madame DE DAMAS, learning Engliſh.

THO' Britiſh accents your attention fire,
You cannot learn ſo faſt as we admire.
Scholars, like you, but ſlowly can improve,
For who wou'd teach you but the verb, *I love?*

A Madame DE DAMAS.

QUOIQUE vouz donniez á l'Anglais
Toute l'etude qu'il demande,
Plus vous y faites de progrés,
Et plus notre Surpriſe eſt grande.
Vouz devriez ne profiter
Qu'avec une lenteur extreme;
Quel Maitre peut vous repeter
Un autre mot que le mot, *J'aime?*

To Madame DE LA VAUPALIERE.

SHALL Britain figh, when fav'ring Zephyr's care
Wafts to her ſhores the bright la Vaupaliere?
Ah! yes; deſcended from the Britiſh throne
She views a Nymph ſhe muſt not call her own.
She ſees how dear has Stuart's exile coſt
By Clermont's charms and Berwick's valour loſt.

A Madame DE LA VAUPALIERE.

QUAND le ſouffle heureux des Zephirs
Vous amene ſur ces rivages,
Faut il meler á nos hommages
Et des regrets & des ſoupirs?
Oui, fille de nos Rois, dans nos múrs etrangere,
Vos graces, votre eſprit, vos traits rappelleront,
Que Stuart exilé fit perdre á l'Angleterre
Le courageux Berwick & la belle Clermont.

To the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of E--, on his primary Viſitation.

WHEN John his ſacred embaſſy was taught,
Which to the angel's of the church he wrote,
His tongue with more than uſual tranſports f
Spake things unknown, and as his God inſp
O might one breath of that ſame ſpirit rai
My ſoul, that dares attempt on K——l's pr
An equal theme an equal ardour claims,
For none of *Aſia*'s ſtars could boaſt divinerbe
O great in birth, as eminent in place,
And greater ſtill in ev'ry Chriſtian grace!
Who from the paths of virtue now can ſt
When ſuch a light aſſiſts them in the way
A common labourer his toil may give,
And ſcoffers ſay, he labours but to live;
No prejudice can thus to you be laid,
Who are by gain, not by ambition ſway'
For you, whoſe blood from noble founts is d
Lo lawn can dignify, but you the lawn;
You condeſcend to guard the Chriſtian fol
As Kings vouchſaf'd to be High-prieſts o
Hence to your acts, your rank gives greater
Your precepts lead, and your examples c
Never did vice receive ſo dire a ſtroke,
As when your ſtation in the church you t
Thus was the pow'r of Satan once diſgrac
When Chriſt upon the Temple's height was
Go on great Peer! for lo! where'er you
Pale Vice retires, and hides her ſhameful
Simony trembles, while with zeal devou
And God-like rage you ſcourge her deale
Religion ſees you thus aſſert her cauſe,
And claps with her ſeraphic wings appla
When Rectors would their ſuff'ring Curate
Like Tobit's angel, with a groat a day;
Who, to prieſt-offices tho' duly led,
Are ſcarce allow'd to eat a piece of brea
Then you, my Lord, with juſtice interp
And the grip'd hands of avarice unlooſe
You heal the bleeding heart that long has
The throes of poverty, the ſhafts of ſco
Of wealth-revering clowns the diſreſpect
Sneers of rich blockheads, and of all neg
Ah! hapleſs caſe of thoſe that toil and
Who bear the burden of the day and hea
Yet to whoſe lot ſo ſmall a ſhare muſt fa
So great to thoſe who never work at all
Poor Curates' pay will not ſuſtain their
The wages of their prayers like ſin, is
Once were the Fates by victim's entrails k
Now the poor Prieſts deſcry them by thei
But let our hunger preſs, our food entic
They muzzled are to dreſs the ſacrifice
Such was *our* portion e're you came to
Our paſtoral labours, and our woes redr
To give rapacious Avarice new laws,
And, like an angel, ſhut her lion-jaws;
Rebuke the vicious, and the good comm
And worth, however friendleſs, to befri
For ſuch deſert, what gift can Heav'n b
Say, ſacred muſe, for thou alone canſt
" Heav'n hath no gift on earth it can in
" Above the tranſports of his virtuous
" For Souls with God-like qualities en
" Can know no greater bliſs than doing
" Yet when, bleſt Peer! thy ſpirit ſhall
" To ſhare congenial company above,
" Some choſen bard the Muſes ſhall en
" To make thy fame as laſting as thy

H***

Hiſtorical Chronicle, *May*, 1771.

April 29.

AT half an hour after five in the afternoon, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt through the whole town of Abingdon in Berkſhire; it was but momentary, yet ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed by many perſons, and ſo violent as to lift them up in their chairs, and the pavement moved at the ſame time. The wind was eaſterly, and remarkably ſtill at the time.

April 30.

At ten o'clock, Richard Oliver, Eſq; was brought by writ of Habeas Corpus, before the Barons of the Exchequer, when after the writ was read, Mr. Serjeant Glynn made a motion for his enlargement, which he ſupported, with the greateſt propriety of argument. He was ſeconded by Mr. Serjeant Jephſon, and Mr. Lee, who quoted a number of caſes, in all of which, the perſons found to be unlawfully committed were diſcharged. The Barons, however, were of opinion, that he ought to be remanded. But Mr. Baron Perrot declared he could by no means ſubſcribe to the doctrine, that every thing the Houſe does under pretence of privilege, muſt therefore neceſſarily be legal. The Alderman was accordingly remanded back to the Tower.

Thurſday May 2.

A Pottle of Green Peas was brought to Covent Garden Market, and ſold for two guineas.

A Committee of the Ward of Broad-ſtreet met, in order to take the advice of counſel, how to proceed againſt their Alderman, for refuſing the inhabitants the Mace, when they waited on the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver: The Mace was a preſent of the late Sir J. Barnard to the Ward.

The Gentlemen of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's newly appointed houſhold, met at the Queen's Palace for the firſt time. A ſeparate table is kept on the occaſion.

The Rev. James Hallifax, D. D. Rector of Cheddinton, in Bucks, and Vicar of Ewell, in Surry; and Mr. John Worth, of Diſs, in Norfolk, were elected Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries.

Friday 3.

A grant of a licence paſſed the Seal unto William Gibſon, of Liverpool, Gent. for twenty-one years from Midſummer next, to eſtabliſh a Theatre, and to form, entertain, govern, privilege, and keep a company of Comedians, for his Majeſty's ſervice, in the town of Liverpool. They are to be called his Majeſty's Company.

Sir Robert Barnard, Bart. was ſworn in at Bedford, Recorder of that Corporation, in the room of the late Duke of Bedford.

The Commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's Navy contracted for 10,400 hogs, to be delivered at 800 hogs per week, for the months of June, July, and Auguſt next, at 50s. 6d. per hundred weight; they alſo contracted for 2600 oxen, to be delivered in the ſame time, at 200 oxen per week, at 36s. per hundred weight; the carcaſes of the former to weigh not leſs than one hundred weight, and the latter not leſs than ſeven hundred weight each.

Saturday 4.

There was a diſturbance among the priſoners in the King's Bench, when they deſtroyed upwards of 50 butts of beer belonging to the Tap: It is ſaid there was a quantity of ſmall beer mixed with the ſtrong. Near three hundred poor priſoners have not been in bed for three nights paſt.

At Worceſter Market, 206 pockets of Hops were ſold; the general prices from 4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s. per hundred

Tueſday 7.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the Judges being aſſembled in the Upper Aſſembly for the purpoſe of giving their opinions in Lord Chatham's Appeal, Lord Chief Baron Parker, and Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield, in the name of the reſt (who were unanimous) gave in their opinions, which they ſupported by a number of caſes, "that had the words *heirs male* of the body of Leonora Ann Pynſent been uſed in the will, it was a collective name that deſcribed all the iſſue, and would be in favour of the Reſpondent; but as no ſuch contingency happened, they were unanimous in concurring that the limitation, with the remainder over to the Reſpondent, was not good in law."

Upon which the Lord Chancellor put the following queſtion: "Is it your Lordſhips opinion, that the decree of the Maſter of the Rolls in favour of the Appellant, ſhould be confirmed or not?" To which their Lordſhips were unanimous in the affirmative.

At the Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, Mr. James, Carver to the Lord Mayor, ſold his place for 1600l. and Mr. Whitaker was admitted in his room.

Wedneſday 8.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual ſtate, where he gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills:

The Bill for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum out of the Sinking Fund, and for applying certain ſums therein mentioned, for the Service of 1771.

The Bill for granting to his Majeſty 650,000l. to be raiſed by Lottery for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The Bill to explain and amend an Act of laſt Seſſions, for regulating the Trials of controverted Elections, or Returns of Members to ſerve in Parliament.

The

The Bill to prevent counterfeiting the Copper Coin of the Realm.

The Bill for repairing, amending, and ſupporting the ſeveral Harbours and Seaports in the Iſle of Man.

The Bill for incapacitating ſeveral Electors of New Shoreham.

The Bill for the Durham-yard Embankment.

The Laſtage and Ballaſt Bill.

The Bill to prohibit the Importation of foreign wrought Silks and Velvets, for a further limited time, and to prevent the unlawful combination of workmen employed in that trade.

The Bill for prohibiting, for a limited time, the Exportation of live Cattle, and freſh Proviſions.

The Bill for continuing the Bounty on the Tonnage of Shipping employed in the Greenland Whale Fiſhery.

The Bill for granting a Bounty on the Importation of white Oak Staves, and Headings, from the American Colonies.

The Bill for reducing into one act, the ſeveral Laws relating to the keeping and carriage of Gunpowder, and for more effectually preventing Miſchiefs, by keeping or carrying Gunpowder in too great quantities.

And alſo to ſeveral other public and private Bills.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"As the ſtate of public buſineſs no longer requires your attendance, I think it right, at this ſeaſon of the year, to put an end to the preſent Seſſion of Parliament.

"The ſatisfaction I have obtained from his Catholic Majeſty for the injury I had received, together with the proofs which the Courts of France and Spain have given me, by laying aſide their armaments, of their ſincere diſpoſition to preſerve the general tranquility of Europe, have enabled me to reduce my forces by ſea and land. The zeal with which you have exerted yourſelves, upon the apprehenſion of a rupture with Spain, muſt convince the world of your affectionate attachment to me, and of your conſtant regard for the true intereſts of your country. On that ſupport I ſhall always rely for the defence of my honour, and the ſecurity of the rights of my people.

"With regard to the troubles which ſtill agitate ſome parts of the continent, my endeavours have never been wanting to bring them to an end; and in thoſe endeavours, you may be aſſured, I ſhall perſevere."

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.*

"It is with real concern that I found myſelf called upon, by the ſituation of public affairs, to aſk of my faithful Commons, more than ordinary ſupplies for the ſervice of the current year; and I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the unanimity, chearfulneſs, and public ſpirit, with which they have been granted.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"While we acknowledge the goodneſs of divine Providence, in preſerving us from thoſe calamities with which ſome parts of Europe have been afflicted, let me exhort you to employ your beſt endeavours, in your ſeveral ſtations and countries, to render the national happineſs complete, by diſcouraging and ſuppreſſing all groundleſs ſuſpicions, and domeſtic diſturbances. I have no other object, and I can have no other intereſt, than to reign in the hearts of a free and happy people; and it is my earneſt wiſh, that my ſubjects may not be prevented, by any miſtakes, or animoſities among themſelves, from enjoying, in the fulleſt extent, the bleſſings of a mild and legal government. The ſupport of our excellent conſtitution is our common duty and intereſt: By that ſtandard I would wiſh all my people to try all public principles and profeſſions, and to look upon thoſe as their moſt dangerous enemies, who, under any pretence whatſoever, would perſuade them to violate thoſe laws, and undermine that authority, which the conſtitution has provided for the purpoſe of preſerving the general liberty and happineſs."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, prorogued the Parliament to Tueſday the 23d of July next.

As ſoon as it was certainly known that his Majeſty would go to the Houſe, to put an end to the Seſſion of Parliament, ſummonſes were iſſued out from Guildhall, to the Aldermen and Common Council, deſiring their attendance, (the Aldermen in their ſcarlet gowns) and from thence to proceed to the Tower, to conduct the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver to the Manſion-houſe, in the ſtate coach, which was complied with by ſome of the Aldermen, and great numbers of the Common Council. The Hon. members of the Artillery company joined the proceſſion in their uniforms, which made a very fine appearance. On the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver's being brought to the Tower-gate by the proper officer of that fortreſs, they were received with the greateſt acclamations, which were continued all the way to the Manſion-houſe, not only from the people aſſembled in the ſtreets, but amazing numbers teſtified their ſatisfaction from the windows of the houſes by which they paſſed.

The four malefactors under ſentence of death, were taken from Newgate in two carts, and executed at Tyburn; they behaved with a becoming decency at the place of execution, Hewitt, the Coachman, had a white cockade in his hat, thereby inſinuating his innocence in regard to the murder of the woman in Fig-lane; in which he perſiſted to the laſt.

Francis Millman, M. D. Fellow of Exeter

r College, Oxon, was unanimouſly choſen a tcliffean Profeſſor of Phyſic in that Uniſity.

The following extraordinary letter was ent to the Society of the Bill of Rights:

Gentlemen,

Half a crown being a favour I this day eceived, as I have reaſon to ſuppoſe, from Adminiſtration, and it being the firſt, I ake the liberty of dedicating my firſt fruits o the cauſe of the people; from them it came, and, with your leave, to them it ſhall return. I am, *one made almoſt hoarſe by hallowing in the K—'s affairs, and yet your well wiſher* JAMES PHENE.

Friday 10.

At a meeting of the governors of the Charter-houſe, Meſſrs. Turner, Tatterſal, Boſtock, Couture, and Burrough, were elected off for the Univerſities. At the ſame time it was ordered, that the Treaſurer do report to the next Board, the amount of the eſtate appropriated by the Founder of that noble charity, to the benefit of the ſcholars ſo elected, in order to increaſe their exhibitions: And alſo to ſhorten their yearly reſidence in the Univerſities from eight months to ſix.

Saturday 11.

Orders were given from the Lord Chamberlain's Office for a Chaplain in waiting to attend at the Queen's Palace, at twelve o'clock yeſterday, to read prayers, for the firſt time, to the Prince of Wales, in the abſence of their Majeſties, under the direction of the Lord Biſhop of Cheſter; which is to be continued every Sunday.

A Patent paſſed the Great Seal, directed to Eardley Norton, of St. John's Street, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre, in the county of Middleſex, Watchmaker, for his new invention of clocks and watches to ſtrike the hours and parts on a new principle.

Monday 13.

The Biſhop of Cheſter took the oaths in the Court of Chancery, to qualify himſelf as Preceptor to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Biſhop of Oſnabrug.

A cauſe was determined in the King's Bench in favour of a Merchant, who had demands on a perſon protected by a foreign Ambaſſador, that perſon not being a real ſervant brought over with the Ambaſſador, but having ſince procured his protection. Of all the cauſes determined in law within theſe twenty years, perhaps no one is of more importance than the preſent.

Arrived a letter from Mr. Sydney Parkinſon, principal drawer to Mr. Banks, who, with Doctor Solander, went, in June 1768, to obſerve the Tranſit of Venus over the diſk of the ſun, June 3, 1769. The letter gives an account that they met with great hardſhips, and were often in danger of being ſhipwrecked; three of the ſhip's compliment, who went up the country in ſearch of proviſion, periſhed with cold, and one of the draughtſmen died a natural death. They arrived at the deſtined place the beginning of February, 1769, four months before the Tranſit, ſtudied the language of the country, and became familiar with the inhabitants, of whom there is a very good account. They have picked up a vaſt number of plants, and other curioſities, and are expected in England ſome time next month.

Tueſday 14.

The collection at the anniverſary Rehearſal at St. Paul's was only 115l. 16s. 9d. a ſmaller ſum than ever known. The collections on the five laſt years Rehearſals were as follows:

			l.	s.	d.
1766	—	—	223	9	3
1767	—	—	212	1	0
1768	—	—	174	7	6
1769	—	—	157	16	3
1770	—	—	122	8	3

The muſic was previouſly rehearſed at St. George's, Hanover ſquare, on Friday the 10th. The Band was very large, and eſteemed excellent, and gave the utmoſt ſatisfaction to a very polite audience: It was conducted by Dr. Boyce; the inſtrumental parts were performed by upwards of 50 eminent maſters, being led by Mr. Hay, and the vocal by the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal, the Choirs of St. Paul's, of Weſtminſter abbey, with many other Gentlemen, and the Children of the three Choirs. This extraordinary rehearſal was had at the deſire of ſeveral of the Nobility and Gentry, and the expences of it borne by a Clergyman of Richmond, in Surry, who ſent a benefaction of 200l. for the purpoſe. The collection for the charity amounted to 140l. 16s. and in the afternoon a benefaction of 20l. was ſent to the Treaſurer.

About ten o'clock in the evening there was a moſt violent ſtorm of rain, attended with lightning and thunder, near Enfield, in Middleſex, which laſted for an hour and an half.

Wedneſday 15.

The Seſſions began at the Old Bailey, when 24 priſoners were tried, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. William Jackſon (who was evidence againſt Richardſon and Conway, executed for the murder of Mr. Venables, and Mr. Rogers, in Whitechapel Road,) and John Suttle, for breaking and entering the houſe of Peter Renvoize, at Bethnal Green, and ſtealing ſome plate; and Thomas Price, for being concerned in breaking and entering the houſe of Miſs Moore, in North Audley-ſtreet, with Iſaac, Butcher, &c. who were convicted laſt Seſſions. Eight were convicted to be tranſported, two to be branded, and ten were acquitted.

A Grocer in this city was committed to the Poultry Compter, for giving a cuſtomer a bad half guinea in change, and refuſing to exchange it for a good one.

Thurſda

Thurſday 16.

Twenty-three priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, fifteen of whom were convicted to be tranſported; and eight were acquitted.

Friday 17.

Eight priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, five of whom were capitally convicted, viz. William Kenny, for privately ſtealing from Samuel Moreton two bank notes, valued 20l. each; Robert Connor, for feloniouſly aſſaulting Mrs. Elizabeth Chancellor in her dwelling houſe in Duke ſtreet, St. James's, and robbing her of goods and money to the value of 204l. John Hatton, for burglariouſly breaking open the dwelling houſe of Joſeph Sureties, at Hackney, and ſtealing a metal watch, and divers other things; John M'Donald, for ſtealing about 200l. in money, the property of James Hughes, a Publican, at the Ship, near Wellcloſe-ſquare; and Rt. Powell, for feloniouſly perſonating Mr. Taylor Barrow, a true and real Proprietor of 400l. Eaſt India Stock, and thereby transferring the ſame, and receiving the money as the true and real Proprietor thereof.

Robert Roberts was convicted of Grand Larcency, and two were acqitted.

Saturday 18.

Seventeen priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Edward Vaughan, for coining and counterfeiting ſhillings and ſixpences; and Robert King, for being concerned with Charlton (who was executed) in burglariouſly breaking open the dwelling houſe of Roger Moſer, in Alderſgate-ſtreet, and ſtealing thereout about 30l. in money, and other things.

Six were convicted to be tranſported; and nine were acquitted.

Monday 20.

A Cavet was entered at Doctors Commons againſt the goods of the Chevalier D'Eon, the party who entered it ſuppoſing him to be dead, as he has been advertiſed, and no account can be got of him.

Twenty-eight priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Charles Baker, for ſtealing a quantity of wrought Silk, and Charles Callogan, for a highway robbery. Ten were convicted to be tranſported, and one to be branded in the hand. Four were convicted of petit larceny, and twelve were acquitted.

Was held the anniverſary meeting of the Guardians of the Aſylum for Female Orphans, upon which occaſion an excellent Sermon was preached, to a very numerous and reſpectable audience, by the Rev. Dr. Hind, and the collection amounted to 108l. 14s. 9d.

Tueſday 21.

The Seſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when eleven perſons received ſentence of death. Thirty-ſeven received ſentence of tranſportation for ſeven years, and one for fourteen. Six were branded in the hand. Four were ordered to be whipped, and twenty-four were diſcharged by proclamation.

Wedneſday 22.

An eagle, the wings of which, when extended, meaſured a yard and a half, was ſhot in Meedley-wood, in Warwickſhire; a pike half a yard long was found in its bill.

Tueſday 28.

The following paragraphs appeared in this Evening's Gazette, dated from Munich, May 12. "This country, which uſed to be the granary of Tirol, Switzerland, and of ſeveral unfruitful territories, is now reduced to great extremity, and the government is wholly employed in relieving it. For this purpoſe 100 large barrels of flour, which had lain in one of the city ſtorehouſes ever ſince the year 1632, when Guſtavus Adolphus ravaged Bavaria, have been examined; and, though reduced to a kind of ſtone, are found, in ſome degree, ſerviceable, by a proper mixture of freſh meal, and the bread made in this manner is diſtributed to the poor. Many expedients are taking to procure corn from Italy and Auſtria; and all perſons, who have no viſible occupation, are ordered to leave the city; the ſubjects to retire to their reſpective habitations; and the foreigners to remove out of the ſtate.

"The ſituation of Ratiſbon is ſtill more deplorable, as they have but ſmall hopes of eſcaping a famine; and at Augſbourg the poorer ſort of people are reduced to ſubſiſt on a kind of bread made of the bark of beech and alder, into which a ſmall quantity of ſpice is worked; though, from its heating quality, it is of itſelf liable to produce diſorders."

Friday 31.

Such is the preſent ſtate of improvement in the breed of ſheep upon the hills in Glouceſterſhire, that, near Kingſcote there is a fat flock, which are eſtimated at 50s. a head. A butcher in the neighbourhood has offered 200l. for 100 of them, which ſum was rejected.

The letter from the Budziac and Ediſſan Tartars to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, lately preſented by the Deputies, among other matters, ſays as follows:

"Our fathers and anceſtors, who were never in ſubjection to any foreign power, paſſed their days in tranquility, and at all times followed their own uſages and cuſtoms; but, for ſome years paſt, the Ottoman Porte having, by various ſtratagems and menaces, forced our people to ſubmit to their yoke, we at length loſt our original freedom. At this period, when the Turks, ſetting no bounds to their ferocity and avarice, undertook an unjuſt war againſt their neighbours, we, by orders received from the Porte, were conſtrained to act hoſtilely with them, by which means we were, much againſt our wills, obliged to ſhed a deluge of innocent blood, beſides committing all the horrors naturally attendant on war: But

our Tyrants meeting with a repulſe, we have happily been enabled to throw off the yoke, and beg leave to throw ourſelves under the protection of your Imperial Majeſty."

Her Imperial Majeſty received the Deputies graciouſly, ordered her Miniſters to confer with, and confirm to them their requeſts, and to aſſure them of her favour.

The following is his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty thanks the Houſe of Commons for the many warm expreſſions of affection and loyalty contained in their addreſs, and for their congratulations on the increaſe of his family.

"His Majeſty is extremely glad to find, that the opportunity he has given them of conſulting together, at this time, for the general good of his kingdom of Ireland, has been received by them with ſo much ſatisfaction, and he truſts it will be productive of every benefit to the public that they could deſire.

"His Majeſty is well pleaſed with the aſſurances given by the Houſe of Commons of their regard for his rights, and thoſe of the Crown of Great-Britain, which it is his indiſpenſable duty to aſſert, and which he ſhall ever think it incumbent upon him to maintain. G. R."

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in parliament aſſembled.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to approach your ſacred Perſon, with our humble thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of this Houſe.

"Impreſſed with the juſteſt and the deepeſt ſenſe of the bleſſings we enjoy, and of the many important benefits which we have obtained, during your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious reign, and filled with the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude, duty, and loyalty, we beg leave to renew our aſſurances to your Majeſty, of the moſt inviolable attachment to your Majeſty's Royal Perſon, Family, and Government."

A few days before the prorogation of the Parliament, the Houſe of Commons came to the following reſolutions, on the ſtate of the corn trade, viz.

Reſolved, That if the importation and exportation of corn were properly regulated by ſome permanent law, it would afford encouragement to the farmer, be the means of encouraging the growth of that neceſſary commodity, affording a cheaper and more conſtant ſupply to the poor, and of preventing abuſes in that article of trade.

That when the price of wheat ſhall be at or above 48 ſhillings per quarter, it will be expedient to allow the importation thereof, upon paying a ſmall duty to aſcertain the quantity imported.

That when the price of wheat ſhall be under 48 ſhillings per quarter, it will be expedient to permit the importation thereof, upon paying the duties required by the laws now in being.

That when the price of wheat ſhall be under 44 ſhillings per quarter, it will be expedient to permit the exportation thereof.

That when the price of wheat ſhall be under 44 ſhillings per quarter, it will be expedient to allow the preſent bounty of five ſhillings per quarter of ſuch wheat as ſhall be of the growth and produce of Great Britain, and ſhall be exported in Britiſh ſhips, agreeable to the laws of trade and navigation.

The Aurora Frigate is ſuppoſed to have been loſt or foundered in the Gulph of Sofala, or channel of Moſambique, which divides the weſt ſide of Madagaſcar from the eaſt coaſt of Africa, a channel dangerous at all ſeaſons, even to thoſe who are acquainted with it, on account of the ſhoals with which it abounds, (particularly a very large one, called the Banks of India, almoſt under the tropic of Capricorn) but which Capt. Lee, tho' a ſtranger to it, could not be diſſuaded from attempting in the midſt of winter, inſtead of ſtretching, as uſual, into the Great Indian Ocean, ſouth of Madagaſcar. Mr. Vanſittart, it is ſaid, was ſo averſe to this navigation, that if an outward-bound Eaſt-Indiaman had been at the Cape, he would have quitted the Aurora. One of his ſons accompanied him in this fatal voyage. The captain's intention was to have taken in proviſions at the iſland of Johanna, one of the Comorro Iſlands, belonging to the Portugueſe, in lat. 12°. 15′. and where the ſhips bound to Bombay and the Malabar coaſt generally touch.

Mr. Chitqua, the ingenious Chineſe artiſt, whoſe models after the life have been ſo juſtly admired, has been diſappointed of a paſſage this year, to his native country, by a train of unfortunate circumſtances. Having embarked on board the Grenville Eaſt-Indiaman at Graveſend, he diſcovered that the common ſailors were unaccountably prejudiced againſt him; owing, probably, to his ſtrange dreſs and appearance. Add to this, he had one day the misfortune accidentally to fall overboard, and being ſaved from drowning by being buoyed up by his looſe habit, after floating with the tide near half a mile, he was taken up half dead. This, with the ſuperſtitious fears of the mariners, like thoſe of Tarſhiſh, and their brutiſh imprecations againſt the *Chineſe dog*, whom they deemed a madman, ſo alarmed him, that he begged the carpenter to make him a coffin, and carry his corpſe aſhore, as it was not lawful in his country to be

buried

buried in the water. At length, the captain, who, with the other officers, treated him with proper humanity, seeing his distress, offered to set him on shore at Deal with the pilot, who might accompany him to London. This offer, Mr. Chitqua thankfully embraced, and to London he came in the machine. But when arrived there, another distress befell him; he could not recollects or express intelligibly where he lodged; and a mob gathering round the hackney coach, began to abuse and beat the pilot, for having, as they supposed, kidnapped a foreigner. Luckily, a gentleman passing by, happened to know him, and by his means, after the mob was dispersed, Mr. Chitqua was re-conveyed to his former lodgings in the Strand, where he must remain for another season, when it is hoped, for the honour of our seamen, he will not again be deemed a Jonah, but will meet with a more humane crew, to which his wearing the English dress (which he has been persuaded to put on) may probably contribute.

This gentleman came over to England in the Horsendon East Indiaman, Capt. Jameson, the beginning of August, 1769. He obtained leave of the Chinese government (which is very strict with regard to the emigration of its subjects) to go to Batavia; instead of which he took passage for Great Britain. Curiosity and respect for the British, induced him to visit this island. He is a middle-aged man, of a proper stature; his face and hands of a copperish colour, is elegantly cloathed in silk robes, after the fashion of his country; speaks the Lingua Franca, mixt with broken English; is very sensible, and a great observer. He is remarkably ingenious in forming small busts with a sort of China earth, many of which carry a striking likeness of the person they are designed to represent. He steals a likeness, and forms the busts from his memory.

—— Sykes, Esq; is elected Member for Shaftesbury; in the room of Sir Ralph Payne, appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands.

John Stewart, Esq; is elected Member for Arundel.

The Hon. Capt. Robert Conway, second Son to the Earl of Hertford, is elected Member for the Borough of Orford.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771.

May 4. HER Grace the Duchess of Beaufort—a son, in Grosvenor-square.

13. Her Grace the Duchess of Grafton—a daughter, in Arlington-street.

22. Lady of the Rev. Mr. Bence—a son, in Burlington street.

List of Marriages for the Year 1771.

T. W. Powell, Esq; of Jamaica—to Miss Bradshaw, of Huntingdon.

Stephen Soames, Esq;—to Miss Wynn Soho.

April 11. John Coryton, Esq; of Crockedon—to Miss Tilly, of Pentilly Castle.

25. Abraham Hume, Esq; son of Sir Abraham—to Miss Egerton, daughter to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

30. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cornwallis—to Miss Man, of Saville Row.

May 1. Thomas Day, Esq; of Sarrat—to Miss Weatherley, of Newington.

Capt. James Poole—to Miss Ann Bennett.

2. Emanuel Baruch Louzada, Esq;—to Miss Rebecca Ximenes.

Rev. Dr. Fordyce—to Miss Henrietta Cummyng.

5. Joseph Allenson, Esq; Bruton-street—to Miss Eliz. Wootton, Great Russell-street.

Capt. Hughes—to Miss Jarvis of Brecon.

—— Hayes, Esq; of Scotland-yard—to Miss Ann Inskip, of Old Bond-street.

9. Col. Harley of Richmond—to Miss Budd of Kensington.

Samuel Ardron, Esq;—to Miss Hughes, Berwick-street, Soho.

10. George Newcombe, Esq; to Miss Eliz. Hall, New Bond street.

Benjamin Randall, Esq;—to Miss Le Grys.

13. Constantine Phipps, Esq;—to Miss Tierney, of Theobalds.

14. —— Smith, Esq; Great George-street—to Miss Burgess.

The Rev. Mr. Dickson—to Miss Cobham. It is remarkable, that this lady was the first child he christened.

15. Daniel Walker, Esq; Hanover-square—to Miss Bransby, Westminster.

15. Edward Pynes, Esq; Islington—to Miss Townsend, St. Mary-le-bon.

18. The Rev. Dr. Nash—to Miss Williams, daughter of Sir Robert.

19. John Boynton, Esq; Great Russel-street—to Miss Shelly, New-Bond street.

20. Joseph Fraine, Esq;—to Miss Wright, of Bath.

21. The Rev. James Scott—to Miss Jenny Harmood.

23. William Baker, Esq; one of the sheriffs of London—to Miss Juliana Penn, daughter of —— Penn, Esq; Proprietor of Pennsylvania; with 200,000l.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

HON. Joseph Read, Esq; Council for the Province of New York.

Augustine Merida, Esq; at Kingston, in Jamaica.

Capt. Francis Ellis, aged 95, at Whitby, Yorkshire; and a few days before Mary his wife, aged 93.

Nathaniel Wickfield, aged 103, at Ladridge, Lancashire.

Matt. Munt, Esq; at Kingston, in Jamaica.

Mrs. Mary Agar, aged 106, at Ringwood, in Ireland.

Mrs. Boyce, aged 107, at Guildford, in Surry.

The

Tho. Morgan, Esq; Member for the County of Monmouth.
Pierre la Borie, a husbandman, at Pulsailli, in France, aged 113.
Cardinal Fernandez de Cordova, Archbp. of Toledo.
Count Van Rantzau, at Braksborg, in Denmark.
Robert Wadcock Avery, Esq; at Warwick, by a fall from his horse.
Carlos Emanuel de Durazzo, Grand Master of Malta, aged 90.
Ebenezer Baker, Esq; in attempting to cross the fozen river Merrimack, in New England.
William Shirley, Esq; formerly Governor of of Boston, New England.
Christopher Pippard, Esq; at the Hot Wells, Bristol.
Dr. Patrick Grant, at Antigua.
William Henry Fleming, Esq; at Norwich, aged 80.
Richard Clive, Esq; Member for Montgomery, and father of Lord Clive.
Dr. Price, Physician, in Anglesea.
Rev. Mr. Richardson, Vicar of Finchenfield, Essex.
April 13. Right Hon. Arther Lewis, Earl of Plymouth, &c.
16. Sir Ed. Clive, a Judge in the Court of King's-Bench.
17. Count Daun, Chamberlain, to their Imperial Majesties, &c. and son of the late Marshal.
19. Hon. Lady Betty Campbell, sister to the Earl of Loudon, at Storn, Scotland.
20. William Russell, Esq; of Lamb's Conduit-Fields.
22. Rev. Mr. Briscoe, Rector of Croston, Cumberland.
24. —— Shaw, Esq; of Preston, Lancash.
James Drury, Esq; at Little Chelsea.
Rev. Mr. Lawson, at Hackney.
Edmond Mason, Esq; aged 89, in Frith-street, Soho.
25. Edmund Waller, Esq; at Beaconsfield, Bucks.
Mr. De Hake, aged 63, at Hanover.
Mrs. Mary Hamilton, at Hampton Court, nearly related to Lord Abercorn.
26. Hon. Lieut. Col. Nugent, at Bath.
27. Lady Rich, relict of Sir William.
28. Miss Penelope Cave, daughter of Sir Thomas.
Joshua Handersyde, Esq; in Chutched Friers.
29. Mr. Thomas Griffin, Gresham Lecturer of Music.
30. Sir James Sterling, Bart. at Glorat, Scotland.
Sir James Livingston, Bart. at Bantaskine, in Scotland.
May 1. James Holman, Esq; of Park Place.
Lady of Lindley Simpson, Esq; at Babworth.
Lady Holland, in Old Bond street.
2. Mrs. Matthews, relict of the late Admiral.
Arthur Edwards, Esq; at Ripley, Surry.
Rev. Mr. Hater, Rector of Chadworth.
3. Col. Cholmondley Scott, at Finchley.
Mr. Mossop, manager of the Theatre, in Crow street, Dublin.
4. William Carleton, Esq; aged 78, at Kensington.
John Stevenson, Esq; aged 72, at Mount Pleasant.
Rev. James Nicholson, of Palentine, Durham.
Catharine Viscountess Bellisle, at Bellisle, in Ireland.
5. William Scott, Esq; Westminster.
6. Henry Cotton, Esq; Westminster.
7. Francis Duncombe, Esq; May Fair.
William Harvey, Esq; Kensington.
Hon. Miss Conway, sister to the Earl of Hertford, aged 60.
Rich. Davenport, Esq; St. James's street.
James Ruffiat, Esq; at Foxham, Devon.
Capt. Goodenough, at Reading, aged 67.
9. —— Isatt, Esq; Cavendish square.
Joseph Walkinshaw, Esq; aged 79, in Stanhope-street.
Geo. Chamberlayne, Esq; Winchmore hill.
10. Mr. Welch, brother to the Banker, in Cornhill.
O. Jackson, Esq; Water-Newton, Huntingdonshire.
13. Christopher Hallet, Esq; Mount-street, Grosvernor-square.
Bellingham Boyle, Esq; in Ireland.
Rev. Mr. Rann, aged 88, at Goldmoor-hall, Staffordshire.
16. Hon. Henry Finch Hatton, Esq; brother to the late Earl of Winchelsea.
Alex. Thompson, Esq; Fenchurch-street.
Rt. Hon. Charles Bruce, E. of Elgin, &c.
17. Mrs. Tyron, mother of the Gov. of North Carolina.
18. Robert Sinclair, Esq; formerly of the Horse Guards.
19. William Goring, Esq; at Cobham, Surry.
Rev. Mr. Tidoe, at Stockwell, Surry.
Anthony Porter, Esq; at Plymouth.
20. Rev. Mr. Pratt, aged 102, at Hackney.
Mr. Carver, farrier to her Majesty.
Mrs. Coles, aged 72, at Putney.
21. Robert Scott, Esq; at Greenwich.
Daniel Webb, Esq; at Clapton.
Mr. Christopher Smart, A.M. a gentleman eminently distinguished for his poetical abilities.
J. W. Holwell, Esq; at Kensington Gravel-pits.
Capt. Brewer, in the Leghorn Trade.
22. Mr Croslet, in Argyle-buildings, suddenly.
Packington Harvey, Esq; King's-street, Bloomesbury.
23. James Kilshaw, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Geo. Smith. A. M.—St. John-Market-street, C. *cum* Puttenham R. Hertfordshire.

Rev.

Rev. Powell Edwards, A. M.—Neath R. *cum* Lanmacs R. Glamorganſhire.
Rev. Lewis Powell—Cheſter-le-ſtreet C. Durham.
Rev. Peter Hawker, A. M.—to Woodcheſter, R. *cum* Hampnet, R. with Stowel united, Gloceſterſhire.
Rev. Tho. Goodings—St. Andrew, R. in Worceſter.
Rev. Tho. Lowndes, B. L.—Aſtwood, V. *cum* North Crawley, R. Bucks.
Rev. Robert Andrews, A. M.—Wartling, V. *cum* Weſtham, V. Suſſex.
Rev. William Trivett—Great Maſhingham, R. Norfolk.
Rev. Anthony Luther Richardſon—Felſham St. Peter, R. Suffolk.
Rev. Mr. Ives—Freethorp, V. Norfolk.
Rev. Mr. Waring—Sacriſt of St. Paul's.
Mr. Archdeacon Hamilton—Precentor of St. Paul's.

Civil Promotions.

ARTHUR Gordon, Eſq; — Attorney General for the Province of Eaſt-Florida.
William Leyborne Leyborne, Eſq; — Governor of Granada, and the Granadines &c.
Mr. Sam. Thomas—Body Coachman to the Prince of Wales.

Military Promotions.

JOHN Wharton, Eſq;—Major in the 60th regiment of foot, *vice* Robert Baynard, promoted.
Anthony Foſter, Eſq;—Capt. in the 10th regiment of foot.
Alexander Dickſon, Eſq;—Major in ditto.

Naval Promotions.

CAPT. Suckling—to the command of the Triumph of 74 guns, *vice* Capt. Pigot.
The Hon. Capt. St. John—Capt. of the Raiſonable of 64 guns.
James O Hara, Eſq;—Capt. of the Alderney ſloop.

B——KR——TS.

Francis Stewart, St. James's, broker.
Rich. Dewhurſt Pilkington, and John Mills, Darcy Lever, Lancaſh. merchants.
Leon. Atkinſon, Weſt-Hall, Yorkſhire, coal merchant.
Anth. Hilder, St. Paul's, Shadwell, brewer.
Joſeph Parſoe, Weſtminſt. wine-merchant.
Tho. Southgate, St. Martin's, glazier.
Wm. Kitchen, Bloomſbury, wheel-wright.
Geo. Strutt, Baſinghall-ſtr. warehouſeman.
Tho. Banks, Green ſtr. Hanover-ſq. wine-merchant.
James Perry, Madeley, coal-merchant.
James Honeyman, Briſtol, pedlar.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From May 6, to May 27, 1770.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	7	4	3	3	4	2	3	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Midd'eſex	6	0	0	0	3	3	2	7	3	5
Surry	5	11	0	0	3	5	2	7	3	9
Hertford	6	0	0	0	3	2	2	8	3	9
Bedford	5	11	4	9	3	2	2	5	3	4
Cambridge	5	4	4	1	3	0	2	6	3	1
Huntingdon	5	10	0	0	3	3	2	7	3	5
Northampton	6	5	4	11	3	7	2	3	3	8
Rutland	6	8	0	0	4	0	2	7	4	8
Leiceſter	6	9	5	1	4	3	2	5	4	3
Nottingham	6	4	5	3	3	11	2	7	4	1
Derby	7	2	0	0	3	9	2	9	4	7
Stafford	7	3	5	2	4	3	2	7	4	5
Shropſhire	6	4	4	8	3	9	1	11	4	3
Hereford	6	0	0	0	3	5	1	11	0	0
Worceſter	6	7	4	5	3	11	2	8	4	1
Warwick	6	3	0	0	3	11	2	4	4	2
Glouceſter	6	4	0	0	3	6	2	4	3	6
Wiltſhire	5	6	0	0	3	0	2	2	3	10
Berks	5	10	0	0	3	1	2	5	3	1
Oxford	6	3	0	0	3	10	2	5	3	7
Bucks	6	0	0	0	3	4	2	5	3	3
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	5	6	3	7	3	3	2	5	3	1
Suffolk	5	4	3	10	3	0	2	3	2	10
Norfolk	5	7	3	8	2	10	2	4	0	0
Lincoln	6	3	4	10	3	7	2	2	3	10
York	6	7	5	3	3	5	2	5	3	8
Durham	6	0	4	5	3	10	2	4	4	1
Northumberland	5	1	4	1	3	5	2	1	3	8
Cumberland	5	7	4	2	3	6	2	1	4	0
Weſtmoreland	6	3	0	0	3	7	2	3	3	9
Lancaſhire	6	5	0	0	3	7	2	3	3	10
Cheſhire	6	8	0	0	4	2	2	9	0	0
Monmouth	6	4	0	0	3	9	2	0	0	0
Somerſet	6	3	0	0	3	3	1	11	3	3
Devon	6	1	0	0	4	11	1	8	0	0
Cornwall	5	9	0	0	3	3	1	8	0	0
Dorſet	5	11	0	0	3	0	2	0	4	5
Hampſhire	5	4	0	0	3	0	2	5	3	8
Suſſex	5	1	0	0	3	1	2	6	3	8
Kent	5	5	0	0	3	7	2	6	3	2
WALES.										
North Wales	6	1	4	6	3	9	1	9	4	9
South Wales	5	8	4	7	3	9	1	7	3	6
GENERAL AVERAGE.										
Wincheſt. Buſhel	6	0	4	6	3	5	2	2	3	8
Quarter of 8 Buſhels.	48	0	36	0	27	4	17	4	28	8

PRICES of STOCKS.

	May 1.	May 27.
Bank Stock	153¼	155¼
India Stock	—	128¼
3 per Cent. reduced	86¼	87⅛
3 per Cent. Conſol.	87½	88⅝
4 per Cent. Conſol.	95¼	95⅜
Long Ann.	—	—
India Ann.	—	84¼

Bill of Mortality from April 30. *to* May 21.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	653	1306	Males	112	1036
Females	653		Females	924	

Whereof have died under two years old 671

Between

2 and 5	133	50 and 60	154
5 and 10	52	60 and 70	124
10 and 20	68	70 and 80	112
20 and 30	131	80 and 90	52
30 and 40	165	90 and 104	5
40 and 50	169		

Peck Loaf 2s. 4d. ½

A PLAN of the NAVIGABLE CANAL now making from (near) the City of COVENTRY to the City of OXFORD.

Lutterworth
Clifton
Branston
Daventry
Brownsova
Hill Morton
Wolfhamcot
Nethercot
Newbold
Rugby
Flockna
Dunchurch
Lower Shuckborough
Stretton
Brinklow
Napton
Priors Hardwick
Wormleighton
Edgecot
Aynho
Soulde
Kings Sutton
Sowerton
OXFORD
Ansty
Comb Abby
Claydon
Cropredy
Lower Hayford
North Brook
Hampton Gay
R. Cherwell
Bindley
Ladbrook
Morton
Watergall
Fenny Compton
Banbury
Adderbury
Doddington
Rousham
Shipton
Kidlington
R. Isis
Wolvercot
Part of the
Longford
Stoke
Southam
Begbrook
Bedworth
Oxford Canal
Woodstock
COVENTRY
Kington
Charlbury
Whitney
Avon R.
WARWICK

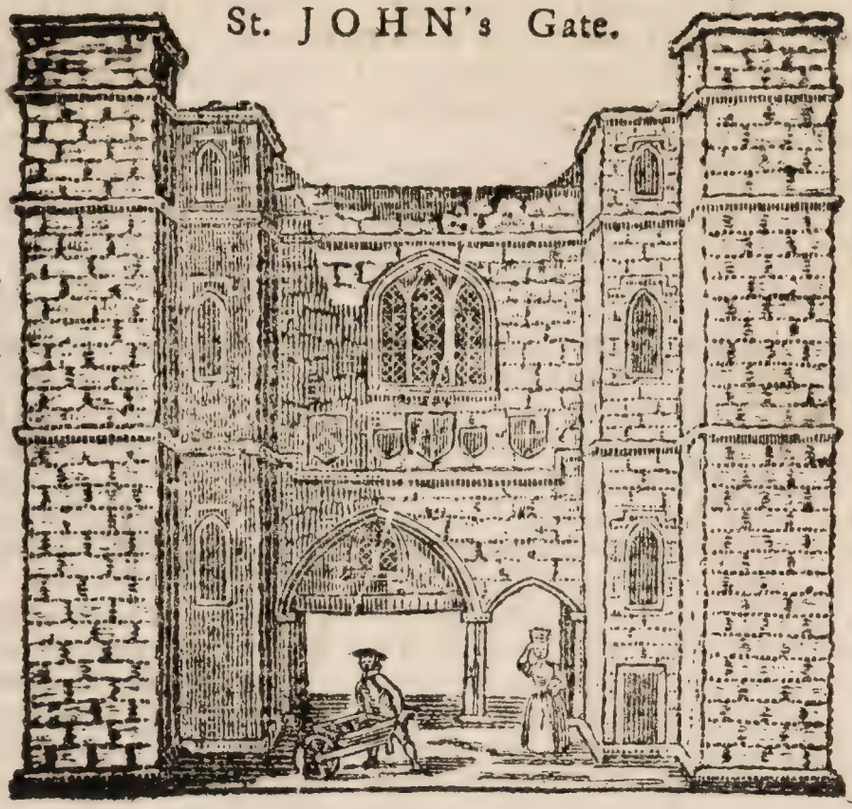
British Statute Miles.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

	M.	FURL.	CH.
From Longford to Brinklow	10	7	8.35
——— Brinklow to Hill Morton	9	1	2.60
——— Hill Morton to the top of Napton Field	17	1	4.70
——— The top of Napton Field to Claydon	8	5	0.97
——— Claydon to Banbury	6	1	8.40
——— Banbury to Oxford	29	3	8.72
Total	82	0	3.82

J. Lodge sculpt.

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 paper
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JUNE, 1771.

CONTAINING.

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Liſts of Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Promotions, Preferments, &c.

Embelliſhed with a Folio Plan of the navigable CANAL now cutting from OXFORD to COVENTRY; alſo a curious Plate of three rare FISHES, accurately engraved.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

JUNIUS's Letter to his Grace the Duke of G———N.

My Lord,

THE profound reſpect I bear to the gracious Prince who governs this country with no leſs honour to himſelf than ſatisfaction to his ſubjects, and who reſtores you to rank under his ſtandard, will ſave you from a multitude of reproaches.

I confeſs you have great intrinſic merit; but take care you do not value it too highly. Conſider how much of it would have been loſt to the world, if the K— had not graciouſly affixed his ſtamp, and given it currency among his ſubjects. If it be true that a virtuous man, ſtruggling with adverſity, be a ſcene worthy of the Gods, the glorious contention, between you and the beſt of Princes, deſerves an audience equally reſpectable.

But this language is too mild for the occaſion. The K— is determined, that our abilities ſhall not be loſt to ſociety. The perpetration and deſcription of new crimes will find employment for us both. My Lord, if the perſons, who have been loudeſt in their profeſſions of patriotiſm, had done their duty to the public with the ſame zeal and perſeverance that I did, I will not aſſert that Government would have recovered its dignity, but at leaſt our gracious S———n muſt have ſpared his ſubjects this laſt inſult, which, if there be any feeling left among us, they will reſent more than even the real injuries they received from every meaſure of your Grace's Adminiſtration. In vain would he have looked round him for another character ſo conſummate as yours. Lord M——d ſhrinks from his principles;—his ideas of Government perhaps go farther than your own, but his heart diſgraces the theory of his underſtanding.—C—— F-x is yet in bloſſom; and as for Mr. W——r-b——e, there is ſomething about him which even treachery cannot truſt. For the preſent therefore, the beſt of Princes muſt have contented himſelf with Lord S———h.—You would long ſince have received your final diſmiſſion and reward; and I, my Lord, who do not eſteem you the more for the high office you poſſeſs, would willingly have followed you to your retirement. There is ſurely ſomething ſingularly benevolent in the character of our S———n. From the moment he aſcended the Throne, there is no crime of which human nature is capable (and I call upon the Recorder to witneſs it) that has not appeared venial in his ſight. With any other Prince, the ſhameful deſertion of him, in the midſt of that diſtreſs, which you alone had created,—in the very criſis of danger, when he fancied he ſaw the Throne already ſurrounded by men of virtue and abilities, would have outweighed the memory of all your former ſervices. But his M——y is full of juſtice, and underſtands the doctrine of compenſations. He remembers with gratitude how ſoon you had accommodated your morals to the neceſſities of his ſervice;—how chearfully you had abandoned the engagements of private friendſhip, and renounced the moſt ſolemn profeſſions to the public. The ſacrifice of Lord C——m was not loſt upon him. Even the cowardice and perfidy of deſerting him may have done you no diſſervice in his eſteem. The inſtance was painful, but the principle might pleaſe.

You did not neglect the Magiſtrate, while you flattered the *Man*. The expulſion of Mr. Wilkes predetermined in the Cabinet;—the power of depriving the ſubject of his Birthright attributed to a reſolution of one branch of the Legiſlature;—the Conſtitution impudently invaded by the H— of C———s;—the right of defending it treacherouſly renounced by the H— of L—ds:—Theſe are the ſtrokes, my Lord, which in the preſent reign, recommend to office, and conſtitute a Miniſter. We need not look for any other ſpecies of merit to account for the K-g's taking the earlieſt opportunity to recall you to his councils. Yet you have other merit in abundance.—Mr. Hine,—the Duke of Portland,—and Mr. Yorke.—Breach of Truſt, Robbery, and M——r. You would think it a compliment to your gallantry, if I added Rape to the catalogue;—but the ſtile of your amours ſecures you from reſiſtance. I know how well theſe ſeveral charges have been defended. In the firſt inſtance, the Breach of truſt is ſuppoſed to have been its own reward. Mr. Bradſhaw affirms upon his honour (and ſo may the gifts of ſmiling never depart from him!) that you reſerved no part of Mr. Hine's purchaſe money for your own uſe, but that every ſhilling of it was ſcrupulouſly paid to Governor Burgoyne.—Make haſte, my Lord;—another patent, applied in time, may keep the OAKS in you family.—If not, Birnham Wood, I fear, muſt come to the *Macaroni*.

The Duke of Portland was in life your earlieſt friend. In defence of his property he had nothing to plead, but equity againſt Sir James Lowther, and preſcription againſt the Crown. You felt for your friend; *but the law muſt take its courſe*. Poſterity will ſcarce believe that Lord B—e's ſon-in-law had barely intereſt enough at the Treaſury to get his Grant compleated before the General Election.

Enough has been ſaid of that deteſtable tranſaction, which ended in the death of Mr. Yorke.—I cannot ſpeak of it without horror and compaſſion.—To excuſe yourſelf, you publicly impeach your accomplice, and to *his* mind perhaps the accuſation may be flattery. But in Murder you are both principals.

This letter, my Lord, is only a preface to my future correſpondence. The remainder of the ſummer ſhall be dedicated to your amuſement. For I mean now and then to relieve the ſeverity of your morning ſtudies, and to prepare you for the buſineſs of the day.

Will your Grace forgive me, if I venture to expreſs ſome anxiety for a man, whom I know you do not love? My Lord W——h has cowardice to plead, and a deſertion of a later date than your own. You know the Privy Seal was intended for him; and if you conſider the dignity of the poſt he deſerted, you will hardly think it decent to quarter him upon Mr. Rigby. Yet he muſt have Bread, my Lord;—or rather, he muſt have Wine. If you deny him the cup, there will be no keeping him within the pale of the Miniſtry.

JUNIUS.

Fig. 1

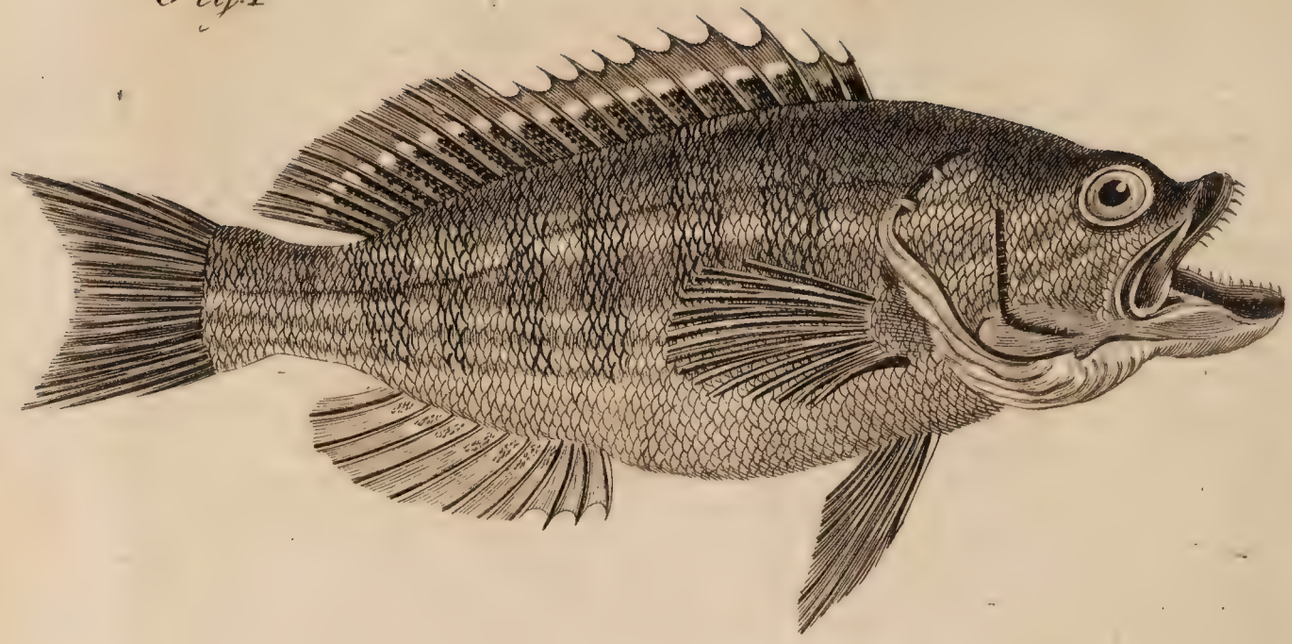


Fig. 3

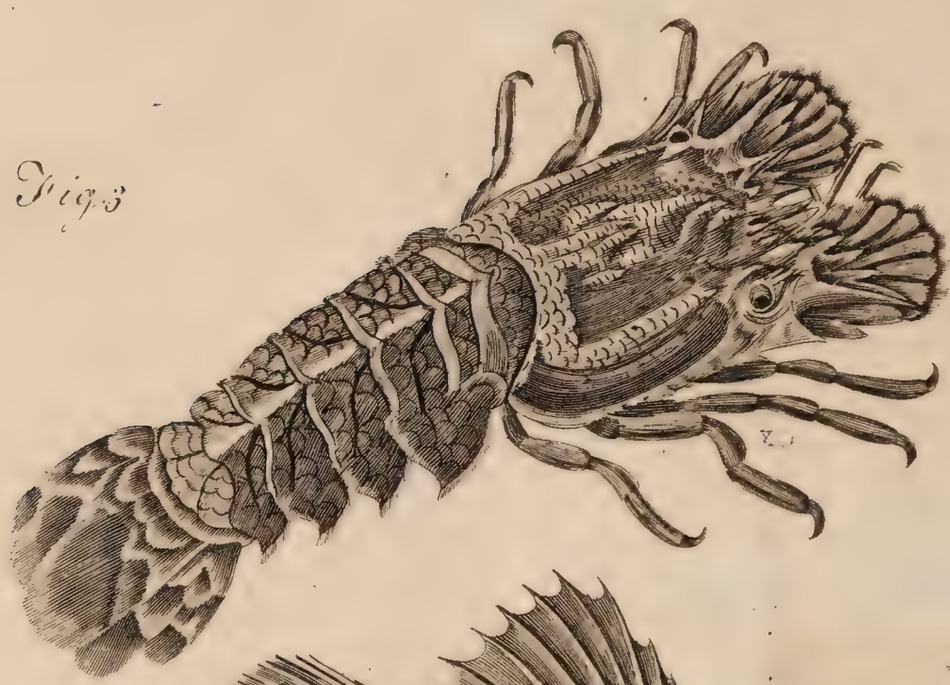




Fig. 2

M. Griffith Pinxt.

R. Mu[illegible] Sculpt.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
JUNE, 1771.

DEBATES *in a Newly eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from p.* 200.

Mr. *E. B---ke.*



AS the ſubject now before us appears to me to be of great importance, I ſhall not be content merely to ſhew my opinion by my vote; but, with the leave of the Houſe, will ſhew the reaſons on which it is founded. Several Gentlemen have expreſſed a kind of ſuperſtitious reverence for the power of the Attorney General to file official informations, upon account of its ſuppoſed antiquity, as the father of Scriblerus venerated the ruſt and canker which ſalted a brazen pot-lid into the ſhield of a hero. I hope to ſcour off the falſe marks of antiquity which have made this power venerable, as effectually as the honeſt houſewife ſcoured off the falſe honours of the pot-lid. But we are told that the time during which this power exiſted, is the time during which Monarchy moſt flouriſhed; and what then, can no two things ſubſiſt together but as cauſe and effect? May not a man have enjoyed better health during the time that he walked with an oaken ſtick, than afterwards when he changed it for a cane, without ſuppoſing, like the Druids, that there are occult virtues in oak, and that the ſtick and the health were cauſe and effect? Other Gentlemen, with ſomewhat more appearance of argument, have appealed to the experience of paſt times for the ſafety, at leaſt, of the people, during the exiſtence of this power, and have aſked, with an air of triumph, whether our Conſtitution is now likely to be mended by the introduction of fanciful alterations to prevent evils in future times, from cauſes which have produced no evils in the paſt. I will not ſay that this reaſoning has no weight, becauſe I know that almoſt every queſtion which can become the ſubject of debate, has, like Janus, two faces, one favourable to one party, and one to the other: ſuperficial examiners therefore are eaſily impoſed upon by the exhibition, firſt of one, and then of the other. But thoſe who look deeper than the outward appearance, found their opinion upon better grounds. Arguments enough have been advanced to prove that the exerciſe of the power in queſtion is incompatible with liberty; how ridiculous then is the pretence that it has hitherto been uſefull and neceſſary in a free Government? The ſame arguments that prove it to be dangerous now, prove that it was always dangerous; and therefore no reaſon can be derived for its continuance from its antiquity: the truth however is, that it is not antient. I have not found it in the venerable treaſury of antient days, though my ſearch has been patient and laborious, ſo far from tracing it up to Edward the Third, I have loſt ſight of it in times not far from our own. Bracton mentions *actions popular*, which, I apprehend, were founded upon libellous expreſſions, but *actions popular* are not the ſame as official informations, and Bracton's authority has not, as I remember, ever been called in queſtion.

But

But our adverſaries, though beaten from every outwork, have a citadel in which they can ſecurely take refuge, a *Majority of Members*: but this, like other places of ſafety, is by no means a poſt of honour. If we are not totally callous to the ſenſe of ſhame, totally negligent of the publick intereſt, we muſt agree to this motion, and either totally aboliſh this power of the Attorney General, or ſubject it to new regulations. If there were no other reaſon for this meaſure than that which has been ſuggeſted by one of its principal oppoſers, that the office is odious and ſuſpected, every honeſt and reaſonable man would give his ſuffrage in its favour; for what can be more oppoſite to ſound policy, or indeed more abſurd in itſelf, than to inveſt any ſervant of the State with a power which he can never honeſtly uſe, but at the expence of his reputation.

It has been ſaid, that we are not preſſed to this meaſure by neceſſity, and that there is no complaint of any late abuſe of this power; that we are not preſſed by neceſſity, if true, is one of the ſtrongeſt reaſons that can be urged for the meaſure in queſtion, for will any Gentleman ſay we ſhould wait for the preſſure of neceſſity; are we not to caſt from us a ſcorpion till it is neceſſary to apply remedies to cure the miſchief occaſioned by his ſting? But that there is no ground for complaint of any late abuſe of this power I flatly deny: it was abuſed, and moſt flagitiouſly too, in the caſe of John Almon, that has been juſt cited: Why was he ſingled out for execution when there were ſo many others in the ſame predicament without equal excuſe. Almon's guilt, if any guilt he had, was merely nominal: why was not the original publiſher, or ſome one of the many that had re-publiſhed Junius's Letter before it was publiſhed by Almon, firſt brought to juſtice? why was Almon firſt encouraged to publiſh the ſuppoſed Libel by the impunity of thoſe who had publiſhed it before him, and then ſeized as the victim of Miniſterial Vengeance? Almon was ſingled for proſecution, on this occaſion, by the malice of thoſe who wiſhed to puniſh him for other things which did not put him in their power, by which he broke no law, and for which, in a free country, he ought to have been enabled to ſet private reſentment at defiance. He had, in certain Journals, publiſhed certain Anecdotes, which ſome people, high in office and power, wiſhed, and not without reaſon, to have been buried in everlaſting oblivion. But this power, even in this inſtance in which it has been abuſed, has not been able to bring the ſuppoſed criminal to legal puniſhment, however it may have harraſſed and diſtreſſed him in the ſtruggle which he made againſt it. Of the ſtrange Verdict which was procured againſt him the Courts do not dare to make any uſe, and the only cauſe which the Attorney General has been able to carry againſt Libellers he can turn to no account; can there be a ſtronger reaſon for aboliſhing his power! I will not, indeed, pretend that this power was always equally ineffectual, though it was always liable to the ſame abuſe. In the reign of King George the Second there were no ſuch differences of opinion between Judges and Juries, no ſuch oppoſition to the authority of Government. Shebbeare was, without difficulty, puniſhed with impriſonment and pillory, and many other delinquents ſeverely ſmarted under the ſcourge of the law; and ſo lately, as the beginning of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, when, truſting to his own benign and gracious diſpoſition, the minds of men were not ſoured by the interpoſition of undue influence, the Law was ſtill inveſted with its ſalutary terrors: the 45th No. of the North Briton, a ſpiritleſs though virulent performance, a mere mixture of vinegar and water, at once vapid and ſour, brought down legal puniſhment upon the publiſher, by the free untutored determination of a Jury. What then has wrought ſo great, ſo ſud-

den

den a change in the temper of the people? What is the reaſon that they will not now concur to puniſh as Libels, ſuch writings as they deemed libellous then? Are they diſpoſed to encourage ſlander, and are they ſuddenly become the abettors of falſhood and malice? This ſurely will not be pretended; how then ſhall we account for the puniſhment of Shebbeare, and the impunity of Junius? There is only one anſwer: the people then concurred to puniſh attacks upon Government, becauſe they believed Government to be their friend; and they now favour attacks upon Government becauſe they believe it to be their enemy: and to whom do we owe this popular opinion ſo injurious to publick quiet and proſperity? certainly to a corrupt, an impotent, a treacherous Adminiſtration: our Miniſters are the grand criminals, and it is their malverſation and encroachments upon the Conſtitution that have rouſed the ſpirit of oppoſition which tramples indiſcriminately upon all law, order, and decorum, in the fury of its zeal to maintain liberty and independence, which are ſo manifeſtly, ſo rudely attacked. 'Till theſe Miniſters are removed and puniſhed, the land will continue to "be filled with violence," and confuſion and anarchy will have no end. Every other expedient for reſtoring peace and order has been tried in vain; would it not be worth while to try the effect of this meaſure, as the only one that at preſent ſeems to afford a chance of ſucceſs?

W. de G--y, Eſq; A----y G----l.

I will not endeavour to follow the honourable Gentleman who has juſt ſat down, through all the frolicks and gambols of his rhetoric; he ſhall, unreproved by me, hunt his butterfly through all the weeds and flowers that diverſify the chace. He may begin a ſpeech with reaſons for taking away a particular power from the A------y G-----l, and end it by aſſerting that the meaſure ſignifies nothing except his friends are brought into adminiſtration; he may in one ſentence pretend that the power is wholly uſeleſs; and in another, that it has always till very lately been effectual; he may alledge in one breath, that our courts are upright, and in the next that they are corrupt; he may do any thing but advance falſe facts, with a view to calumniate the innocent, and ſtate caſes which have no exiſtence but in his diſtempered imagination. He has told us, that Almon's proſecution was malicious and oppreſſive, and that after procuring a verdict againſt him, the courts did not dare to uſe it. And I muſt tell him, that neither of theſe aſſertions have the leaſt foundation in truth, and to ſpeak in the genteeleſt terms, that to impute actions to ſiniſter motives, from the mere ſuggeſtions of his own fancy, is to treat a Gentleman injuriouſly.

The trial of Almon preceded that of the original Publiſher, and the other delinquents, merely through accident. As many informations as could be conveniently got ready, were at the ſame time filed againſt the tranſgreſſors, and the Judges, after this proceſs was finiſhed, happened in the courſe of buſineſs, to ſit for the hearing of cauſes at Weſtminſter, before they ſat in the city. This is the true ſtate of the caſe, and all the malice and oppreſſion which he ſees, or thinks he ſees in it, he is welcome to make the ſubject of another oration whenever he thinks fit. As to his aſſertion, that we dare not paſs ſentence upon the verdict, I can only tell him in the face of this aſſembly, that Almon ſhall he called up to receive ſentence to-morrow morning. It is true, that after he had attended upon a former ſummons, he was told that he would not be wanted on that day. The Judges being either not agreed in their ſentence, or being by ſome other cauſe prevented from concluding the buſineſs, I would not ſuffer the delinquent to appear before them, leſt by a rule of Court they ſhould be obliged to keep him in cuſtody till the ſentence was paſſed,

ſed, which I thought would be injurious to his trade and character; ſo that an act of lenity and compaſſion to the criminal, is made an occaſion of inſult to his Judges, who are reproached with having obtained a verdict, upon which they do not dare to pronounce ſentence. The Attorney-General, Sir, has done nothing of which he needs to be either afraid or aſhamed: He miſrepreſents the actions of no man, he traduces no man's character, neither his actions nor his words have been ſuch, as might juſtly call a bluſh into his cheek.

Mr. B--ke replied, that he did not want to fix a ſtigma on any private character. That he wanted to ſhew there was malice ſomewhere, and that he now found little reaſon to alter his opinion: he acknowledged the account which had been given of Almon's being firſt tried to be ſatisfactory, but he ſaid no reaſon had been given for his being tried at all; this he ſtill imputed to malice, and inſiſted, that the ſhare which Almon has in the publication of Junius's Letter, was ſo ſmall, that no man of common ſenſe could ſuppoſe he was, on that account, marked out as an object of puniſhment, but that there were other cauſes neither ſo ſpecious nor oſtenſible: he appealed to the houſe for the truth of this; but nobody thought fit to reply.

Mr. D-----g.

As the ſubject now in debate was precipitately brought on, I cannot pretend to treat it with that accuracy which it merits, but as it appears to be of the greateſt importance, I muſt offer ſuch unpremeditated obſervations upon it as occur to my mind, and I the leſs regret the want of time to conſider it more maturely, as I think there is but one argument among thoſe that have been brought againſt the motion, which has not been fully refuted. It has been ſaid, that both houſes have frequently addreſſed the King to direct his Attorney General to proſecute libellers and defamers: that in purſuance of ſuch directions, ſeveral proſecutions are now actually commenced, and that to agree to this motion is to annihilate or abridge the very power which we have employed, and which we have found it neceſſary to employ, to carry our own deſigns into execution. To this I anſwer, though it is true that parliament has employed this power, it may, notwithſtanding, and, indeed, ought to be annihilated, becauſe it never anſwered the purpoſe for which it was employed: the laws are either capable of ſupporting themſelves or they are not; if they are capable, our interference is unneceſſary, if they are not, it will always be ineffectual, and not only ineffectual but odious: we ſhall be conſidered as the mere tools of a weak Miniſtry, who are obliged, upon all occaſions to borrow our ſtrength, and who, at the ſame time, render us cheap, by applying it to uſeleſs or unworthy purpoſes. There is ſuch an appearance of oppreſſion in levelling the whole legiſlative power againſt an individual, that it will, and, of neceſſity muſt be for ever odious to the people. It has been propoſed to modify the Attorney General's power, either by allowing the defendant to ſhew cauſe in a court of juſtice, why an information ſhould not be granted, or by previouſly ſubjecting the affair to the cognizance of a grand jury: to this it has been anſwered, that there is no need either for a court of juſtice or a grand jury to interfere, where the grand inqueſt of the nation, a body much more reſpectable than any grand jury, has decided the point and found a true bill, that is, a ſufficient ground for a proſecution. But I truſt, that the futility of this anſwer has been ſhewn already, for it is certainly abſurd, to refer from grand juries and the courts of juſtice to Parliament, in a caſe in which Parliament has never acted with effect, except to render itſelf odious and ſuſpected. But allowing that the power in queſtion

ſhould

ſhould be taken into conſideration, Gentlemen have told us, that this is not a proper time; but the reaſon which has been given to ſhew that the time is not proper, does, in my opinion, prove that it is: It is ſaid, that we are in a bad humour, and by what meaſure is a bad humour more likely to be removed? That we have a bad humour is indeed too true, and ſuch a one as will not yield to a ſlight remedy, it is obſtinate, it is malignant; I will not ſay that the opinions which have been propagated to the diſadvantage of our juſticiary courts are true, but I will ſay, that there is ſomething at leaſt doubtful in that principle of law, which infers criminality from the ſingle fact of publication, or the *prima facia* evidence, and this is a ſufficient ground for enquiry. We ought alſo to make this enquiry in order to determine how far juries are to judge of the intention. In a word, we ought to draw the line between the province of the judge and jury; this will ſtill the murmurs and quiet the jealouſies of the people, and, therefore, as a friend to them, as a friend to the judges, and as a friend to this houſe, I ſhall give my voice for the enquiry.

L--d F--------k C-----ll.

If it was not for the loſs of time which ought to be applied to important purpoſes, it would be very diverting to ſee Gentlemen of grave and reſpectable characters puffing and blowing like Achilles in the Iliad, in the chace of a ſhadow. We grow angry and we talk loud, but there is no ſubject of rational debate before us. If any man intends to arraign the conduct of our judges, in God's name let him ſtand forth, but let him chuſe a proper time; do not let hints and inuendoes, vague reports and popular clamours interrupt and embarraſs the proper buſineſs of this houſe, or divert its attention from what is properly before it. If the Attorney-General has abuſed his power, does it follow that the Judges have betrayed their truſt? or if the Judges have betrayed their truſt, does it follow that the Attorney-General has abuſed his power. I remember the time when ſome deep metaphyſicians, whom I have in my eye, exclaimed with great vociferation, againſt conſidering the crimes of one man collectively, as the foundation of his expulſion; what can have induced theſe Gentlemen to conſider collectively the ſuppoſed crime of two men, or more properly of two parties: Why will they blend the ſuppoſed crimes of the Attorney-General and the Judges, when they were ſo very zealous to ſeparate the crimes of an individual? Why but that they are puſhed on by paſſion, by prejudice, by a ſpirit of faction, and poſſibly of ſelf-intereſt, with a violence and precipitation that overlooks all propriety and conſiſtency of character, and equally diſregards reaſon and abſurdity, falſhood and truth, taking all indiſcriminately that happens to lie in their courſe, like a blind horſe ſtung by the flies, who ruſhes forward, and neither ſlackens his ſpeed nor changes his courſe, though a wall or a precipice is within half a furlong of his head. If the verdicts to which theſe outrageous lovers of juſtice and the conſtitution allude were unconſtitutional, why was there no motion for arreſt of judgment? why not the point ſubmitted to the conſideration of the twelve Judges? what is become of demurrers and new trials? how has it happened that appeals to higher tribunals have been forgotten? If any of theſe meaſures had been taken, we might have had ſome object for our conſideration: but at preſent, inſtead of doing buſineſs, we are invited to play at *blindman's-buff*; I hope, however, that we know our duty better than to join in ſuch boyiſh trifling: We have concerns upon our hands in the higheſt degree ſerious and important, and to theſe let us apply, with the deligence, ſeriouſneſs, and perſeverance which they demand.

Right

Right Hon. T. T---ſh--d.

I know of no ſubject more ſerious and important than the enquiry which is now before us, and am therefore heartily diſpoſed to treat it with ſerioufneſs, diligence, and attention; it includes nothing leſs than the reſtoration of the conſtitutional power of Juries, which certain Judges are ſaid to have infringed: Can it be ſaid that we have no object before us, when it is allowed that Juries have been forbidden to take cognizance of the intention with which libels are publiſhed? Why are they not then forbidden to conſider the intention in robbery and murder? Is not the Jury as competent in one caſe as in the other? He whom natural ſagacity or acquired knowledge has not qualified to determine the guilt of a libel, is not qualified to determine with reſpect to guilt or innocence in caſes of life and death. For my own part, I always underſtood that Juries were the ſole Judges in all criminal caſes, and that the magiſtrate on the bench, was nothing more than an expounder of the law; a man placed by the publick, to aſſiſt and direct them in intricate and difficult caſes: nor am I at all apprehenſive, notwithſtanding the horred phantoms that have been held out to us, that the law in the hands of an honeſt Jury, will become uncertain and confuſed: Human nature and common ſenſe are in all places, and at all times eſſentially the ſame; the deciſion of a London or Middleſex Jury to-morrow, will, I dare ſay, be perfectly conſonant to the deciſion of a London or Middleſex Jury that day twelve month, and that day twelve years; for how elſe could the principles of our criminal law in other caſes have remained the ſame? There is no inconſiſtency in the verdicts paſſed by Juries of different counties in theft or murder, when the caſes are ſimilar; and why then ſhould we fear inconſiſtency in their verdict upon a libel? If the gentlemen on the other ſide cannot tell us, let them allow that the late incroachments of Judges upon the rights of the Jury, call aloud for parliamentary interpoſition.

When Mr. *T--ſh--d* ſat down, Lord *P-----ſt-n* got up to tell the Houſe, that he had voted for the ſame motion, when it was made by *N.C--v--t*, Eſq; and ſeconded by Serjeant *H-w-t*, now Lord *L-ff--d*, four or five years ago; but that now he had found reaſon to change his opinion, and would vote againſt the motion. His Lordſhip having no place when he voted for the motion, and being now a Lord of the Admiralty when he declared he would vote againſt it, Mr. *P----s* roſe up again and expreſſed himſelf in ſuch terms, that Lord *P-----ſt-n*, apprehending a quarrel, called him to order.

[*To be continued.*]

To our Correspondents.

The two antique Coins from our correſpondent at York, are purpoſely omitted this month, on account of our having received two others from another hand; they ſhall all be given in our next.

The Preſcription from the Medical Gentleman who ſigns G. C. *will be attended to.*

We are ſorry for being under the neceſſity of poſtponing the very curious paper ſigned J. P. *Nothing from ſo ingenious an Enquirer into the operations of Nature will eſcape our attention; and we beg he will communicate his future favours rather earlier in the month.*

The Letter from a Gentleman relative to a former epiſtle, concerning a Cenſure upon a certain Sermon in our Magazine for December laſt is received; but as the Writer advances no arguments in ſupport of his opinions, we ſhall take no farther notice of the matter.

J. D. *and* Philo's *verſes in our next.*

Let J. A. *remember that* Poeta naſcitur, non fit.

We are obliged to our Friend A. G. *but his overtures cannot be complied with.*

Plato *is unintelligible; he ought not to have taken that name, as he is certainly no Philoſopher.*

No leſs than three of our Correſpondents, whoſe papers are inſerted in this month's Magazine, ſigned them X. *We have therefore taken the liberty of inſerting other letters, as that ſignature has been long adopted by a Gentleman to whom we are conſtantly obliged-*

Mr. URBAN,

IT is with concern I observe, that a Magazine of so much merit as your's undoubtedly is, so rich in original and excellent pieces on the subject of antiquity, and various other branches of knowledge, should be so deficient in that useful and pleasing part, NATURAL HISTORY. I therefore offer you the aid of an unknown pen, and engage to furnish, monthly, an account of such animals, inhabitants of air, earth, or water, which have been slightly noticed or quite overlooked by other writers, together with a plate elegantly and faithfully engraven. You shall receive a brief history of each, its uses, its place, and references to the writers that have taken notice of it. If my labours prove useful to you, and pleasing to the public, no farther reward is looked for by, *Mr. Urban*,

Your most obedient servant,

June 7, 1771. Y.

The first figure *(see the plate)* is a Pearch, found in the *Mediterranean* Sea, is called the *Cabrilla*, and is described by *Linnæus*, under the name of *Perca Cabrilla*. It is of that kind which has only a single fin on the back, the covers of the gills guarded by two spines, the colours disposed in stripes red and blue, the sides marked with broad dusky bands, extending from the back and pointing to the belly.

The second figure is that of the *Basse*; described, but not engraved by the author of the *British Zoology*, vol. iii. p. 213. and the *Perca Labrax* of *Linnæus*, is a species with two fins on its back, is a fish of a very delicious taste, grows to the weight of fifteen pounds, feeds on other fish, on sea weeds, and on shrimps, and is supposed, from its voraciousness, *Lupus*, or the *Wolf*; is found both in the seas of *Great Britain* and in the *Mediterranean*.

The third figure is of a most curious and uncommon lobster, found in the *Mediterranean Sea*, the *Squilla Cælata* of *Rondeletius*, which is red even before it is boiled, but the flesh is like that of the lobster.

N. B. As I have, in this month, plunged, for the entertainment of your readers, to the bottom of the Sea, in my next I shall soar into a purer element, and give you a figure and an account of one of the *Iceland* Falcons, and a history of the manner of taking them.

Mr. URBAN,

PASSING through Oxford the other day on a tour of pleasure, though I had frequently visited that famous and beautiful seat of learning, I was stopped on my journey by a desire of seeing an additional and most useful ornament to the place, I mean the *Radcliffe Infirmary*. As I spent a considerable time, not only in observing the structure and contrivance of the edifice, but also in making accurate enquiry into the regulation of its œconomy, &c. I flatter myself, that the following particulars relating to each, will be acceptable to such of your readers as have not the opportunity of making a personal visit to it, and who are well wishers to the prosperity of the University in particular, and to the good of mankind in general.

The building itself is a neat, plain, but sufficiently elegant structure. It is erected in the north suburbs of the city, detached from any houses, open to a free salubrious current of air, and separated from the road to Woodstock by a wall, which incloses a spacious court-yard. From this area you enter into a small door, which leads to the kitchen and lower offices. On each side of this entrance you ascend a flight of steps, which brings you, from a large landing place, into the hall, on the right hand of which is the Apothecary's Shop, and on the left the Consultation Room for the use of the Physicians; the former is furnished with a suitable set of drugs, and the latter with a small but well chosen collection of Books in the faculty of medicine. Fronting the door into the hall is the Committee Chamber, a large and neat room, lighted by a pleasant bow-window to the west, which commands an extensive pleasing prospect. Between this and the hall runs the passage, in which are the Matron's and Secretary's Chambers; and on the opposite side two small Rooms fitted up with proper furniture for the use of the Surgeons. At each end of this passage is a ward, the one named *Litchfield ward*, from the Right Hon. the Earl of that name, Chancellor of the University, and one of Dr. Radcliffe's trustees, to whose benevolence and assiduity in promoting the establishment of the infirmary, the public is greatly indebted; the other ward bears the title of the most illustrious Duke of Marlbourough, Lord Lieutenant of the County,

County, a conſiderable benefactor to the Hoſpital. From the paſſage, on each ſide of the houſe, you aſcend to the upper floor, where, at each end, are two ſimilar wards, the one called *Rowney ward*, from the late *Thomas Rowney*, Eſq; whoſe public ſpirit and munificence induced him to give to the public uſe, that extenſive piece of ground on which the building, &c. were erected; the other ward is named *Frewin ward*, in memory of that eminent Phyſician, Dr. *Richard Frewin*, who, convinced of the great utility of this inſtitution, and knowing well the fatigue of his profeſſion, bequeathed in his laſt will an endowment for the attendant Phyſicians and Surgeons. Over the Committee Room above-mentioned is a neat Chapel, ſuitably fitted up for the purpoſes of religious ſervice, and accommodated with ſeats adapted to the infirmities of thoſe objects, who there implore the healing ſpirit of mercy. On each ſide of the upper paſſage, are the bed-chambers of the ſuperior domeſtics, from which, as in the lower floor, we aſcend by two ſtair-caſes to the garrets, among which are ſeveral private apartments, for ſuch patients as require ſtillneſs and repoſe, which they cannot ſo well enjoy in the common wards. In the middle of theſe is the room appropriated for the higher operations of ſurgery, which receives a ſteady light from the ſky, and is admirably adapted to the purpoſe of its deſignation. From theſe uppermoſt rooms, you have a moſt delightful proſpect of the river Iſis, the courſe where the races are held, bounded by the ſweet woods of Witham * to the weſt, and on the north by the magnificent towers and groves of Blenheim. I ſhould have mentioned that in the middle of the offices on the ground floor, is a ſpacious elabatory, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the apothecary with ſuch medicines as can be prepared by chymical proceſs. Behind the hoſpital are the brew-houſe, waſh-houſe, moſt amply furniſhed with proper utenſils, and an engine for the conveyance of water to each part of the building, particularly to the wards, each of which has a neat water cloſet adjoining to it, as well as a cold or hot bath, and pipes conveyed into the room itſelf, for the purpoſes of neatneſs and cleanlineſs. Beyond the brew-houſe, &c. is a large pacious garden, planted for the ſupply of the table, and the ſervice of the elabatory, ſurrounded with a wall, and diſpoſed into healthy walks for the patients; at the weſt end of this garden is a part ſeparated for a burying ground, which was conſecrated on the 30th of laſt November, by the Rt. Rev. the Biſhop of Oxford, with due ſolemnity, and with the prayers of the ſpectators, that it might be the only uſeleſs part of this eſtabliſhment.

This Infirmary, after being furniſhed with all neceſſaries, by the liberality of the Radcliffe truſtees, was delivered up by the Earl of Litchfield for the uſe of the public, on St. Luke's day, October 18, 1770, who was accordingly elected Preſident thereof, and it was generouſly agreed, that ſo noble an inſtitution ſhould not be confined to any particular ſpot, but be opened for the benefit of the world in general, if the patient be recommended by a governor of the ſame. A moſt ample ſubſcription followed the firſt opening of the wards, which contain 18 beds, have two fire places in each, and every accommodation neceſſary for the ſick and infirm. The number of patients received, and either cured or much relieved, will be, as I am informed, publiſhed at the end of the year. A ſet of rules and regulations for its management have already been printed, and the governors meet weekly to enforce the obſervance of them. The domeſtic government of the houſe is intruſted to the care of the Matron and Secretary, both of them univerſally allowed to be, in every reſpect, qualified for their reſpective offices. There is alſo a reſidentable apothecary, with proper ſervants under him. As yet there is no regular chaplain provided, the members of the Univerſity, in ſacred orders, men of the higheſt rank and abilities, having hitherto voluntarily undertook the ſervice of the chapel, once a day, and twice on Sundays, each of them for a week, in his turn. But as this change of perſons is found to be attended with ſome inconvenience, a plan is now in agitation for the appointment of one or more regular chaplains, with a proper endowment for their trouble.

In the beginning of next month, viz. 3d of July, there will be a ſermon preached by the learned Biſhop of Oxford, and a collection made for the charity, in the evening of which day there will be an oratorio in the theatre, performed by a ſelect band of the moſt capital performers in England. This meeting falling

* The ſeat of Lord Abingdon.

falling in with the annual commemoration, is expected to be very great, as thoſe who are friends to the Univerſity, and well wiſhers to its improvement, will moſt certainly attend on this occaſion. I think I have now furniſhed you with moſt of the particulars relating to this munificent ſtructure, of the building itſelf you may ſee a ſketch in the Oxford Almanack for the year 1760; but to judge of the propriety of its ſituation as to air and other requiſites, of the wiſe and prudent regulation of its domeſtic concerns, and of the zeal with which it is ſupported, you muſt make a perſonal viſit to it; and whenever that happens, and you conſider, beſides the preſent good done by the inſtitution, the great ſervice it will probable be of to the moſt uſeful ſcience of medicine in all its branches, your heart will be warmed as mine is, to wiſh its' ſucceſs, proſperity, and continuance to the lateſt times. I am your's, J. P. P.

Worceſter, June 9.

On VULGAR ERRORS.

Mr. URBAN,

AS Arts and Sciences make very perceptible advances in Europe, after every ten years, an Encyclopædie or Magazine, wherein to regiſter our new ſtores, becomes, of neceſſity, a periodical publication. But as theſe Dictionaries contain not only what is new, but generally a ſyſtem of all that is known both new and old upon every article, they are too bulky and expenſive for common uſe. Perhaps a more eligible method to treaſure our acquiſitions, and to mark the ground we have gained, would be to republiſh from time to time a book of vulgar errors, as faſt as new lights, and better knowledge concurred to remove our old prejudices. Having long entertained this thought, my expectations were very greatly raiſed upon ſeeing an advertiſement not a great while ſince, promiſing us a book of vulgar errors, by a fellow of one of the colleges in Cambridge, moſt celebrated for good philoſophers and naturaliſts *. I cannot ſay, however, that I found my knowledge very much advanced by this collection; and though every attempt to increaſe the fund of ſcience deſerves the acknowledgment of its votaries, yet I ſuppoſe every gentleman of reading will allow that a more ſcientific choice of articles might have been made than this of Mr. Fevargues. A collection of vulgar errors is not a collection of the errors of the vulgar, that would, indeed, be a large book, but of the errors of the common rate of philoſophers and men of ſcience. Such is that of Sir Thomas Brown, in which you will not find many errors of the common people, except that body was much more learned than it is at preſent. Of all the books recommended to our youth, after their academical ſtudies, I do not know a better than this of Sir Thomas's to excite their curioſity, to put them upon thinking and enquiring, and to guard them againſt taking any thing upon truſt from opinion or authority. His language has, indeed, a little air of affectation, which is apt to diſguſt young perſons; and it would be doing a very great ſervice to that claſs, if any gentleman of learning would take the pains to ſmooth and adapt it a little more to modern ears.

It is near a century and half ſince this book, which was the firſt of the kind that in any degree anſwered its title, was publiſhed. Since that age I know of no other but that above-mentioned, of the Gentlemen of St. John's. Yet as the growth of ſcience has been ſo rich and fertile in the laſt century and this, I have no doubt but the *liſt of errors removed* would make a much larger book than even Sir T. Brown's. Out of more than three hundred I find minuted by myſelf, here follow a few in one part of Natural Hiſtory only.

I. That the Scorpion does not ſting itſelf when ſurrounded by fire, and that its ſting is not even venomous, Keyſler's Travels, Maupertius, Hughes's Barbadoes, Hamilton's Letter in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

II. That the Tarantula is not poiſonous, and that muſic has no particular effect on perſons bitten by it, more than on thoſe ſtung by a waſp. De la Lande's Travels, Naples, Abbé Richard's ditto, Experiments of the Prince of San Severo.

III. That the Lizard is not friendly to man in particular, much leſs does it awaken him on the approach of a Serpent. Hughes's Barbadoes, Brook's Natural Hiſtory.

IV. That the Remora has no ſuch power as to retard the ſailing of a ſhip by

* Dr. Rutherforth, Dr. Heberden, Dr. Powell, are of St. John's.

by ſticking itſelf to its bottom. De la Lande, *alii paſſim.*

V. That the ſtroke of the Cramp Fiſh is not occaſioned by a Muſcle. Bancroft's Guiana concerning the torporific Eel.

VI. That the Salamander does not live in fire, nor is it capable of bearing more heat than other animals. Sir T. Brown ſuſpected it, Keyſler has clearly proved it.

VII. That the bite of the Spider is not venomous. Reaumuz. That it is found in Ireland too plentifully. That it has no diſlike to fixing its web on Iriſh oak. That it has no antipathy to the toad. Barrington's Letter, Philoſophical Tranſactions, &c. Swammerdam.

VIII. It is an error to ſuppoſe that a fly has only a microſcopic eye. Dragon flies, bees, waſps, fleſh flies, &c. will turn off and avoid an object in their way on the ſwifteſt wing, which ſhews a very quick and commanding ſight. It is probable, that the ſight of all animals is in quickneſs and extent, proportioned to their ſpeed.

IX. The Porcupine does not ſhoot out his quills for annoying his enemy; he only ſheds them annually, as other feathered animals do. He has a muſcular ſkin, and can ſhake the looſe ones off at the time of molting. Hughes, *& alii paſſim.*

X. The Jack-all, commonly called the Lion's Provider, has no connection at all with the Lion. He is a ſort of Fox, and is hunted in the Eaſt as the Fox is with us. Shaw, Sandys.

XI. The fable of the Fox and Grapes is taught us from our childhood, without our ever reflecting that the Foxes we are acquainted with, do not eat grapes. This fable came from the Eaſt, the fox of Paleſtine is a great deſtroyer of grapes. V. Haſſelquiſt, Shaw.

XII. The eye of birds is not more agile than that of other animals, though their ſight is more quick. On the contrary, their eye is quite immoveable, as is that of moſt animals and inſects of the quickeſt ſight. Britiſh Zoology, &c.

XIII. The Tyger, inſtead of being the ſwifteſt of beaſts, is a remarkably ſluggiſh and ſlow animal. Owen's Dictionary *in verbo*, Experiment at Windſor Lodge,

XIV. Sir Thomas Brown, who wrote againſt Vulgar Errors, maintains that Apes and Elephants may be taught to ſpeak.

I am afraid of treſpaſſing farther on your paper at this time. At ſome future opportunity I will convey to you a much larger liſt, under the heads of quadrupeds, birds, fiſhes, inſects, vegetables and minerals. This common diviſion ſeems more commodious, than that of Sir Thomas, who has given a Miſcellany of Errors in Natural Hiſtory, Arts, Civil Hiſtory, Religious Traditions, Paintings, &c. Natural Hiſtory alone, would furniſh a conſiderable volume, if we add to the heads I have juſt mentioned, the errors as to the Elements, the Air and Meteors, the Earth, the Waters, the Heavens. Civil Hiſtory is a very large field alſo. A French Author has lately given us a collection of various articles of Antient Hiſtory, which paſs current; yet are many of them demonſtrably falſe. His work has ſome trifling articles.

I am yours, &c. H.

Mr. URBAN,

I Believe your correſpondent that obliged the public with a draught of the Machine at Paineſhill in your laſt Magazine, is under a miſtake, in attributing the invention to Mr. Clarke, A Gentleman of London, one Mr. Tho. Hunt, of Portland-ſtreet, brought me an engraving of the ſame Machine, with the trifling difference of having two Wallowers inſtead of one. This Machine was offered laſt autumn to every Coal-maſter in the North, who in general made the ingenious author the compliment of a guinea, as I myſelf did alſo. As near as I could gueſs, there might be betwixt three and four hundred ſuch contributors. I am, &c. H.

HUETIANA. *Continued from p. 156.*

CXXXI.

Threads of St. Martin.

WE commonly ſee in the country, during Autumn, ſome ſmall threads hanging on the trees, and ſpread over the buſhes, and even on the graſs. They are ſhaken by the wind, looſtened, and wafted from bough to bough at pleaſure, ſometimes joined, at other times divided. And often, while we are walking, we find our faces, our hair, and cloaths covered with theſe threads. They are generally called, *The Threads of St. Martin*, becauſe they are chiefly ſeen about *Martinmas*. When the moiſt air and dew hang on them, and freezing make them appear more thick and white, the country-people call them, *The Locks of the Virgin Mary*

Mary. When I have aſked them the cauſe of this production, they have anſwered, one and all, and without variation, that the vapours of the earth, which are thickeſt at that ſeaſon of the year, are the only cauſe of this effect. I could not readily ſubſcribe to this opinion, but time in the ſequel, informed me of the truth of the caſe. For happening, during the Autumn, to be in a field covered with broom, I obſerved, that almoſt all the plants of it were ſpread over with ſheets of cobweb; and having opened them, I found a ſpider incloſed in every one of them. Theſe ſpiders were ſmall, of a red colour, ſpotted, had ſhort feet, and a very large head, in proportion to the ſize of their belly. The like cobwebs are found in low plants, bordering on the ground, in ſtubble, after the corn is cut down, and in buſhes. When the wind is high, it breaks theſe webs, carries away part of them, and ſcatters them over the earth, and on the trees; and hence came theſe threads of St. Martin.

CXXXII.

Every Tree ſprings from a Branch.

Every tree ſprings from a branch. This branch may be ſeen in acorns, and in moſt kernels. If you open the ſkin of the kernel of an apple, you will find a little branch placed at the head of the two lobes which compoſe the kernel. When this little branch is duly warmed and moiſtened, it begins to vegetate. It ſhoots up, it increaſes in bulk, is nouriſhed, and becomes a tree. An onion, hung in a chimney-corner, being warmed by the heat of the place, often thruſts out its little branch. There is a moiſture in the ſubſtance of the onion; and this ſubſtance is inſtead of earth to the root. The ſame thing is obſerved with regard to various other plants that are kept in ſubterraneous places, where there is a mixture of heat and moiſture. Now ſince the kernel of every plant contains a plant in miniature, may we not argue in like manner on the production of animals, and ſuppoſe that the ſeed of every animal, contains an animal?

CXXXIII.

Every Motion is compounded of intervals of Motion and Reſt.

When a wheel turns round its centre, that centre remains immoveable, and every point of that wheel, except the centre, is in motion. The motion of each of theſe points is more or leſs ſwift, according as it is more or leſs diſtant from the centre, and approaches nearer to the circumference. So that each point of the circumference has a ſwifter motion than every one of the points which are in the reſt of the plane of the wheel; and all the points of the circumference have an equal motion between them. This being premiſed, it follows that the radius [or ſpoke] of this wheel, which goes from the centre to the circumference, and which is the ſemi-diameter of the circle, which conſtitutes the plane of the wheel; having one of its points in the centre, and the other in the circumference, is immoveable by one of its extremities; and by the other of its extremities partakes the ſwifteſt motion that is in the whole wheel. It alſo follows, that all this radius being in motion by the motion of the wheel, all the parts which compoſe it, except the point which is in the centre, are in motion; and that their motion is more or leſs ſlow or ſwift, according as they are near or diſtant from the centre or the circumference. Thus, this radius being ſituated between the perfect reſt of the centre, and the ſwifteſt motion of the circumference, every one of its parts participates that reſt and motion, in proportion to its ſituation, according as it is nearer or more remote from the circumference. Again it follows, that when the wheel makes its entire rotation, the extremity of the radius, which falls within the circumference, deſcribes a large circle, the largeſt that can be deſcribed within the plane of the wheel, and that every other point of that ſame radius, or ſemi-diameter of it, deſcribes another greater or leſs, according as this ſame point is more diſtant or near to the circumference; and the largeneſs of each of thoſe circles is proportioned to the place which the point which deſcribes it holds in the radius. From hence it clearly appears, that the quantity of motion and reſt which is in that radius, when it deſcribes its circle with the wheel, is unequally but proportionally diffuſed thro' the length of that radius; according as it approaches nearer to the centre, where is perfect reſt, or to the circumference, where is the greateſt motion. Each point of that radius therefore, participates that reſt and motion, according as it approaches nearer to the centre or to the circumference; and the circle which each of thoſe points deſcribes, is greater or ſmaller, according to the ſame proportion. The circle, which the point which is at the outward extremity of

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the radius deſcribes, and each of thoſe other circles which are deſcribed by each of thoſe other points which are in the middle of the radius, are deſcribed in the ſame ſpace of time, though they are of very unequal ſizes; from whence it follows, that more motion enters into the deſcription of the great circle, and more reſt into each of the other circles of the middle; and conſequently the deſcription of each of the circles of the middle, is compounded of intervals of motion and reſt. It alſo follows, that the point of the extremity of the radius, which the great circle deſcribes, is found in ſome intervals of motion, while each of the points of the middle, in deſcribing its circle, is found in ſome intervals of reſt.

To this it may be objected, that, if one part of the radius, or ſemi-diameter, is at reſt, while the other is in motion, it follows, that the line of the ſemi-diameter is no longer a right line, and becomes a curved or broken line. To that I reply, that if a mathematical, or geometrical line was in queſtion, the conſequence would be true; but that there being no geometrical lines in nature, but only phyſical lines, there is not only no inconvenience in ſaying and thinking that one part of the radius of a wheel, which revolves round its centre, moves more ſlowly than the other part of that wheel; but alſo, that the fact is very certain, and cannot be denied; and that to ſay that one part moves more ſlowly than the other, is to ſay, that it has leſs motion, and conſequently more reſt.

This eaſily gives the ſolution of that argument, which is called *The Argument of Achilles* Λογος Αχιλλειος, and which has ſeemed inſoluble. This argument ſuppoſes, that Achilles and a Tortoiſe move in a continued motion on the ſame line, and that the Tortoiſe is farther advanced than he, ten feet, for example, on that line. If they proceed with a continued motion, during the time that Achilles will take in running thoſe ten feet, the Tortoiſe muſt have made ſome advance; as, for inſtance, one foot. During the time that Achilles be running that foot, the Tortoiſe will have advanced one inch; and while Achilles runs that inch, the Tortoiſe will advance two * lines; and thus always advancing a little as Achilles advances, it will always outrun Achilles. The anſwer is eaſy, by ſuppoſing that every motion is compoſed of parts, or intervals of reſt; and the motion of the Tortoiſe being compoſed of many more intervals of reſt than the motion of Achilles, we muſt not be ſurprized that Achilles advancing by ſome intervals of motion, ſhould overtake and outrun the Tortoiſe, while it is in ſome intervals of reſt.

* A line is the twelfth part of an inch.

CXXXIV.

Whether Frogs are ſometimes engendered in Storms.

It is a common notion, that theſe little frogs, which appear in ſummer after ſtorms, are produced by the heat of the ſeaſon, and by the water which falls from the clouds, and by the duſt which lies on the ground, and on the leaves of trees. Nay, ſome believe that they are formed in the air, and on thoſe leaves; and the people then ſay, without ſcruple, that it rains frogs; not conſidering, that the force of the wind may have taken them up, and conveyed them, as it tranſports ſo many other bodies of much greater weight. Theſe frogs are produced in the ſame manner as all other animals. The mothers lay eggs, and hatch them in holes of the earth, as does the toad. *Inventus que cavis bubo.* When copious ſhowers of rain fall, the water ſpreading itſelf on the ground, moiſtens and cools it; and overflowing the little caverns which ſerve them for neſts, obliges them to come forth for their own ſecurity.

The ſame thing happens to a kind of mice which are found in the mountains of Lapland. They appear in great numbers after ſtorms; and the Laplanders have the ſame opinion of the origin of theſe mice, as the vulgar here have concerning that of the frogs. And not only the Laplanders, but even Olaüs Magnus, the great Naturaliſt of Sweden, believes that they fall with the rain, and that they are either brought from other places by the wind, or produced in the clouds. I can more eaſily pardon ſo groſs an error in this good Swede, otherwiſe reſpectable, than in that learned Dane, Wormius, who lived in our days, and has given great light in regard to the affairs of the North, which he has diſcuſſed in his works; who nevertheleſs has affirmed, without heſitation, and without ſcruple, that theſe frogs may be formed in the air, and fall with the rain.

CXXXV.

On the Name of Philes.

It ſeems to me, that a man ſo clear-ſighted

ghted and exact as M. Bochart was, alledging, in his book *On the Animals of Scripture*, the teſtimony of *Philè*, by whom we have a work *on the Property of Animals*, has quoted it as the work of a woman, miſled by the termination of that name, though in the printed copies, the book is thus entitled, τε σοφωτατε και λογιωτατε Φιλῆ ςιχοι, and in a MS. of the king's library, τε σοφωτατε και λογιωτατε κυριε μᾶνουηλου τε Φιλῆ ςιχοι ιαμβικοι. This genitive comes from the nominative Φιλῆς, of which the dative is Φιλῆ, and the accuſative Φιλην. This name is frequently found in all theſe caſes in the Authors of the Byzantine Hiſtory. It muſt therefore, when quoted in the nominative, be called *Philès*.

[*To be continued.*]

The EPISTLE *from the Yearly-Meeting, held in London, by Adjournments, from the 20th of the Fifth Month, 1771, to the 25th of the ſame, incluſive.*

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of FRIENDS in Great Britain, Ireland, and elſewhere.

Dearly beloved Friends and Brethren,

UNDER a thankful ſenſe of the divine power and goodneſs which hath been graciouſly extended to us in this our ſolemn Aſſembly, held for the ſupport of good order, the preſervation of unity, and the promotion of equity, piety and charity, throughout all the Churches, we affectionately ſalute you; and acquaint you, that we have been enabled to conduct the affairs before us in peace and concord, to our mutual conſolation.

It appears, from accounts brought in this year, that the ſufferings of Friends, chiefly for Tithes and thoſe called Church Rates, in *England* and *Wales*, amount to three thouſand three hundred and eighty-nine pounds; and in *Ireland*, to one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-ſix pounds.

And as we are fully perſuaded that the Miniſtry of the Goſpel is not received of man, but by the Revelation of JESUS CHRIST, according to that Apoſtolical direction, *As every man hath received the gift, even ſo miniſter the ſame one to another, as good ſtewards of the manifold grace of* GOD. *If any man ſpeak, let him ſpeak as the oracles of* GOD; *if any man miniſter, let him do it as of the ability which* GOD *giveth, that* GOD *in all things may be glorified.* And as this Miniſtry is divine, the motives and inducements thereunto are perfectly diſintereſted, and no way mercenary and lucrative, but concurrent with the precept CHRIST gave to his Apoſtles and immediate Followers, *Freely ye have received, freely give.*

A Miniſtry acting contrary to the unalterable precepts of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, who alone is the head of his Church, may juſtly be deemed antichriſtian, and the oppreſſive burden of their ſupport an antichriſtian yoke. And being perſuaded that we ought not actively to ſupport, by our voluntary contribution, a Miniſtry which we believe to be upon a different foundation from that which GOD hath laid by CHRIST JESUS; we earneſtly intreat all Friends to maintain our teſtimony to his Doctrine and Miniſtry ſteadily and uprightly, yet with the patience and meekneſs becoming his Followers; that by the conſiſtency of our practice we may anſwer the preſſing advices of the Apoſtle, *I beſeech you, Brethren, by the name of our Lord* JESUS CHRIST, *that ye all ſpeak the ſame thing, and that there be no diviſions amongſt you, but that ye be perfectly joined together in the ſame mind, and in the ſame judgment. Let us walk by the ſame rule, let us mind the ſame thing.*

The advices received from the ſeveral Quarterly-meetings in *England* and *Wales*, *North-Britain*, *Holland*, and the Colonies, import, that notwithſtanding ſome occaſions of ſorrow have appeared, yet a conſiderable number have been added to the Church, who have come in by convincement, ſince laſt year, and that a godly care is generally maintained for the promotion of TRUTH, and the preſervation of love and unity.

Notwithſtanding the many weighty cautions, and wholſome advices given forth againſt all injurious and diſreputable conduct in trade and buſineſs, divers inſtances of ſcandalous failures have of late appeared amongſt ſome in profeſſion with us; the conſideration of which, hath brought a freſh concern upon the minds of Friends, to warn all againſt a moſt pernicious practice, too much prevailing amongſt the trading part of mankind, which hath often iſſued in the utter ruin of thoſe concerned therein, *viz.* That of raiſing and circulating a fictitious kind of paper credit, with indorſements and acceptances, to give it an appearance of value without

without an intrinſic reality: a practice highly unbecoming that uprightneſs which ought to appear in every member of our religious ſociety, and of which therefore we think it our incumbent duty, to declare our diſapprobation, and our diſunity therewith, as abſolutely inconſiſtent with that TRUTH we make profeſſion of.

We are alſo engaged to caution every individual, againſt imprudently entering into joint ſecurities with others. For by theſe practices, many innocent wives and children have been inevitably and unexpectedly involved in ruinous and deplorable circumſtances. We therefore earneſtly deſire Friends to keep ſtrictly on their guard, that none, through any ſpecious pretences of rendering acts of friendſhip to others, with ſafety to themſelves, may riſque their own peace and reputation, and the ſecurity of their families: In order hereunto, we recommend this ſalutary advice of the wiſe man to their eſpecial notice and regard. *Be not thou one of them that ſtrike hands, or of them that are ſureties for debts. If thou haſt nothing to pay, why ſhould he take away thy bed from under thee?*

And, dear young Friends, we fervently and affectionately intreat you, keep your hearts with all diligence. Guard againſt every act of unfaithfulneſs to the DIVINE WITNESS, and eſpecially beware of cloſing in with the firſt temptations thereunto. Keep within the bounds of known duty, and the tender reſtrictions of TRUTH. In this ſtate of vigilance and humble care, preſervation, peace, and ſafety, will accompany your ſteps. Your minds being circumſcribed within the bounds of TRUTH and RIGHTEOUSNESS, will be properly exerciſed in your reſpective duties, in the ſight of GOD and man, and employed uſefully in your ſeveral vocations, abhorring idleneſs, for of idleneſs ſprings folly; vice enſues; diſhonour, wretchedneſs, and ruin, are its fruits, which bring affliction on families, and undeſerved reproach on our holy profeſſion. Keep cloſe therefore to the heavenly principle in yourſelves. This will preſerve your feet from evil. Shun all thoſe who would lead you into the broad way, as your moſt dangerous enemies. Deviate not from the ſtrait and narrow path which leads to life, into the pernicious amuſements, and enſnaring vanities of a licentious age. Be ſtrong, and quit yourſelves like men, in the too much neglected cauſe of morality and religion. Endeavour to put on ſtrength in the name of the LORD, to ſtop, if poſſible, the torrent of vice and prophaneneſs, which, with violence and impetuoſity, ſeems to deluge this highly-favoured nation, and break through the obligations and ties of laws human and divine.

We beſeech you, by the mercies of GOD, by all that is dear and near to you in every relation, domeſtic, ſocial, and religious, to ſtand faſt in the faith, in purity, in all manner of godly converſation, that you may be happily inſtrumental in awakening many to proper conſideration, and to intercede with the GOD of all grace, for mercy and forbearance to a wicked and adulterous generation, wherein too many appear to make a boaſt of their impiety, and glory in their ſhame: *Wherefore, come out from among them, and be ye ſeparate, ſaith the* LORD, *and touch not the unclean Thing, and I will receive you, and will be a father unto you, ye ſhall be my ſons and daughters, ſaith the* LORD ALMIGHTY.

Dear Brethren, let the peace of GOD rule in your hearts, that you may be preſerved out of all enmity, ſtrife, and party; which ariſe not from the ſpirit of the prince of peace, but are the fruits of the fleſh, in the corrupt and carnal will of man. Live in love, and unite with one accord, as you feel ability, in *Supplications, prayers, interceſſions, and giving of thanks for all men: for Kings, and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godlineſs and honeſty.*

And, dear Friends, you who have happily received a clear convincement of the heavenly principle of TRUTH in your hearts, and are joined in external fellowſhip with the inward and experienced people of GOD; ſit not down at eaſe therein, nor take up with any falſe or polluted reſt by the way. Preſs earneſtly forward, towards the mark, for the prize of the high calling of GOD in CHRIST JESUS. Labour to attain a growth in the virtue and ſimplicity of his TRUTH. Seek to be ſanctified wholly, throughout body, ſoul, and ſpirit; that you may no longer live to yourſelves, but unto him *who gave himſelf for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himſelf a peculiar people, zealous of good works.*

We alſo find, Brethren, that the ſpring of DIVINE LOVE and MERCY reaches forth towards the very hindermoſt of the flock,

flock, the moſt diſtant of the viſited of our GOD, who have long wandered from the FATHER's houſe, and have too long ſpent the portions of time and talents afforded them, in purſuit of the deluſive pleaſures or momentary acquiſitions of a tranſitory world. We beſeech you, whilſt time is afforded, and the door of mercy ſtands open, turn your eyes towards him who was wounded for our tranſgreſſions, and bruiſed for our iniquities; that by his light ye may diſcover the deluſion of enſnaring folly, feel your own captivity, and cry for deliverance. Let the moſt humble contrition take place in you, and ſeek earneſtly to be baptized by the one ſpirit into the one body, which brings to the Communion of the Bread of Life, and the new Wine of the Kingdom. Herein is true fellowſhip witneſſed with the holy head, CHRIST JESUS, and with his people, whoſe daily concern is, to follow him in the regeneration: *For, in* CHRIST JESUS *neither circumciſion availeth any thing, nor uncircumciſion, but a new creature; and as many as walk according to this rule, peace be on them, and mercy, and upon the Iſrael of* GOD.

Signed in and on behalf of the Yearly-Meeting,
By WILLIAM FRY,
Clerk *to the* Meeting *this year.*

Mr. URBAN,

THE author of the Antiquities of Sarum is miſtaken in ſaying, that Alice, daughter of Thomas Montacute, 11th Earl of that place, married Richard Nevil, firſt Earl of Weſtmoreland: That lady had to her huſband Richard Nevil, ſon of Ralph, firſt Earl of Weſtmoreland, by his ſecond wife, Joanna, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter. Edward Plantagenet, ſon of George Duke of Clarence, and Earl of Saliſbury, was twenty-five years old when he was beheaded in 1499, and yet this author ſays he was an infant at his death. This writer reckons only twenty-one Earls of Saliſbury, whereas there have been twenty-three; he having omitted, in his catalogue, the above-named Earl Edward, and alſo Edward Prince of Wales, ſon of Richard 3d, whom his father created Earl of Saliſbury in 1483. The date, p. 158, line 3, is erroneous, becauſe the inſcription for Dr. Gheaſt ſays, he was Biſhop five years, and therefore he muſt have been tranſlated from Rocheſter before 1576, as he died February 28th, 1578; The date of his tranſlation ſhould be December 24th, 1573. P. 165, this author makes Biſhop Earle Biſhop of Worceſter, before he was advanced to Saliſbury, which is a miſtake, that Prelate never having held the See of Worceſter.

Newport, Shropſhire,
May 22, 1771. IGNOTUS.

Mr. URBAN,

PLEASE to inform your correſpondent A. B. who communicated the Seal, engraved in your Magazine for April 1770, and inſcribed *S. Hoſpitalis beate Marie de Nouthun*, that there was an hoſpital founded at *Newton* in Yorkſhire, by William Le Groſs, Earl of Albemarle, (who died A. D. 1199) and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. It was valued 26 H. 8. at 40l. or 21l. clear yearly value *. Newton, or Weſt-Newton, is a village in the Eaſt riding, in the Wapontake of Holderneſs, on the ſea, near Aldborough. To this hoſpital the ſeal probably belonged. Query, if the *O* in *Nouthun* is not a miſtake for an Ꝙ. The arms given by our heralds to this Earl, are, *Gules, a croſs patonce vairy* †. Thoſe on the ſeal appear to be intended for a *Saltire ingrailed*. Whether this authority will hold againſt the herald's, let others determine; as alſo whether the arms of the hoſpital were the ſame with thoſe of the Founder. There was an hoſpital of the ſame name with this, near Hedon, in the ſame Wapontake, but dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre ‡.

June 12, 1771. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

I Think ſtill, it is remarkable,—that the numerical letters of thoſe words whoſe meaning points out the Romiſh community, make the number of the beaſt; and are found in the three languages written on the croſs.

Tyro thinks not. But I can make no reply, till his criticiſms have ſome weight. What he offers in your laſt publication ſtands refuted in the former. The number 666 ſeems out of his reach. A ſecond reading may ſhew him the ſtrictures were juſt.

No: *Tyro* is not "A Proteſtant." His deſign was to hide the mark that diſcovers the beaſt, and the number of his name:—Mine is to bid *Tyro* a final adieu.

June 3 1771.

* Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 674.
† Drake's Ebor. p. 349, ex Heylin.
‡ Tanner, p. 682.

A LIST of the Society of ANTIQUARIES of LONDON, May 2, 1771.

His Sacred Majesty King GEORGE III. *PATRON.*

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Ten of the Fellows *of the* Society *are to be chosen into the* Council *for the Year ensuing, on* April 23, 1772, *being St.* George's *Day.*

SODALES HONORARII.

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Ds. Salvator Ettore, *Baro Sacciae, ac S. M. de Gratia Agrigent. Siciliae.*
Ds. Pet. Nic. Filenius, RSS. *Episcop. Lincopoiensis.*
Ds. Henricus Florez, *Praeses Theolog. in Acad. Alcal.*
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Ds. Johannes Marsili, M. D. *Venetus,* RSS.
Ds. Vincent. Martinelli, *Etruscus,* LL. D.
Ds. Alex. Sym. Mazochius, *Neapol. Eccles. Canonic.*
Ds. Gerardus Meerman, LL.D. RSS. *Rotterodamus.*
Ds. Turbervillus Needham, RSS *Romae.*
Ludovicus Julius, Dux Nivernensis, et Donzensis, Par *Galliae,* &c. RSS. *et Acad. Gall. ut et Berolin. Soc. &c.*
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Ds. Ignatius Paterno, Princeps Biscarienfis *Siciliae.*

Ds. Johan

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Ds. Joſephus Recupero, *Paſtor Aetnaeus.*
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On the Regard due to Speaker's Warrants.

THE union of the executive power with the legiſlature, is ſo plainly productive of deſpotiſm, that we cannot be too jealous of any uſages or cuſtoms, by which either of the three branches of *legiſlature* may ſeem to arrogate to themſelves a ſhare in the *execution*. It is a principle that each of the bodies *ſeparately*, are to act only within their own walls, but *jointly* over the whole ſtate. The King, though the head of the executive, is (at leaſt in the uſe of his power) the loweſt member of the legiſlative, having no active voice, but only a negative, rarely or never exerted. His Majeſty, when acting within his own palaces and precincts, may iſſue his orders by private officers, and the ſervant of the court, but every act of power extending to the ſubject, muſt be executed by the magiſtrates and civil officers, and determined in the known eſtabliſhed courts of law.

Theſe ſeem to be original principles of conſtitution, but as all modes of government, by uſe or neglect, are apt to admit of ſome deviations from right, ſo each of the three branches, have made in their turn inroads upon the original plan. The King, inſtead of acting by his Judges, and in legal courts, has attached the ſubject by meſſengers, purſuivants, and proclamations. And the ſecretaries office has been made a court of inquiſition. The *Houſe of Lords* is in ſome caſes, a tribunal of law, paramount to all others, the impropriety of which would be apparent, if for a time neither the Chancellor nor any of the Judges of the higher courts, were to have ſeats amongſt the Lords. The *Houſe of Commons* extend their power beyond their own walls, by ſummoning and taking up perſons under a Speaker's warrant, by impriſoning and fineing them. The ſentence for which, is paſſed without a jury, at the bar of their own Houſe, which is no known court of juſtice, and where themſelves are parties and judges; beſides that the crimes are indefined and illimited, and ſuch as the law knows not.

The wiſdom and reſolution of our anceſtors have redreſſed many of theſe encroachments, by referring them ever to the unchangeable rule of common law. Precedents and uſages of Parliament are every day varying. The common law of the land is alone unchangeable. Whoever looks into the journals of the Houſe in Charles IId's reign, will ſee what an unformed medley of legiſlation and execution the Parliament then was; even ſince the Act of Settlement, its powers and privileges have often varied. Some have been changed by their own act, others ſuperceded by the courts of common law.

I ſhall diſtinguiſh the grounds or cauſes of a Speaker's warrant into *ordinary* and *extraordinary*.

Whenever an Act of Parliament is applied for by *private* petition, the Speaker's warrant, or that of the Chairman is iſſued, to bring before the Committee, perſons or papers, ſuch as the favourers or opponents of the Bill may deſire. That theſe warrents ſhould be obeyed is indiſpenſible. Here is on one ſide of the queſtion a conſent. And equity requires that the opponents ſhould have the ſame right.

In the caſe of a *public* Act, wherein the Houſe may want information, the *ſalus populi* admits that the Speaker's warrant ſhould be reſpected in the ſame manner. But perhaps it would be more conſiſtent with the ſpirit of the conſtitution, if the penalty for non-attendance in either caſe were pecuniary, the fine to be made the ground of an action for damage at a ſum certain; as in ſubpœna's, which ſhould be recoverable at common law, rather than that the legiſlative body ſhould take upon them to impriſon or fine, much leſs to puniſh corporally for non-attendance.

The *extraordinary* cauſes of a Speaker's warrant, the expediency of which it is debateable, and the legality whereof now forms the queſtion which agitates the whole nation, *have been* theſe, but it is hard to ſay what they *may* be, nay it is the preſent faſhion to aſſert, that it is a crime to enumerate them. I will therefore tread cautiouſly, and on ſecond thoughts mention only this ſingle one; the printing the ſpeeches of the members, to the degrading their characters, and making them objects of ridicule; or to

the

the laying open to the enemies of our nation, the ſecrets of the Great National Council.

It ſeems to me a matter that may bear an argument, whether by the conſtitution it was ever intended, that any debates of the Houſe of Commons ſhould be ſecret. The Wittenagemots met in the open fields, the members are even required to conſult their conſtituents, the body is a very numerous one to keep a ſecret, no oath or parole of ſecreſy is adminiſtred, and for this reaſon, that on the great points of peace and war, or foreign treaties, the debates of the Commons are never deciſive; theſe are the province of the Privy Council. The Houſes, if they act as a court of judicature, ought, according to the uſage of ſuch courts, to have their doors open; none but an inquiſition ſits in ſecret chambers or *foribus clauſis*. But admitting that for the ſake of order the Houſe has a right to clear the paſſages, and ſhut their doors; and that when the greateſt points are argued, it may be prudent to do ſo; if ſtill the arguments find their way out of doors, he is the guilty perſon, *qui dicta foris eliminat*. Not the poor Printer, ſurely—That member who delivers what paſſes in the Houſe to a printer, does the ſame thing as if ſtanding on the top of St. Paul's, he there revealed their ſecrets by word of mouth to all the metropolis, thence to be re-echoed throughout the kingdom. Nothing tranſpires from the Privy Council, and ſure the honour of a Commoner ought to be as clear as of a Lord. It is never difficult to diſcover thoſe that take notes; and the man ought to be infamous that diſcloſes any thing, which the rules of the place require to be ſecret.

As to the dread of degrading the dignity of Parliament, and expoſing the members, I am afraid, nay I hope, that whilſt Parliaments continue, one party will ever take the liberty to canvaſs with all freedom the actions of the other. Has not every Houſe of Commons been called in their turns, mercenary, venal, ſlaviſh, deſpotic. Have not the members been continually aſſerting and printing theſe things, one of another, for theſe hundred years, yet is the dignity of Parliament any way really hurt by theſe liberties? And why, the people find that every time they aſſemble, the nation is a gainer. Beſides, one poiſon expels another, and the minority are ſure to be repaid their full quota of ridicule and ſcandal, whenever they come over. The longer it is reſtrained, the louder is the burſt of laughter. What a fund of entertainment is in reſerve on the deſertion (when it arrives) of a Junius, a Wilkes, an Oliver. As to the liberty that is taken with private characters of members, ſure it was no offence to the Houſe.

The truth is, none of this party-abuſe ſtands for any thing within doors, and wou'd loſe its end if it was not printed and circulated. Lord Chatham, and all the world knows, that the *Gentle Shepherd*, with his *Precedents* and *Dogs-ear-books*, was an honeſt man, a man of abilities and induſtry. Theſe ſallies were intended for the mob, and would have loſt their effect if they had not been publiſhed. I never heard of any reſentment againſt the Printers on that occaſion; and why the *majority* ſhould be unwilling to let their friends out of doors, be entertained with the wit on their own ſide, I cannot conceive. True, but the ſpeeches are not genuine. Are they better than yours? Your credit in rhetorick is advanced. Are they worſe? The public had then a ſtandard of your better ones, with which they compare them: Or if not, give us ſome of your better ones. Should I, or any other writer for the Magazines chooſe to make a ſpeech for Mr. Onſlow, or to dreſs up one of his own, delivered in diſhabille, I cannot conceive a more innocent amuſement. Had I time or oratory for the enterprize, I would have ſent forth this very ſheet, in the form, and under the name of a ſpeech of honeſt Sir Joſeph's. And I cannot think it would give him the leaſt offence. Should Mr. Onſlow, on the like occaſion, ſuffer his indignation to ariſe, I muſt dread the Speaker's reprimand. Yet ſurely, he who ſo generouſly forbore to appeal to that tribunal in a much heavier caſe of injury, would ſuffer me alſo to fly to the refuge of common law. If the privileges of Parliament are part of the common law of the land, it is but conſiſtent that any breach of them ſhould be cognizable and puniſhable at common law.

I have purpoſely reſerved for the laſt place the grand charge of all, that of making known to our enemies the ſecret debates of the Great Council, by printing the ſpeeches of the members. If this be a crime, it is more commonly the crime of the members themſelves, than of the news-writers. At ſuch times as the *laſt points* are debated, there are none but Members in the Houſe,

and

and none but a Member can diſcloſe what paſſes. If the Houſe of Commons is a peculiar court of ſafety, to guard the honour of the nation on ſuch occaſions, why was not Mr. Grenville arraigned as a traitor to his country, as well as each of thoſe great authors who divulged to the puplic, the aſſertion of Mr. Townſhend in the Houſe, that the recruiting parties all over England, could not bring in ſix hundred men; and that we were ſhort of our compliment above twenty thouſand. Why were not thoſe minority-men called to order, who ſo lately told our enemies we were unable with the utmoſt exertion of our force, to man ten men of war of the line? Why was not Dr. Brown brought on his knees at the bar of the Houſe for viliſying, not only the Lords and Commons, but the whole Engliſh nation, repreſenting us as a moſt deſpicable herd of effeminate, ſelfiſh, luxurious, and daſtardly poltroons, the ſpoil of the firſt invader. Why, but that the caſe is not cognizable at the bar of the Houſe, nor even in any of our courts of law. Perhaps there was no harm in tertifying the nation at that criſis, and it might be good policy to ſuffer the enemy to form a miſconception of our powers. H.

Mr. URBAN,

THAT artificial Greek Line, which is ſometimes found written upon Fonts, and will read the ſame, both backward and forward, Mag. 1770, p. 617, and 1771, p. 120.

Νιψον ἀνομήματα μη μοναν ὀψιν

is a ſpecies of what I have ſeen called, on account of the difficulty of compoſing the like fantaſtical inſcriptions, *Devil's Verſes*. But the moſt extraordinary of thoſe, and perhaps not poſſible to be imitated, is a verſe I find in Miſſon's Voyage to Italy, vol. ii. part ii. p. 676. edit. 1714, 8vo.

Sacrum pinque dabo, non macrum ſacrificabo.

This, at the Old Cloiſter of S. Marca Novella, at Florence, was applied to the ſacrifices of Abel and Cain. The above is adapted to Abel, but read backward, and altering the punctuation, it will produce a Pentameter applicable to Cain, thus

Sacrificabo macrum, non dabo pinque ſacrum.

This, as I ſaid, appears to me to be inimitable, and one may challenge the whole world, I apprehend, to produce the like. In the firſt place, it is exceedingly difficult to form a Latin Hexameter, which, when read backward, will give us a Pentameter. It will be the more difficult to do this, and to exhibit at the ſame time a tolerable ſenſe. But what makes it moſt wonderful is, that in the third place, the ſenſe is well adapted to the different characters of the parties that are ſuppoſed to utter, one the Hexameter, and the other the Pentameter, viz. Abel and Cain.

Few perſons, I believe, will chuſe to ſpend their time in framing a like Gimcrack upon any ſubject; but I am really of opinion a man might try a whole year, before he would be able to ſucceed as well as the Monk that compoſed the above line. I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

T. ROW.

P. S. There is a further ſingularity in the verſe above, which I was near omitting, and makes it ſtill more arduous and remarkable. The Hexameter and Pentameter are both Leonine verſes, the middle and the ending of each rhyming to one another.

Mr. URBAN,

THO' the trite adage, *Quem Jupiter vult perdere, &c.* concerning the author of which one of your correſpondents enquires, cannot, I believe, be found verbatim in any antient author, the ſentiment it conveys appears to be commonly adopted both by the Greek and Latin writers. There is moreover a fragment of Publius Syrus the mimic, as I find it quoted by Grevius in his Lectiones Heſiodæ, which greatly reſembles the proverb in queſtion, *Fortuna quem vult perdere ſtultum facit.* The ſame critic likewiſe quotes four lines from an anonymous Greek author which contain a ſimilar ſentiment.

Οταν γὰρ ὀργὴ δαιμόνων βλάπτει τινὰ,
Τοῦτῳ τὸ πρῶτον ἐξαφαιρεῖται φρενῶν,
Τὸν νοῦν τὸν ἐσθλὸν εἰς δὲ τὴν χείρω τρέπει
Γνώμην, ἵν' εἰδῇ μηδὲν ὧν ἁμαρτάνει.

The fragment of Publius Syrus ſeems leſs chargeable with impiety than the proverb as it is commonly uſed; the word *Fortuna* being leſs offenſive than *Jupiter* ſuppoſing it to mean the Supreme Being, and the phraſe *ſtultum facit* is ſofter than *dementat*: But the Greek evidently makes the Gods the efficient cauſes of thoſe tranſgreſſions for which they afterwards puniſh (βλαπτειν) poor mortals, for the word τρεπει is much too ſtrong to imply a bare permiſſion. Grævius indeed attempts to defend theſe and other paſſages of the ſame purport; but

but with how little reason is evident from the passage in Hesiod which occasioned the foregoing quotations. Speaking of the two kinds of strife ερισδων which prevail in the world, the poet observes that the first

—— πόλεμον τὲ κακὸν κὴδῆριν ὀφέλλει
Σχετλίη· ὅτις τήνγε φιλεῖ βροτὸς, ἀλλ' ὑπ' ἀνάγκης
Ἀθανάτων βελῆσιν ἔριν τιμῶσι βαρεῖαν.
Hes. op. lin. 15.

Upon the whole we must not expect to find a consistent scheme of Theology in the writings of the poets, whatever we may in those of the philosophers.

I am, Sir, your's,
Ipswich. W. W.

Mr. URBAN,

IF the publication of the enclosed paper be not inconsistent with your general plan, I am well convinced, that the favouring the public with it in your next month's Magazine, will be very agreeable to many of you readers. It contains all the authority on which subscriptions are required of such as take any degree in the University of Cambridge.

At the end is a Grace, which was offered June the 11th, 1771, for the removal of such subscription, but, without any reason being assigned, was prevented by the Caput from coming before the body of the University.

I am, &c. X. Y.

The Articles to be subscribed unto by all Persons before they are admitted to any Degree; with the Grace passed in the Year 1613, *and King James's Direction to the* V. Chancellor and Heads of Houses, *injoining Subscription to those Articles: To which is added, the Resolution of the House of Commons concerning the said Grace.*

I. *Articles to be subscribed unto, &c.*

1. THAT the King's Majesty, under God, is the only supreme governor of this realm, and all other his Highness's dominions and countries as well in spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes, as temporal; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, preeminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual within his Majesty's said realms, dominions and countries.

2. That the book of Common Prayer, and of ordering of bishops, priests, and deacons, *contained in it nothing contrary to the word for God*, and that it may lawfully be used, and that he himself will use the form in the said book prescribed, in publick prayer and administration of the Sacraments, and no other.

3. That he alloweth the book of articles agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both provinces, and the whole Clergy in the convocation holden at London in the year 1562, and that *He acknowledgeth all and every the articles therein contained* (being in number 39, besides the ratification) *to be agreeable to the word of God.*

We whose names are underwritten, do *willingly* and *ex animo* subscribe to the *three Articles*, before-mentioned, and to *all things* in them contained.

Excerpta e Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 25.

II. *The Grace by which Subscription to these Articles is required of Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity, and of Doctor in each Faculty.*

Jun. 2do, 1613. Placeat Vobis, ut juxta tenorem Literarum à Serenissimo Rege Jacobo missarum, hoc in Senatu decernatur; ut nullus in posterum sibi concessam habeat Gratiam pro Gradu Baccalaureatus in Theologia, vel Doctoratus in aliqua Facultate adipiscendo, qui non prius coram Domino Procancellario, aut ejus deputato, tribus Articulis sc. regii Primatus, Liturgiæ Anglicanæ, et Articulorum Religionis de quibus convenerunt Archiepiscopi et Episcopi A. D. 1562, propria manu sua subscripserit. Et ut hæc concessio vestra loco statuti habeatur, et in libris Procuratorum infra decem dies inscribatur.

III. *King James's Direction to the* V. Chancellor and Heads of Houses *in the University of Cambridge, given by himself to Dr. Hills V. Chancellor, &c. on Dec.* 3, 1616, *at Newmarket.*

"HIS Majesty signified his Pleasure, "that he would have all that take any "degree in Schools to subscribe to the "*three Articles.*"

After some other directions the King ordered "that Mr. V. Chancellor and the two Professors of Divinity, or two of the Heads of Houses do every Michaelmas when His Majesty resorts into these parts, wait upon his Majesty, and give his Majesty a just account how these his Majesty's instructions are observed."

A Copy of these directions written, or at least signed by the King himself, was soon afterwards sent by the Bishop of Winchester to the V. Chancellor with the following letter.

To the Right Worshipful Dr. Hills, Master of Catherine Hall and V. Chancellor of Cambridge.

Good

Good Mr. V. Chancellor,

I have ſent you his Majeſty's hand to his own directions. I think you have no preſident, that ever a King, firſt with his own mouth, then with his own hand gave ſuch directions; and therefore you ſhall do very well to keep that writing curiouſly, and the directions religiouſly, and to give his Majeſty a good account of them carefully; which I pray God you may; and ſo with my love to yourſelf, and the reſt of the heads, I commit you to God. From Court this 12th day of Dec. 1616,

Your very loving friend

JAMES WINTON.

IV. *The Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons concerning the Grace paſſed by the Univerſity of Cambridge in the year* 1613.

IN the year 1640 upon the report from the Grand Committee of Religion, it was reſolved by the Houſe of Commons. "That the Statute made about 27 years ſince in the Univerſity of Cambridge, impoſing upon young ſcholars a ſubſcription according to the 36th article of the canons made in the year 1603, is againſt the law and liberty of the ſubject, and ought not to be preſſed upon any Student or Graduates whatſoever."

Ruſhworth's Hiſt. Coll. vol. 4. *p.* 149.

The Author of the Hiſtory of the Puritans, after citing this Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, takes notice, "that about five months forwards they paſſed the ſame reſolution for *Oxford*, which was not unreaſonable, becauſe the *Univerſities* had not an unlimited power by the 36th Canon to call upon *all their Students* to ſubſcribe, but only upon ſuch *Lecturers or Readers of Divinity* whom they had a privilege of licenſing; and to this I conceive the laſt words of the Canon refer; *if either of the Univerſities offend therein, we leave them to the danger of the law, and his Majeſty's cenſure.*

"And it ought to be remembered, that all the *proceedings* of the Houſe of Commons this year in puniſhing *delinquents*, and all their *Votes* and *Reſolutions* about the circumſtances of public worſhip, had no other view, than the cutting off thoſe *illegal additions* and *innovations* which the ſuperſtition of the late times had introduced, and reducing the diſcipline of the church to the ſtandard of *Statute* law. No man was puniſhed for acting according to law; but the diſpleaſure of the houſe ran high againſt thoſe, who in their public miniſtrations, or in their eccleſiaſtical courts, had *bound thoſe things upon the ſubject*, which were either *contrary* to the laws of the land, or about which the laws were altogether *ſilent.*"

Neal's Hiſt. vol. 1. *page* 665.

The form of a Grace for the removal of ſubſcription to the three Articles contained in the 36*th Canon.*

"Placeat vobis, ut illi, qui Munia "Scholaſtica in Regiis Statutis contenta "expleverint, in poſterum ſibi conceſ- "ſam habeant Gratiam pro Gradu in "aliqua Facultate ſuſcipiendo, etſi tri- "bus Articulis in Canone triceſimo ſex- "to comprehenſis non ſubſcripſerint."

Then followed in the Grace that was offered, a clauſe to require every perſon taking any degree, to write his name in a book to be kept by the regiſtracy of the Univerſity, and to reſerve to him his uſual fees.

On the OECONOMICAL GENIUS *of the* ITALIANS; *tranſlated from the* JOURNAL OECONOMIQUE.

IT is certain that the Italians are as little deficient in this kind of knowledge, as in many others, in which they have diſtinguiſhed themſelves from neighbouring nations. Their diſcreon, upon which they plume themſelves greatly, a virtue leſs common in other countries, renders them extremely attentive to the augmentation of their wealth, and to the preſervation of their faculties; and that they may not expoſe themſelves to danger, they frequently ſubmit to beg the ſuccour and aſſiſtance of foreign mercenaries. There are very few ſpendthrifts, and ſtill fewer beggars among them, if we except thoſe who endeavoured to make a fund from the liberality of others, leſs from neceſſity, than from an inclination to *hoard*; or who chuſe rather to paſs their days in ſhameful idleneſs, than to get their living by induſtry and labour.

Conſequently, from theſe oeconomical views, the Italian Seignors, whoſe birth and fortune enable them to diſplay their generoſity and magnificence, never voluntarily engage in any expences that can in the leaſt impoveriſh them. They build ſuperb palaces, and ornament them with fine ſtatues and curious pictures, becauſe in Italy theſe things are durable, and do not diminiſh in value; but as that is not the caſe with reſpect to rich furniture, or other ſuperfluities that decay by uſe, they indulge themſelves very rarely, and with extreme diſcretion, in this kind of luxury.

The habillements worn by the Italians

ans on ſolemn occaſions, are extremely ſimple, and conſiſt of a black doublet and mantle. Caſtiglione remarks, that, in his time, this ſimplicity ſeemed to alter a little, by their commerce with other nations; inſomuch that they dreſſed themſelves partly in the Spaniſh, partly in the French, and partly in the German mode. At preſent however, the Nobility of taſte, and the Cavaliers who wiſh to pleaſe the ladies, ſtudy and love to appear in the French faſhions. Nevertheleſs it is with regret that the generality of the people give into theſe exceſſes. Men of gravity and ſound morals, who ſtill retain ſomewhat of the antient manners, exclaim loudly at the abuſe; and the government of ſome particular States, as Venice and Modena, who have ſifted with the greateſt care the conſequences of theſe dangerous innovations, have endeavoured to provide againſt them by ſumptuary laws, which oblige all their ſubjects to wear black.

With a ſimilar diſpoſition of mind, we need not be aſtoniſhed that the Italians are, by inclination and choice, more ſober and more frugal than their neighbours. Their manners, in this reſpect, may be ſomewhat influenced by the temperature of their climate. The inhabitants of the ſouthern provinces of Italy, from the warmth and thickneſs of the air, are leſs ſolicitous of food than the people of the more northern kingdoms. Hence it happens, that they ſeldom eat any ſuppers in Rome; but the Tuſcans, of all the Italians, have the greateſt contempt for the pleaſures of a repaſt. The merchants ſeldom entertain one another at their reſpective houſes; and if you would oblige them, inſtead of inviting them to dinner, ſend them a plate of victuals from your table, by which they will profit in their houſekeeping, and ſave thoſe expences they muſt otherwiſe have been put to. Nevertheleſs, if they can reap no other benefit, except that of being invited to a feaſt, make yourſelf aſſured that they will play their part marvelouſly, that they will eat four times as much as they would at their own houſes, and that they will, if poſſible, ſlyly put into their pocket what they cannot eat. You need not be ſurprized at this, as they generally imagine, that all that you help them to is intended for their uſe, and that they are at liberty to diſpoſe of it as they think proper.

With regard to the people of faſhion, they ſeldom give entertainments, except at their villas in the country, or on account of ſome publick feaſt. It is on theſe occaſions that they delight to regale with the propriety and delicacy of the French; and the Milaneſe, of all others, do this with the greateſt magnificence.

The firſt of Auguſt, called * *Ferragoſte*, is amongſt them a day of feſtivity and good living. They then viſit, compliment, ſend preſents to each other, and treat their relations, friends, and domeſticks

From a natural inclination to ſobriety, drunkenneſs is leſs common among the Italians than their neighbours, altho' this vice has become more frequent, ſince the conſiderable augmentation of the vineyards of Lombardy. But among the nobility, and men of education, drunkenneſs is generally looked upon as a ſhameful exceſs, which will admit of no excuſe for the diſorders it occaſions.

In general, the Italians are induſtrious, and frequently enrich themſelves by commerce. The territory of Bergamo produces the greateſt number of merchants, who make their fortunes at Venice. There are therefore many well-eſtabliſhed families in this laſt-mentioned place, as well as at Geneva and Florence. The plenty and riches that reign there, are certainly owing to their laws, which permit both wholeſale and retail dealers to traffic freely; but the prouder inhabitants of ſome other cities deſpiſe this advantage.

Italy comprehends a proportionate diverſity of plains and mountains, more orleſs fertile. The inhabitants of the rich and extenſive fields, make themſelves eaſy in the fruitfulneſs of their lands, and are more indolent than thoſe who

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* *Ferragoſte* ſignifies *Feriæ Auguſti*. It is imagined that this ceremony is the remains of a Bacchanalian feaſt, inſtituted by the antient Romans, and which, according to Scaliger, were of two ſorts; the one called *Vinalia Propria*, was dedicated to Venus, and celebrated upon the 22d of April; the other, conſecrated to Jupiter, was held on the 22d of Auguſt, and called *Vinalia Poſteriora*. On this laſt ſolemnity it was that they taſted the wines, or rather, that they offered the firſt fruits to the gods. According to Ovid, (Lib. 5. Faſt.) it was unlawful to drink new wine before this ceremony.

Venerat autumnus, calcatis ſordidus uvis;
Reddantur merito debita vina Jovi
Dicta dies hinc eſt vinalia; Jupiter illam
Vindicat, et feſtis gaudet ineſſe ſuis.

Pliny, lib. xviii, chap. 29, calls it *Feriæ deguſtandis vinis inſtitutæ*.

live on the hills. The coaſts are well cultivated, and produce an abundance.

One cannot travel two leagues in Italy without meeting with fine cities or large towns, which are an evident proof of the fecundity of the land, and of the induſtry of its inhabitants. In paſſing through this agreeable country, a man may naturally conceive how Paleſtine, occupied by the Iſraelites, (and which travellers now find uncultivated) could nouriſh and afford every thing requiſite for the twelve tribes, which comprehended one million three hundred thouſand men capable of bearing arms.

The Italian women, particularly thoſe who are not corrupted by foreign manners, apply themſelves with the greateſt ſucceſs to the preſervation of good order in their families, and to other domeſtic concerns. In theſe affairs the Venetians particularly diſtinguiſh themſelves. The wives of the merchants, as in other countries, never interfere with the buſineſs of their huſbands, either in their ſhops or warehouſes; retired in their chambers, they take no part in the embarraſſments of commerce. We muſt nevertheleſs except the ladies of Genoa and Turin, where the contrary cuſtom chiefly prevails.

The Florentines are eſteemed the greateſt oeconomiſts of Italy; this they owe to their penetration and fineſſe, and perhaps in ſome meaſure to the ſmallneſs of their territories, which obliges them to leave no part uncultivated. The Genoeſe know how to join oeconomy to an apparent magnificence. The Piedmonteſe and the Milaneſe are ſufficiently fond of expence: Milan ſurpaſſes all the other cities of Italy in the richneſs of equipages, the grandeur of buildings, and the delicacies of the table. At Rome the Princes and Lords are diſtinguiſhed by the elegance of their furniture, by the number of their carriages and livery ſervants, and by a certain oſtentation in their feaſts and public ceremonies. Theſe chiefly ariſe from the great number of foreign ambaſſadors and ſtrangers of quality, who frequent the Pontifical Court, and the capital of the Chriſtian world.

The floods and earthquakes with which Italy is often afflicted, has induced the learned of this country to ſtudy the operations of nature, and to publiſh ſeveral very curious treatiſes upon this ſubject; particularly thoſe of Alexander Sardo, of Gaſpar Paragallo, of Paul Reggio, of Anthony Buoni, of Julius Cæſar Ricupito, of Vincent Magnati, of John Alphonſo Borelli, of Fabricius Seſſa, of Boccone, of Buliſon, and of D. M. Bonito, wherein we have a hiſtory of earthquakes from the deluge to the year 1686. To obviate as much as poſſible the effect of floods, the Italians have joined the ſtudy of Mathematics in general, and particularly of Hydraulics, to that of Phyſics. They have upon theſe ſubjects the works of Viviani, of Caſſini, of Guillelmini, of Manfredi, of Poleni, and of B. Zendrini, Phyſician of Venice, &c.

The glory of excelling in *architecture*, *ſculpture*, *painting*, and *muſic*, is indiſputably due to the Italians. In Italy theſe arts have been revived, and there alſo they have attained the higheſt degree of perfection. In the former, many artiſts have been conſpicuous; particularly the celebrated *Michael Angelo Buonaroti*, and the Chevalier *Bernini*. Theſe were the men who found out a method of making porcelaine at *Faenza*, which, from the name of that place was called *Fayence*. The illuſtrious *Raphael Urbin*, did not diſdain to employ all the richneſs of his genius, and all the graces of his pencil, in ornamenting veſſels formed of ſo fragile a ſubſtance.

The *Moſaique* is alſo an Italian art, that has been long practiſed. At Rome there are many antient monuments of this kind, the major part of which, indeed, are very rude and unpoliſhed. A few years ſince however, a piece of Moſaique of two feet ſquare, was diſcovered, repreſenting four pidgeons, which is executed with great taſte and ſurprizing delicacy. This piece is the admiration of the connoiſſeurs and artiſts, who are employed by the ſovereign pontiff.

Moſaique work is proof againſt all the injuries of time; neither damps, dirt, or vermin can affect it. It is an aſſemblage of ſmall pieces of coloured glaſs, of a quadrangular pyramidical form, which are fixed with the points downwards in a certain paſte of gums, while it is ſoft. This paſte in time becomes as hard as the glaſs itſelf, from which it is inſeparable. When the work is finiſhed, and the paſte is dry, the workmen rub away the irregularities off the ſurface by the help of emery. This poliſhing gives a brilliancy to the piece, that neither oils nor varniſhes can produce, and is for ever unalterable.

The Moſaique manufactory at Rome was eſtabliſhed principally for the ſake of

of copying the magnificent pictures in the baſiliſk of St. Peter, which may in time periſh. Theſe pictures have lately, we are told, been depoſited in the Carthuſion church at *Termini*.

The patience of the Italian workmen cannot be too much admired, not only in Moſaique compoſitions, but alſo in inlaid works, and incruſtations of different coloured marbles, which decorate, and are the richeſt ornaments of many of their churches. The chapel of St. *Laurence*, in the ducal palace at Florence, begun above a century ago, is in theſe reſpects moſt ſingularly curious. There is among the curioſities of the gallery of Medicis, ſeveral pieces of inlaid work, made of diamonds and precious ſtones, ſhaped and joined together with the greateſt judgment and art.

With regard to Muſicians, ſince the thirteenth century Italy has produced the moſt celebrated; and they have enjoyed the reputation of having few rivals of other nations comparable with them, either in point of compoſition, or in vocal and inſtrumental execution. At Venice and Naples, there are academies of muſic, where thoſe who intend to follow that profeſſion, have an opportunity of being inſtructed, and of acquiring every kind of knowledge relative thereto, in the ſame manner as the ſciences are ſtudied in other colleges and univerſities. It is chiefly owing to theſe inſtitutions, that the Italians have acquired their ſuperiority; and it is aſtoniſhing that the example has not been followed elſewhere.

Several houſes of charity have been opened at Venice, for the public good, and for the advancement of muſic, where female orphans are received. In theſe houſes ſchools of vocal and inſtrumental muſic are eſtabliſhed, wherein the young girls are ſequeſtered, and agreeably and uſefully employed till they have an opportunity of ſettling them. The talents of every one are carefully examined, and each is employed in the manner moſt ſuitable to her genius and diſpoſition. The ſchools are directed by able miſtreſſes, who inſtruct a great number of ſcholars, capable, in their turn of teaching the whole art of compoſition and execution. J. TIRSEL.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for *July* 1770.

July 1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N freſh	29 5½	59	many flying clouds, and ſome ſhowers.
2	N little	29 7	59	cloudy heavy day, but no rain.
3	N W ditto	29 8	59	Ditto.
4	W S W ditto	29 7½	59	a good deal of rain early; fair day, fine evening.
5	Ditto	29 7	60	the firſt fine ſummer's day.
6	Ditto	29 6½	63	a fine day, but ſome ſmart ſhowers.
7	N N E little	29 6½	62	a very fine, bright, warm day.
8	Ditto	29 6	60	dull morning, bright mid-day, very wet evening.
9	Variable	29 6½	59	many black clouds, and ſome ſmart ſhowers.
10	W S W little	29 7	58	many black clouds, ſome ſlight ſhowers.
11	W N W ditto	29 8	58	many black clouds, but no rain.
12	Ditto	29 9	58	a very fine bright warm day.
13	W freſh	30 0½	61	an exceeding fine day, very warm.
14	W to E ditto	30 0	64	a very fine day, very hot, cloudy evening.
15	S S E ditto	29 6½	65	chiefly cloudy, with ſmall ſhowers at times.
16	W S W ditto	29 6½	65	many black clouds in the day, wet evening.
17	Ditto	29 6	65	ſeveral ſhowers, a great ſhew for more.
18	S S W freſh	29 6	65	chiefly cloudy, a good many ſhowers.
19	Ditto	29 5	62	Ditto.
20	Ditto	29 6½	62	Ditto.
21	W S W little	29 8½	62	a very fine bright warm day.
22	S W calm	29 8½	62	ſeveral flying clouds, but a fine day.
23	E to W little	29 9	62	cloſe gloomy day, thick miſling evening.
24	N E ditto	29 7½	62	very heavy, and cloudy, with ſeveral ſhowers.
25	N W ditto	29 7½	64	a heavy cloſe day, but no rain.
26	Ditto	29 7	64	Ditto.
27	Ditto	29 8	65	Ditto.
28	W little	29 8½	63	an exceeding gloomy hot day.
29	Ditto	29 8½	68	a fine bright hot day.
30	W N W freſh	29 8½	66	chiefly cloudy, much cooler.
31	Ditto little	29 8½	65	Ditto.

The Shipwreck, concluded from p. 221.

THEY had then no reſource, but to travel by the ſide of the river towards its head, and make further eſſays where the current might be leſs rapid, or leſs deep.

In this direction they proceeded two whole days without ſucceſs, but had the good fortune to turn up a turtle of about 10 pounds weight in the evening of the ſecond day, which was a very ſeaſonable ſupply of freſh proviſions: they prepared to dreſs it immediately, but to their inexpreſſible conſternation, could not find their flint. After ſearching their cloaths and bundles in vain, Viaud went back to the place where they had kindled a fire the night before, ſearching the ground very carefully by the way; when he came thither, he ſearched among the aſhes of their fire, and all round the ſpot, without ſucceſs, at laſt however he found it among ſome fern, upon which they had lain down to ſleep. A whole night was ſpent in this anxious labour, but rejoining his companion in the morning, they made a luxurious repaſt upon their tortoiſe, and afterwards enjoyed five hours refreſhing ſleep. When they awaked they conſidered what courſe they ſhould take; the river extended in a direct line beyond their view, and it was very doubtful whether after many days journey they ſhould find a fordable part; as they ſtood torpid in ſuſpence, contemplating the difficulties that ſurrounded them, they caſt their eyes upon half a dozen leafleſs trees, which had been brought down by the ſtream, and ſtopped, near the bank, by another tree, which the wind had bent down into the river: this ſight ſuggeſted the thought of attempting to paſs the river from the very ſpot where the trees lay, upon theſe trees faſtened together as a raft.

Viaud immediately ſtripped, and wading into the water, drew the timber nearer to the ſhore, ſtripped off the bark, and formed it into thongs, with which he bound them together.

When this was done, Mrs. Couture alſo ſtripped herſelf naked, (all regard to appearances being wholly abſorbed in their diſtreſs) and having formed their cloaths into one compact bundle, and faſtened their proviſions to their bodies, they embarked.

The river, though narrow, was very rapid; ſo that the raft, being ſteered only with a pole, was driven many yards down the ſtream, while with infinite labour, not more than an inch was gained in the breadth; at length they paſſed the middle, and then were daſhed againſt the trunk of a tree which lay at its whole length croſs the water, with ſome fibres of its root ſtill fixed in the oppoſite bank. The ſhock broke the ligatures, and ſuddenly dividing the timbers, they were both plunged into the ſtream.

Viaud was fortunate enough to ſeize a branch of the tree with one hand, and the hair of his companion with the other, when the top of her head only appeared above water. By his aſſiſtance ſhe clambered up upon the ſtem of the tree, and at length reached the farther ſhore in ſafety.

Viaud immediately diſencumbered himſelf of the proviſions which were faſtened to his body, and went in ſearch of the bundle, which, as it was engaged among the branches of the tree, he fortunately recovered.

They ſpread their cloaths in the ſun to dry, and for greater expedition kindled a fire; having dreſſed themſelves, they made another meal of their tortoiſe, and dried the reſt, which employed them the remainder of that day.

They paſſed that night with their uſual precautions, and the next morning ſet forward towards St. Mark's in the Apalachian mountains, ſteering their courſe eaſtward, and trembling at every ſtep, leaſt they ſhould miſtake their way.

Having woods to paſs, and the maſks, ſhoes, buſkins, and gloves, which had been made out of the cayman's ſkin being worn out, or ſpoiled by the water, they were again ſo miſerably ſtung by the muſquitos, ſand-flies, and waſps, that all diſtinction of limbs, as well as features was loſt, and they reſembled rather moving tuns, than human creatures.

They were now near the ſea-ſide, and as Viaud was lying on the ground, overwhelmed with fatigue, and no longer able to walk, and Mrs. Couture was looking after a hen turkey, which ſhe had ſeen go into the coppice, he ſuddenly heard the ſound of human voices at a diſtance. A tumult of paſſions, among which fear was predominant, inſtantly throbbed in his breaſt; he firſt thought they were ſavages, who were marching along the coaſt where he lay, but the next moment conceived ſome faint hopes that the ſound might proceed from ſome veſſel at ſea. With his utmoſt effort he raiſed himſelf on his hands and knees, and crawled towards

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the ſhore: he had ſoon the comfort to perceive a large boat rowing very near the beach, and which had not yet paſſed by the ſpot where he lay: he endeavoured to hail her, but his voice failed him; he then waved his hat to and fro, as high as he could reach, but was obliged through weakneſs to interrupt his ſignals, and frequently, unable to ſupport himſelf, fell flat on his face.

It is not poſſible to expreſs, nor perhaps, to conceive the agitation of mind which he ſuffered in this interval; a boat approaching, which would ſoon be paſſed, never to return; Mrs. Couture abſent, himſelf unable to attract the notice of thoſe on board, and with a proſpect of deliverance, about to be again left to periſh miſerably in a deſart.

It happened however, that he caſt his eyes upon a long branch of a tree that lay within his reach; this he ſnatched, and putting his cap upon one end of it, and part of a petticoat of Mrs. Couture's, which ſhe had thrown over him at parting, he raiſed it up, and perceived ſoon after, with unutterable joy, that it was ſeen from the boat, by the ſudden ſhout of thoſe on board, and their quitting their courſe, and ſteering in directly to the ſhore: his tranſport was ſtill encreaſed, when, as the boat drew nearer, he perceived that the people on board were cloathed, a certain ſign that they were Europeans, and not Savages of the country: It ſoon arrived, and the people came on ſhore, but before they came up, he ſunk under the exceſs of joy, and ſwooned away. A cup of Taffia, which they poured down his throat, recovered him in a few minutes, and enabled him to acquaint them with his ſituation; he then entreated that they would halloo, that his companion who was ſtill in the coppice might hear them, and return to ſhare his good fortune. This ſoon had the deſired effect, and Viaud had the pleaſure to ſee her running towards them, with the turkey hen, and her neſt, which ſhe had fortunately made prize of.

As night was coming on, they determined not to embark till the next morning, which he then learnt was the 6th of May: The turkey was dreſſed for ſupper, with ſome pickled pork from the boat, and a chearful as well as a hearty and wholeſome meal, almoſt miraculouſly gave them health and vigour.

The people in the boat appeared to be Engliſh ſoldiers, under the command of an officer, whoſe name was Wright, and who belonged to a detachment ſtationed at St. Mark's, under the command of Mr. George Swettenham, a Lieutenant in the 9th regiment of foot. They had been informed by a Savage, a few days before, that he had found a man dead on the ſhore, who, by the remains of his cloaths appeared to be an European, and whoſe face and belly being wanting, appeared to have been killed by ſome wild beaſt; upon this intelligence Wright, with four ſoldiers and an interpreter, had been ſent off to traverſe the coaſt, and relieve any diſtreſſed perſon they might meet, there being alſo reaſon to apprehend from the late ſtormy weather, that a brigantine which had been expected from Penſacola, with proviſions, had been caſt away.

The body found by the Savage, Viaud ſuppoſes to be that of Couture or Deſclau, who ventured off in the leaky boat.

The night was extreamly tempeſtuous, but the morning being fine they all embarked; Mr. Wright had now but one iſland to touch at in his tour back to St. Mark's, and arriving there after twelve hours ſail, Viaud recollected it to be the ſame where they had left young Couture on the ground when they embarked on their raft: he remembered alſo that the poor youth was not quite dead when he left him, and earneſtly entreated Mr. Wright to ſend one of his men on ſhore to find the body and examine what ſtate it was in. Mr. Wright, with great humanity, conſented, and Viaud not being able to go on ſhore himſelf, a meſſenger was diſpatched, who in about a quarter of an hour returned, and reported that he had ſeen the body, and that it was dead.

Viaud then entreated that he might be carried on ſhore to ſee it interred, and with this requeſt alſo Mr. Wright complied, and Mrs. Couture was of the party. When they came to the ſpot, they found the young man ſtretched on the ground, with his face downwards; his ſkin was parched by the ſun and wind, the worms had taken poſſeſſion of his legs and thighs, and he ſmelt like a corps that had lain too long unburied. After indulging ſuch paſſions as naturally roſe in the breaſt of a friend and a parent upon ſuch an occaſion, a grave was dug, and the ſoldiers came to remove the body. One of them, putting his hand under his breaſt to raiſe him up, inſtantly cried out, with the greateſt aſtoniſhment, that he was warm; upon further examination his heart was found to be ſtill in motion, and one of the

legs,

legs, upon being touch'd, drew itſelf up: proper methods were then taken to recover him, and at length ſucceeded: he was carried into the boat, laid upon ſome of the ſoldiers cloaths, and covered with a blanket. When he firſt ſpoke he ſeemed delirious, but after taking ſome refreſhment, and having ſlept, his ſenſes were perfectly reſtored: he recollected, however, nothing that had paſſed after he was left alone, except that he had often fainted, and that between the fits he had been ſenſible of extream hunger and thirſt, and had refreſhed himſelf with the proviſion and water that had been left within his reach, though, being too feeble to ſtretch out his hands, he had been obliged to trail himſelf along on his belly, and feed like a reptile prone upon the ground.

According to this account, a youth who appeared to have been in the laſt agonies on the 19th of April, and was left on the ground, with only a few oyſter ſhells filled with water, and a little dried fiſh, was found alive on the 7th of May, after lying *nineteen* days and nights, expoſed to the wind, the rain, and the ſun. The writer ſays, that none of them would have given credit to ſuch a fact related by another, and certainly he has no pretenſions to arrogate a right of being believed, in a caſe in which he would have ſuppoſed every body elſe a liar. But however this be, they arrived ſafe at St. Mark's on the next day, the 8th of May, no leſs than 15 leagues from that part of the Continent where they had embarked, and were received by Mr. Swettenham with the utmoſt humanity, juſt eighty-one days after they had been caſt away.

While they remained in the Fort they heard that the eight wretches who had been left behind, with the mother, ſiſter, and nephew of Antonio, had cruelly murdered them in their ſleep, becauſe he did not come back ſo ſoon as they expected, and ſeized upon their fire arms, their ammunition, and their canoe. As this veſſel would hold but five, the murderers divided their number by lot; five embarked, and three ſtaid behind. Every reader of this account, whom prejudice and folly have not perſuaded, that to live in the ſimplicity of nature is to forfeit all claim to juſtice and humanity, from thoſe who have learnt the refinements of art, will certainly be glad to hear that the five wretches who went off in the canoe were never afterwards heard of, and that Antonio returning in a larger veſſel, and with more hands, revenged the death of his parent, his ſiſter, and his nephew, upon the three that were left behind. Who can wonder that the next Europeans who ſtand in need of aſſiſtance from theſe natives of America ſhould be left to periſh, or deſtroyed upon the mere principles of ſelf-defence.

After remaining in the Fort 13 days, Viaud embarked on the 21ſt of May on board a veſſel bound to St. Auguſtine, an Engliſh ſettlement on the Eaſt coaſt of Florida, leaving Mrs. Couture and her ſon behind. He arrived at St. Auguſtine on the 13th of June, and was kindly received by Mr. Grant, the Governor of the garriſon, for whom he brought diſpatches from Mr. Swettenham, and to whoſe noble liberality he expreſſes his obligations in the ſtrongeſt terms. On the 21ſt he departed for New York, where he arrived on the 3d of Auguſt, and on the 27th of the following February at Nantz. What became of Couture and her ſon we are not told, but it may be preſumed that they ſoon procured a paſſage to Louiſiana, which was their native country.

Such is this narrative, without the *enlivenings* of Mrs. Griffiths; the ſpeeches, prayers, and reflections, which render it tedious and diſguſting: there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe many of the incidents to be fictitious, becauſe the relation of them abounds with contradictions and inconſiſtencies, of which one inſtance ſhall ſuffice.

It is ſaid (*pag.* 191.) that having coaſted the river *two* days, they turned up a Tortoiſe at the *end of the ſecond day*; and (*p.* 192.) that they prepared to feaſt upon it *directly*; that Viaud *then* miſſed his flint; which he did *not heſitate a moment* to go back in ſearch of (*p.* 103.) It appears, therefore, that he ſet out to ſearch for his flint *late in the evening* of the *ſecond day*; yet (*p.* 194.) we are told that luckily they *had not gone far that morning*; about *an hour and half's walking* having been the *extent of their march*; and that, as it was *very early in the day*, he was ſure of being *back in the evening, long before they need ſet up their reſt for the night.* This ſurely is a characteriſtic of the fiction of a bad memory.

Mr. Swettenham, however, has atteſted the following facts.

That a Savage having reported he had ſeen a dead body, and himſelf having reaſon to think a ſhip had been wrecked, he ſent out an Enſign, Mr. Wright, with his interpreter, and four ſoldiers, in a boat to viſit the coaſt.

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That he had returned with Viaud a Frenchman, and a woman of the ſame nation, whom he had found on a deſart coaſt, in the moſt deplorable condition, having nothing to ſubſiſt on but a few oyſters, and ſome fragments of a Negroe, whom, in their neceſſity, they had killed for food.

That there was alſo with them a young man, ſon to the woman, who had been found in a deſert iſland, in a more deſperate condition than the other two, as, when he was found, he had neither food, ſenſes, nor motion left.

Of the Stile and Embelliſhments of this book we ſhall alſo give a few ſpecimens to juſtify our cenſure. We are told that the adventurers "were left "without reſource, in the midſt of an "enraged Ocean, againſt which they "combated at *unequal odds*, deprived "of *all* proſpect of reaching any haven "*at all*, expecting every moment the "deep to *open its waves*, and ſwallow "them up in its *boſom*." It is very true that, at Newmarket, the *odds* are ſometimes *equal*, but this does not make it neceſſary that we ſhould be told they were *unequal* at ſea; any more than that people who had no proſpect of reaching the ſhore, expected to be drowned; the figure of being *ſwallowed* in a *boſom*, by *an opening wave*, is remarkably ſtriking and elegant.

Among the obſervations, the following are ſufficient to ſhew the uncommon penetration of the Author.

In p. 16, we are informed that when a ſhip is to be lightened, goods are thrown into the ſea, which the merchant did not get for nothing. That this is a ſad neceſſity, but that the preſervation of life, in ſituations of great danger, is more attended to, than the preſervation of money.

Page 49, we are told, that being caſt upon a *deſart* iſland, they perceived no *beaten path*, to conduct them to any *inhabited ſpot*. How careful is this Author to prevent the reader from falling into the abſurd notion, that *deſart* iſlands may be *inhabited*, and marked with *beaten paths!* In p. 31, we are again reminded that "the care of "life is the ſtrongeſt paſſion in the hu-"man breaſt; that it continues with us "to the laſt moment of our exiſtence, "and that miſery, though it weakens, "rarely extinguiſhes it." But it is time this article ſhould be diſmiſſed, which we hope has not been unentertaining to our readers, notwithſtanding we have rejected the ridiculous finery which has made an honeſt ſailor look like Lord Peter, in the Tale of a Tub.

X.

13. *A Diſſertation on the Gout, and all chronic Diſeaſes jointly conſidered as proceeding from the ſame Cauſes; what theſe Cauſes are, and a rational and natural Method of cure propoſed: Addreſſed to all Invalids. By William Cadogan, Fellow of the College of Phyſicians.*

As the ſubject of this little work is of great importance, and the manner in which it is treated in many reſpects, new, we ſhall, without ſcruple, allow it a much greater proportion of the ſpace allotted to an account of literary productions, than to other performances of much greater bulk. The Author's view is to undeceive mankind, who form groundleſs hopes of permanent relief, merely from medicine, and to turn their attention from the deluſions of art, to the realities of nature: and it is nothing more than a haſty extract of a much larger work, intended to take in the whole circle of chronical diſeaſes, which are here comprehended only in their repreſentative the Gout.

The Author's firſt principle is, that diſeaſes, at leaſt chronical diſeaſes, are not natural to us, but brought on by miſtakes or exceſſes in our manner of life, or paſſions not ſufficiently regulated or reſtrained, and therefore that if health, when impaired by theſe cauſes can be reſtored, it muſt be not by medicine, the effects of which are momentary, and the frequent repetition of which is deſtructive, but by gently calling forth the powers of the body to act for themſelves, introducing gradually a little more and more activity, choſen diet, and above all, peace of mind, changing entirely the courſe of life which firſt brought on the diſeaſe: medicine co-operating a little. By this method, he ſuppoſes health may be reſtored in all caſes that are not abſolutely mortal.

The Author has from the materials which are collected for his general work, ſelected what relates to the Gout, "be-"cauſe, ſays he, I think myſelf par-"ticularly called upon at this time to "ſay ſomething of that diſeaſe, as I ſee "now ſo many, and hear of more, who "are throwing away, not only their mo-"ney very fooliſhly, but as I verily be-"lieve, the future health of their lives, "in hopes of a medical cure for it, from "remedies which are not in nature."

Our Author ſuppoſes that the firſt cauſes of the Gout, in common with all other chronic diſeaſes, are *Indolence*, *Intemperance* and *Vexation*; the ſame cauſes which produce the gout in one conſtitution, producing the rheumatiſm, the ſtone, the cholic, the jaundice, or the palſy in others. The Gout, he ſays, is certainly a diſeaſe of the beſt conſtitution; and though he does not venture to ſay what it is, he declares very explicitly what it is not; "It is not, "ſays he, *hereditary*, it is not *periodi-* "*cal*, it is not *incurable*."

That it is not hereditary, he infers from its not being *always* tranſmitted from the father to the ſon, but he allows that the father's having it, inclines or diſpoſes the ſon to it, becauſe the ſon of a gouty father, more frequently has the gout than others: but this is only the *cauſa prædiſponent* of the learned, which of itſelf never produced any effect at all; ſo that the ſon of a gouty parent, however *diſpoſed* to the diſeaſe, would never *have it*, but in conſequence of his own intemperance, or miſtaken habits of life. He ſays, that whole nations of active people, who knowing no luxury, were for ages free from the Gout, have it now, ſince the Europeans have brought them wine and ſpirits. It is, however, equally true, that there are other nations free from the Gout, who are, and have long been, ſlothful and luxurious, who have long drank wine and ſpirits, and eaten fleſh to the ſame, or a greater exceſs than we do; ſo that there may be the *cauſa prædiſponent* in climate or local ſituation; and though it be true, that in one country, ſloth, intemperance, and vexation will produce the Gout, as active or efficient cauſes; yet in another country they will not, becauſe the pre-diſpoſing cauſe is wanting.

That the Gout is not periodical, he infers from its not being *regular* in its returns: Its returns, ſays he, are uncertain, according to the quantity or quality of accumulated indigeſtion within.

He proceeds to ſhew that the Gout is not incurable. "The Gout, ſays he, "though incurable by medicine, is ſo "far from being incurable in its nature, "that I am firmly perſuaded, it may be "more *eaſily*, and more *perfectly* cured, "than almoſt any other chronic diſeaſe."

He ſuppoſes, that when a fit is once over, a man has no more Gout, nor ſeeds of Gout in him, than he who never had it; and that if he did not breed it again, he would never have it again.

The humours of the Gout, in his opinion, are nothing more than the daily accumulations of indigeſtion, and if a man can live without conſtantly breeding this indigeſted acrimony he may undoubtedly live free, not only from the Gout, but every other chronic diſeaſe.

Upon theſe principles the Author's intention of cure is manifeſtly no other than to prevent the accretion of acrimony by indigeſtion. This he propoſes, partly by ſtrengthening the digeſtive faculties, partly by proportioning their labour to their power; they are ſtrengthened by exerciſe and peace, and their labour is kept within the compaſs of their ſtrength by temperance.

Our Author conſiders the effects of *Indolence*, *Intemperance*, and *Vexation*, ſeparately, and ſhews the manner in which they are produced, expoſing the groſs abſurdity of believing, that medicine can reſtore to the body that health which theſe have taken away, or produce any laſting effect ſimilar to thoſe of *Exerciſe*, *Temperance*, and *Contentment*.

He obſerves of Intemperance, that it is the fault and miſery of many a good man, who piques himſelf upon being the moſt ſober regular creature alive, who never eats but of one or two plain diſhes as he calls them, nor exceeds his pint of Wine at any meal, who keeps good hours, and never ſleeps more than eight or nine. Every man, ſays he, is intemperate, whatever be the quantity or quality of his food, who eats without appetite, or beyond moderate ſatiety, provoked by incentives of any kind; who drinks, without thirſt, for the ſake of the liquor, or indeed who drinks any Wine or ſtrong liquor at all, unleſs medicinally, or now and then for the ſake of ſociety and good humour, but by no means every day.

Among incentives to appetite, which produce exceſs in eating, he reckons the common decorations of the table, ſalt, pepper, muſtard, and vinegar. The load which by theſe ſtimulants is laid on the ſtomach, the ſtomach itſelf would ſoon feel if it was not ſtimulated in its turn by Wine and ſtrong liquors, in conſequence of which what the ſtimulated appetite has forced into the ſtomach, is, by the ſtimulated ſtomach, thrown into the blood; and thus men having eaten too much, are urged, by a kind of neceſſity, to drink too much, and the miſchief at once concealed and encreaſed.

The Doctor, under the article of Intemperance, obſerves, that our fleſh meat in general is over-done; that of meat

meat too much boiled the juices are loſt; and that if it is over-roaſted, fried, or broiled, the action of the fire, being continued too long, changes the mild animal fleſh into ſomething of another quality; renders the fat bitter and rancid, and the ſcorched outſide of the lean dry and acrimonious; upon the whole, he adviſes that our fleſh meat ſhould *not* be thoroughly done; and remarks, that the Tartars, who eat their meat *raw*, are free from our diſeaſes; and animals who eat their prey *alive* amazingly ſtrong and vigorous.

He recommends a mixture of vegetable and animal ſubſtances as the moſt wholeſome food, and ſays, that whatever is hardened or ſeaſoned, ſo as to keep long before it be eaten, ought never to be eaten at all.

Bread, he ſays, is very unwholeſome, eſpecially that made in London; it is liable to become acid by the heat of the ſtomach, and contains a ſtrong ferment, which forces into fermentation every thing that is capable of it. This, he ſays, may be eaſily proved: Put a common toaſt into half a pint of water, and let it ſtand ſix or eight hours near the fire, ſo as to be kept in the heat of the human ſtomach, and it will be as ſour as vinegar.

He alſo directs the following eaſy method to diſcover the Allum in London bread. Boil a pound of bread in a ſufficient quantity of water to make it as thick as gruel; let it ſtand to ſubſide; pour off the clear, and boil away all the water: the Allum will be found at bottom.

Of Wine he ſays, that this alone, of which the ſtrongeſt is the worſt, produces more diſeaſes than all other cauſes put together: that a little does harm in the ſame proportion as much; that the want of it is no leſs artificial than that of ſnuff, and that the ſtomach no more wants the one, than the noſe the other.

He ſtrongly recommends Water as the common drink, and ſuppoſes that mineral waters produce their ſalutary effects merely as water, and not in virtue of their mineral qualities.

He proceeds to enumerate the phyſical bad effects of vexation; loſs of appetite, loſs of ſleep, bad digeſtion, and want of nouriſhment.

He then ſhews how, in his opinion, the Gout may be cured in moſt of its ſtages and degrees, a preſent fit removed, its return for ever prevented, and the patient eſtabliſhed in perfect health, ſuppoſing him to be a man from forty to ſifty, to have had twenty fits of the Gout, to be uneaſy under any motion; to have it ſometimes in his head, ſometimes in his ſtomach, ſometimes all over him, producing univerſal ſickneſs and dejection of mind.

To remove a fit, he propoſes ſome ſoft and ſlowly-operating Laxative, neither hot nor cold, but warm, either in ſmall doſes repeated ſo as to move the patient once or twice in four-and-twenty hours, or oftener, according to the ſtrength or exigency; then a few lenient abſorbent correctors of acrimony, or even gentle anodynes with cataplaſms to the part if neceſſary, and as much mild and ſpontaneouſly diſſolving nouriſhment as may keep the ſpirits from ſinking too low.

When the fit is over, if the patient can neither walk nor ride, he muſt be rubbed all over, as he lies in bed, with flannels fumigated with gums and ſpices, for ten minutes at a time, five or ſix times a day; as ſoon as he is able to walk a hundred yards he muſt do ſo every two hours, and gradually increaſe the diſtance in proportion to his ſtrength, always ſtopping ſhort of fatigue; if he can bear a carriage he ſhould go out in it every day till he begins to be tired: proceeding thus by degrees, rubbing, walking, and riding, till he can walk two or three miles on a ſtretch, or ride ten without any wearineſs at all; he muſt continue this degree of exerciſe daily, if not by walking or riding, by ſome other means, taking at the ſame time ſome well-choſen mild antimonial abſorbent, or ſaponaceous deobſtruents of ſweeteners till they ceaſe to be neceſſary.

The food of the patient muſt, at firſt, be new-laid eggs, boiled only till they are juſt hot through, tripe, calve's feet, chicken, partridge, rabbets; moſt ſorts of white mild fiſh, as whiting, ſkeat, cod, and turbot; all ſorts of ſhell fiſh, and particularly oyſters raw. He will ſoon be ſtrong enough to eat beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, and veniſon, but they muſt all be kept till they are tender, and eaten with their own gravies; boiled or ſtewed vegetables, and ſallads of lettuce or endive, but no compounded ſauce or pickles: to theſe may be added light puddings, cuſtards, creams, blancmanger, and ripe fruits of all kinds, but no Wine during the conteſt with the diſeaſe, afterwards a pint may be taken once, or perhaps twice a week, but not oftener.

If the patient would continue well, he

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he ſhould eat but one moderate meal a day; inſtead of ſupper, taking any good ripe fruit of the ſeaſon. Our author ſays nothing of breakfaſt, which, it is preſumed, muſt be wholly omitted; his body ſhould be rubbed all over, night and morning, his feet ſhould be waſhed every day, he ſhould perſevere in walking three or four miles, or riding ten, or uſing ſome other exerciſe equivalent to theſe every day, lying in bed ſeven hours in ſummer, and eight in winter.

By a regular perſeverence in this method, the Author affirms, that every curable diſeaſe will be cured, among which he reckons the Gout, having thus cured himſelf of it, and emerged from the loweſt ebb of life that a man could poſſibly be reduced to, by Cholic, Jaundice, and a complication of complaints, to a ſtate of perfect health, which he has enjoyed ten years. In his opinion a Cancer itſelf may be cured, if not too far gone, will ſubmit to this method; for, ſays he, a Cancer is nothing more than a place where nature depoſits the bad humours of the blood.

This little tract is certainly well worthy the attention, as well of thoſe that are in health, as of thoſe that are diſeaſed. Yet the Author's principles may be brought to this teſt: If they are true, all who abſtain from the conſtant uſe of Wine, drinking only a pint once or twice a week; who eat but one meal without provocatives, to moderate ſatiety, in a day, of fleſh, fiſh, and vegetables; who daily walk three or four miles, or ride ten, or uſe other exerciſe equivalent; who lie in bed but ſeven hours in ſummer, and but eight in winter, will never have the Gout, or any other chronic diſeaſe, except it be brought on by violent or long-continued vexation, or if any ſuch has been contracted by other habits of life, will obtain a perfect cure: and, on the contrary, all who eat more than one meal a day, to the ſatiety of an appetite ſtimulated by pungent incentives, with compounded ſauces, and made diſhes, who drink a pint, or even a leſs quantity of Wine daily; who do not uſe exerciſe equivalent to walking four miles, or riding ten, who lie in bed more than ſeven hours in ſummer and eight in winter, who are never rubbed, and who do not waſh their feet daily, will have the Gout, or ſome other chronic diſeaſe, though they have ſuffered no violent or long-continued vexation.

That by this teſt the Doctor's principles ſhould appear to be true, is "a "conſummation devoutly to be wiſhed." But if they do not abſolutely abide this teſt, they ſeem to form a more rational ſyſtem of chronic diſeaſes, and their cure, than has hitherto appeared. X.

13. *An Addreſs to the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, by a Freeholder.*—Dodſley, Pall-Mall.

This little Tract has gone through three numerous editions in Ireland, and is ſuppoſed to be written by a Gentleman of Rank there, who ſome time ſince publiſhed two volumes of Debates in the Iriſh Parliament. It is intended to ſhew the expediency of the late Augmentation Bill, and the inefficacy of a Militia; ſubjects, which though they relate immediately to Ireland, can by no means be regarded with indifference on this ſide of the water, for though Ireland is not the Head, nor the Body of the Britiſh Empire, it is certainly a Limb.

As a neceſſary preparation for what the Author offers concerning the requiſites for the Defence of Ireland, he demonſtrates her danger; and in the execution of this part of his undertaking, ſeveral objects preſent themſelves, which, though collateral to Ireland, are of direct importance to us, as will appear by the following extract.

"That the Invaſion of *Ireland* would be the firſt thing the *French* would undertake if another war ſhould break out, cannot be doubted; it is the opinion as well of thoſe who are wholly retired from the political circle, and judge only by natural ſagacity and the reaſon of things, as of thoſe to whom public affairs have been long a familiar object.

"That the *French* thought the Invaſion of Ireland a meaſure that would benefit themſelves and diſtreſs *England*, appears to demonſtration, by their having attempted it laſt war; and if the circumſtances under which it was then attempted be conſidered, it will appear to demonſtration, that when another war ſhall happen, they will attempt it again.

"When they attempted it laſt, they had a war upon their hands in *Flanders*, *Germany*, and *America*; they knew they ſhould be obliged to divide their forces for the aſſiſtance of *Spain*; the war had already exhauſted their country of men; and their marine was in a ſhattered condition.

"If under theſe diſadvantages the Invaſion of Ireland was attempted, will it

it not be attempted when none of these disadvantages subsist? and if when attacked under these disadvantages it was saved by a miracle, what will be its fate when the attack shall be supported in a manner which such disadvantages made impossible?

"There is no doubt but that *France* is extremely discontented with the situation in which the last Treaty of Peace has left her, independent of that impatience of military disgrace, and passion for national glory, which so strongly characterize that people. Thus far the Peace may be inferred to be advantageous to *England*; but if it is advantageous with respect to what we have gotten, it cannot be justly estimated, until it be considered how far it enables us to keep these advantages; for great advantages extorted from an enemy, when reduced to a state of accidental and temporary weakness by a series of uncommon success, can never fail to ensure a speedy renewal of the war, if at the same time such an enemy is left in a state in which it can speedily recruit its powers.

"Now it will appear, that what has been ceded to us by the last Treaty, has not at all lessened the maritime power of *France*, upon which, with respect to us, their whole strength depends both as an enemy in war, and a rival in trade, and though she has lost *North America*, she is still, with respect to her trade and settlements, in a state to preserve all her resources as a maritime power.

"The resources of a maritime power with respect to its trade and settlements are Money and a Marine; the resources of money are secured to *France*, by her valuable islands in the *West Indies*, which bring her more profit than all *America* ten times told; the resources of her marine are preserved by the liberty of fishing in the Gulf of St. *Laurence*, which is the greatest nursery for seamen in the world; the advantages of those resources the *French* will now certainly improve in proportion as they have suffered by the neglect of them.

"It is notwithstanding true, that it was the interest of *Great Britain*, rather to keep *North America* than *Martinico* and *Guadaloupe*; because though the *West India* Islands would have poured more money into the Kingdom; yet the trade to *America* employs more shipping; and if by a fleet of ten ships we should bring home all the treasure of *New Spain*, and by employing a thousand ships we should gain only a profit of ten per cent. upon a trade to *North America*, the *North America* trade would be better; for this only would enable us to keep what we gain, and when our gain keeps our National Credit firm, and the value of money nearly upon a par with the value of money in other nations, great increase of gain by means of few hands, is a manifest disadvantage; it increases the value of labour; it enables others to undersell us at foreign markets, it produces at once idleness and luxury; and in a word, it renders every nation, with respect to itself and others, what *Spain* is rendered by the mines of *Mexico* and *Peru*.

"We seem to have erred therefore only in allowing the *French* a Fishery; and by enabling them thus to regain what we have compelled them to cede, we render the concession of no value: This capital error renders us liable to be hurt by other parts of the treaty, from which no disadvantage could otherwise arise; for though by some vague and inaccurate stipulations, we had left them a pretence for new disputes, yet if by securing the essentials, we had deprived them of the power of making these disputes the ground of a War, they would have given us very little trouble; but, as things are, those parts of the treaty which give a pretence for a War become capital defects; and many such there are; particularly those relating to the *East Indies*; to the islands ceded in *North America*; to the fishery there, the limits of which are left in great uncertainty; to which may be added, the smuggling which *France* certainly carries on in the *River St. Laurence* in consequence of the opportunities given by this treaty.

"France therefore having the strongest inclination to renew a War arising from her highest interest, and being in a situation that will very soon put it in her Power, and at the same time furnish her with a pretence, there can be no doubt but that the Peace will be short.

"It will not, perhaps, on this occasion, be altogether impertinent to consider on which side the advantage will lie, when a new War shall break out, and this will manifestly appear from the state of *England* and *France* with respect to other Nations, and the measures they pursue at home.

"As to the state of the two Kingdoms with respect to other Powers, *France* has infinitely the advantage.

"The Family Compact, which at the beginning of this Century was thought so formidable as to bring on a general

general War, in which the greateſt Powers in Europe formed a confederacy againſt it, is now ſtrengthened by the common loſs and diſgrace, which the two branches of the *Houſe* of *Bourbon* have ſuffered by their firſt mutual effort; as they have ſuffered a common Diſgrace, they have ſo far one common intereſt, and the reſentment has alſo one common object; they will unite their efforts againſt *England*, not from a mere ſenſe of obligation to fulfil engagements, nor yet altogether from views of political and national advantages, but from a common ſenſe of injury, and impatience of revenge.

"As to the meaſures purſued at home, the advantages on the part of *France* will appear to be yet greater. *France* is exerting her ſtrength to recruit her Marine, which is of late very much increaſed: She has fitted out veſſels for trade, particularly the fiſhery, with the utmoſt diligence: She is exact in regiſtering her ſeamen, and ſhe has augmented her troops: We, on the contrary, are far from being as attentive as we ought to the encreaſe of our national ſtrength, by which we might be able to repel the formidable force intended to act againſt us.

"But there are yet other particulars in which we are growing weak, as our enemies are growing ſtrong; the factions and contentions among the Nobility who are ſtruggling for places of profit and honour, though they have private cauſes, have public effects, that do not by any means terminate within the circle where they riſe, but ſpread from the court to the nation, with the moſt extenſive and deſtructive influence; for their whole views, and the whole power of their minds, being abſorbed and engroſſed by a perſonal conteſt, how is it poſſible they ſhould attend to the general intereſt?

"It is of abſolute and immediate neceſſity that ſome means ſhould be taken to leſſen the public Debt; for without that, if the credit of the nation has any bounds, and if the ability of the people to pay taxes is not infinite, our reſources in another war muſt fail at the very root: Some meaſure therefore ſhould be taken to make the money brought into the Exchequer adequate to the taxes laid on the people; to prevent ſmuggling; to leſſen the expence of collecting the revenue; to regulate the officers employed for that purpoſe; to repreſs private luxury, as far as can be done without injury to trade and commerce; to prevent commercial monopolies; and to encourage population.

"An immediate attention to theſe particulars is the more neceſſary, as it muſt appear from what has been ſaid, as well as from many other obvious reaſons, that *France* will ſoon reſolve upon another war, and when that ſhall happen, there is the greateſt reaſon to ſuppoſe that the invaſion of *Ireland* will be attempted by ſurprize, even before a formal declaration of hoſtilities, which they would believe, or at leaſt repreſent, as a juſt retaliation for our taking their ſhips before war was declared, upon the laſt rupture between the two nations."

Theſe particulars our Stateſmen on this ſide of the water would do well to conſider.

The Author proceeds to ſhew, that if the *French* ſhould attack *Ireland*, they would ſucceed for the following reaſons.

"We have as yet no military map of the country.

"There is not a ſingle fortification in the Kingdom.

"There are no troops even equal to one conſiderable garriſon.

"If there were troops, there is no perſon that has a ſufficient knowledge of the country to command them.

"There is not Artillery equal to a fifty gun ſhip.

"And ſcarce a ſingle Engineer.

"Nor have we the leaſt knowledge of the ſoundings upon the coaſt, or the paſſes or ſtrong holds of the country.

"In a word, the country is quite deſtitute of defence. It may be ſaid, perhaps, that if twenty thouſand men from *France* were to take poſſeſſion of *Ireland*, not one would return alive, as we have a ſufficient force at ſea to block up all the ports; but admitting this to be true, it will neither divert the *French* from the attempt, nor much, if at all, leſſen the miſchief we ſhall ſuffer from it.

"It is well known that military operations are deliberately undertaken, the event of which is more uncertain, and loſs of men nearly equal, at the ſame time that the end propoſed is leſs important: War at preſent is a ſcience, reduced to principles ſo certain, that a calculation can be made, not only of how much money, but how many men any fortreſs will coſt; the ſieges in *Flanders* that have but opened the way to conteſt, have coſt, and it was known that they would coſt, many more than twenty thouſand men: The loſs of three men can better be ſuſtained by the *French*, than the loſs of one man by us,

and

and for these reasons it cannot be concluded that the *French* would make any scruple of sacrificing twenty thousand men to an object so important as the conquest of *Ireland*.

"Let us then think a moment, if we can bear to think, what would be the consequence to us of the conquest of *Ireland* by *France*, supposing that we should recover possession of it, against a large military force thrown in by her, or the number that, by abetting her, will become equally enemies to the state. From the moment the enemy is in possession of the country the people must be considered as an hostage in their hands; if we block up the ports, and reduce the conquerors to extremity, what reprisals may they not make? The total stagnation of trade, the subversion of public credit, the confusion of private property, are trifles in comparison of other mischiefs, that an enemy in the heart of the country might perpetrate, either to extort terms, or in the fury of desperation if terms are denied them, violence, rape, murder, conflagration, all the horrors of war rush upon the imagination at once, so as at first to agonize, and at last to stupefy." X.

15. *An Essay on the Character and Conduct of his Excellency Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.*

This little tract is written by the same Author, and with the same spirit, as that of which an account has just been given: It is by no means a panegyrick upon Lord Townshend, but a fair and candid examination of his principles and conduct; the conclusion is so applicable to the state of parties here, that we shall not only transcribe it, but earnestly recommend it to the consideration of every subject of Great Britain, both at home and abroad.

"Let me then earnestly exhort every man, that as his own highest and most permanent interest is involved in the interest of his country, he would in his particular station and department concur with every measure of Government, which upon a fair and dispassionate enquiry shall appear to be for the benefit or defence of the nation: He that sets his face against government, must expect that government will set its face against him, and hostilities of this kind can neither be for private nor public advantage. If our manufacturers suffer by the prorogation which dismissed from the capital so many opulent persons and their families, at a time when they usually resided there, who are they to blame as the cause of their sufferings? Certainly those who by their violent and illegal proceedings compelled government into that measure. To impute this evil to the prorogation, as a measure of government that should not have been taken, because such an inconvenience would follow, is just as absurd as to impute the grief and anguish of a widow and orphans, and the loss of the title and estate of a noble family by forfeiture, to the judge and jury, who consign a traitor to the block. The manufacturers friend is not the factious orator in Weavers-hall, who is labouring to foment a spirit of turbulent discontent, which must compel government to tighten its reigns, but the calm and dispassionate citizen, who concurs by his precept and his example to produce such an acquiescence in publick measures, such an obedience to the laws, as may render government lenient without danger, and liberal without dishonour.

"In persons of rank, influence and property, an opposition through prejudice, pique, and interested views, is more blameable, and more injudicious than in others; they have a superior stake at hazard, their share in the common stock is greater; their country is the repository of their property, and the seat of their connections; their wealth, their pleasure, their honour is local, and will be transmitted to their posterity with a paternal inheritance, that will be of more or less value, in proportion as Government is assisted or impeded in the measures it may adopt for its improvement or defence. Manual labour is personal and transitory, inheritable property is real and permanent. Let no man therefore who would be thought a good man, a good citizen, a good husband, or a good father, when a publick measure is to be considered, ask by what party it is proposed, but what advantage it will produce, and be assured that as that is the worst Government which gives just cause for opposition, they are the worst people who, without cause, oppose Government. They entail the greatest evils that could result from a bad Administration upon a good one, and are at once enemies to honesty and common sense, their country, and themselves." X.

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The original Power of the collective body of the People of England examined and aſſerted. Addreſſed to the King, Lords, and Commons, 8vo. 1s. Williams.

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A Letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. ſenior Alderman, and one of the Repreſentatives of the city of London: with an attempt to ſhew the good effects which may reaſonably be expected from the confinement of criminals in ſeparate apartments. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Rivington.

Poetical

Mr. URBAN,

If you think the following PARAPHRASE *of the 46th* Ode *of* Anacreon *will not disgrace your judicious Collection of Poetry, it is entirely at your Service.*

WHO that sees the blooming fair,
With modest mein and graceful air,
Can steel his heart 'gainst soft desire,
And damp the gentle lambent fire?

And yet what pangs the Lover feels
Before his passion he reveals,
When Hope and Fear, within his breast,
Deprive him of his wonted rest!

But oh! how wretched is his case,
If smitten with a beauteous face,
He sooths th' encreasing thrilling pain,
And loves, alas! but loves in vain.

Whence can arise the fatal cause
Subversive of Love's sacred laws?
Why doth the maid her lover fly
And scorn to own the gentle tye?

In days of old the blushing bride,
Stranger to Levity and Pride,
Would all affected arts remove,
And own herself o'ercome by love.

But in these base degenerate times,
Mark'd only by superior crimes,
The powers of love from earth are driven,
And re-assume their seat in heaven.

Wisdom in vain unveils her face,
Celestial Wisdom's in disgrace;
The charms of Virtue are despiz'd,
And Honour ceases to be priz'd.

Gold, Gold alone attracts regard,
Gold is esteem'd the best reward.
The young, the gay, to avarice sold,
All own the mighty power of Gold.

Curs'd be the day when Gold was found;
Curs'd be the man who broke the ground,
And tore the bowels of the Earth,
To give this baleful mischief birth.

But let the wretch be triply curst,
Who, lost to virtue, was the first
That set his heart on shining Gold,
And innocence for money sold.

Who can recount the numerous woes,
The misery which from avarice flows?
Gold soon dissolves the friendly tye,
And makes the gentler passions fly.

Made callous by his magic spells
The heart of man no kindness feels;
Brother forgets a Brother's name,
And rages with a hostile flame.

The darling son, with impious ire,
Rebels against his aged sire,
And filial piety suppress'd,
Joints the fell dagger at his breast.

Destructive War, at his command,
Waves her broad sabre o'er the land,
Attended by a numerous brood
Of furies, all athirst for blood.

And Murder, with a stealthy pace,
A throbbing heart, and pallid face,
At midnight stalks along the heath,
Madly intent on deeds of death.

These, these, O Gold, thy nature suit;
These trophies well thy force denote;
But triumphs still more dire we find,
The worst alas! is yet behind.

What Dæmon taught thee to impart
Thy poison to the female heart?
We Lovers mourn thy fatal power,
Gold now alone doth Love procure.

ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, *June* 4, 1771,

Written by William Whitehead, Esq; Poet-Laureat, and set to Music by Dr. Boyce, Master of the King's Band of Musicians.

LONG did the churlish East detain
In icy bonds the imprisone'd spring;
No verdure droppe'd in dewy rain,
And not a Zephyr wave'd its wing.
Even He, the' enlivening source of day,
But poure'd an ineffectual ray
On Earth's wilde bosom, cold and bare;
Where not a plant uprear'd its head,
Or dare'd its infant foliage spread
To meet the blasting air.

Nor less did man confess its force:
Whate'er could damp its genial course,
Or o'er the seats of life prevail,
Each pale disease, that pants for breath,
Each painful Harbinger of death
Lurke'd in the loaded gale.
But now the' unfolding year resumes
Its various hues, its rich array;
And, bursting into bolder blooms,
Repays with strength its long delay.
'Tis Nature reigns. The grove unbinds
Its tresses to the Southern winds,
The birds with music fill its bowers,
The flocks, the herds beneath its shade
Repose, or sport along the glade,
And crop the rising flowers.
Nor less does man rejoice. To him
More mildly sweet the breezes seem,
More fresh the fields, the Sun's more warm,
While Health, the animating soul
Of every bliss, inspires the whole,
And heightens each peculiar charm.

Loveliest of months! Bright June, again
Thy season smiles. With thee return
The frolic band of Pleasure's train,
With thee Britannia's festal morn,
When the glad land her homgae pays
To George, her Monarch and her Friend,
"May chearful health, may length of days,
"And smiling peace, his steps attend!

"May every good"—cease, cease the strain;
The prayer were impotent and vain;
What greater good can Man possess
Than He, to whom all bounteous Heaven,
With unremitting hand, has given
The *Power* and *Will* to bless?

ODE, *performed at the Caſtle of* Dublin, June 4, 1771, *being the Birth-day of his Majeſty King* GEORGE III. *By* Benjamin Victor, *Eſq: and ſet to Muſic by* Richard Hay, *Eſq;*

RECITATIVE.

HARK, what tranſports load the gale,
Around the voice of raptur'd Kings!
Hail, Hibernia's ſons, all hail,
Joyful touch the trembling ſtrings!
Rouſe the dull ear of pale deſpair,
And ſmooth the brow of brooding care.

AIR.

Ye ever-watchful Guardian Powers,
Who fondly round our Monarch wait,
Bid the ſmiling circling hours
Waft new glories to his ſtate:
On him let ev'ry bleſſing flow,
That man can give or Heaven beſtow!

RECITATIVE.

Hear, gracious Pow'rs, our fervent prayer,
And make this beſt of Kings your care!

AIR.

No tyrant views t' oppreſs mankind;
No mad ambition fires his mind,
To purchaſe fame with blood!
Our Sov'reign glows with purer heat,
Convinc'd that to be truly great,
Is only to be good!

RECITATIVE.

Look at the Throne, fair Virtue's rays,
Muſt from the height of grandeur brighter blaze!

AIR.

Lords of the Earth, be happy, as ye may,
By birth appointed Rulers of Mankind!
Th' unreaſoning million willingly obey,
And, leaving toil and induſtry behind,
Purſu different ways, the paths of bliſs to find;

RECITATIVE.

Behold th' Enchantreſs ſummons all her train:
Alluring Venus! Queen of vagrant Love!
The boon companion Bacchus, loud and vain,
All, all to midnight temples rove!
To wanton motion, and the Lover's ſigh,
And thought beguiling ſhew, and maſking revelry!

AIR.

Ye Great and Good, be you the pious band;
Aſſiſt your KING, to ſave a threaten'd land!
His private worth may public vice attone,
Who makes the welfare of mankind his own.

RECITATIVE.

Le time ſhall raiſe his merits up to fame,
And grave on adamant his Royal Name!
Thro' ages far remote, prophetic ſee,
How Virtue, Wiſdom, and the Arts agree!
How Faith exalted lifts her Angel head!
By Truth ſupported, and by Reaſon led!
Her gentle ſceptre o'er the wild mad way,
And teach rebellious nature to obey;
Faction diſarm'd, ſhall liſten to her lore,
And Diſcord chain'd ſhall wound the land no more!

CHORUS.

Hear, gracious Heav'n, our fervent pray'r,
And make this beſt of Kings your care.

Mr. URBAN,

The following Grammatical Cento was addreſſed by Dr. Alſop to Dr. Nichols Maſter of Weſtminſter School, on his Marriage. I do not remember to have ſeen it in your Magazine, nor is it in print amongſt Dr. Alſop's Latin Poems a correct copy of it may therefore amuſe your Readers.

I am, &c. Y.

TU, commiſſa dis fuerat cui maſculi proles,
Accipe fœminei generis, non amplius, unam
Ne tamen aut dubiam cape communem vocem duorum;
Syllaba accuta ſonans erit indubitabilis index
Unde genus noſcas, Signacula cætera ſunt hæc
Sit perſonalis, perfecta modo atque figurâ,
Sit flexu facilis, caſus formanda per omnes,
Junctura gaudens, et creſcens in Genitivo,
Tum ſubito quot habet partes Oratio diſcet,
Nec Virgam metuet quantumcunque Erig. altam.
As in præſenti dabitur, poſt paullo futurum.
Plurali in numero modo concordare facit res
Debita Syntaxis. Metrique Proſodia Mate
Hanccine declinas? Cavè ne caruiſ Gerundis
Dicaris, quando hanc habeas tu cunque pinam:
Scis bene nemo caret genito, Excipiaſque ipſum.
Regulâ ab hac? Quid enim? Annon Subſta tivus es, atque
Per te ſtare potes. per opem Bonus Adjectiv
Quæ non ſtare poteſt, nec ſignificare remota
Sin bene conjungas bene conjungenda Magiſte
Tertia prodibit perſona velut Caro Carnis,
Incerti generis, Bos, Fur, Sus, atque Sacerdo
Quare age et ad partes omni tu mane vocati
Hæc tibi ne dubites bene reſpondebit et ap
Ici ictum, genui genitum, peperi quoſq partum.
Si quod erit Regimen dubitas, Memor e dativum
Dandi Verba regunt, Genitiva verba momen
Sed * quarto abſtineas, et rarius utere † Sex
Propoſiti officium peraget Conjunctio felix
Sed procul iſta abeat quæ Disjunctiva vocar
Hæc te Grammaticæ docet ars, hinc nom cernes
Derivativa tuo de nomine; nec tibi caſu
Mancuſit aut numero defecta propago oscans
Syncope de medio tollat; quod Epenth infert.

* Accuſativo. † Ablativo.

Hiſtorical Chronicle, *June*, 1771.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Poſton, New England, April 22.

BY Capt. Laha we have the melancholy account of the loſs of the Granby ſloop, commanded by Mr. George Hay, a Mate belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Saliſbury, with two Midſhipmen, a Pilot, and twelve ſeamen, who all periſhed. She had on board ſome ſtores, and 3000l. ſterling, for Halifax navy yard.—From the accounts of the Maſters of two veſſels which were in ſight the evening of the eighth inſtant, when a ſtorm aroſe, it is ſuppoſed that ſhe ſtove to pieces on the light houſe rocks off Halifax:—Pieces of the wreck were diſcovered the next day; alſo a hammock with the King's mark, ſeveral covers of boxes, and ſome caſks directed for Lord William Campbell, drove aſhore at Proſpect harbour. Seven dead bodies had been found and buried.

Later advices ſay, that 2000l. of the above 3000l. had been recovered.

Boſton, May 5. The men of war and tranſports, which lately went from hence to bring up the troops from Halifax, arrived below. On Saturday an expreſs came to town from General Gage, which, we hear, has brought orders for their immediate return thither again; as, ſince the Convention with Spain, there is no occaſion for their going upon the ſervice for which they were deſigned.

Charles-Town, May 8. The General Aſſembly of the province of Georgia, met at Savannah on the 23d paſt. On the 24th the new elected Commons Houſe of Aſſembly unanimouſly re-choſe the Hon. Noble Wimberly Jones, Eſq; for their Speaker; but he being diſapproved of by the Governor, they, the ſame day, unanimouſly choſe Archibald Bullock, Eſq; He was approved of, and the Seſſion opened with a Speech by the Governor, in which his Excellency informed the Aſſembly, that on his repreſentation with reſpect to the Election Bill, formerly preſented to him, and which he then rejected, his Majeſty had been pleaſed to aſſent to one, for the purpoſes therein propoſed, except for limiting the duration of the Aſſembly; and his Excellency concluded with recommending to them to confine their views to ſuch things only as are eſſential.

On the 25th the Hon Mr. Jones, late Speaker, received the thanks of the Houſe, for his ſteady, impartial and faithful diſcharge of that high and important office, for ſeveral years paſt, by ſupporting, on every occaſion, the honour and dignity of the Houſe, and the rights and privileges of the people.

The ſame day the Houſe reſolved, "That the rejecting the Speaker, elected by their unanimous conſent, was a high breach of the privilege of the Houſe, and tended to ſubvert the moſt valuable rights and liberties of the People and their Repreſentatives; and that the Members, being unwilling to delay the neceſſary buſineſs of the province, did proceed to chuſe another Member as Speaker, nevertheleſs declaring that it ought, at no time, to be admitted as a precedent."

The 26th an addreſs was drawn up, and while two Members were ordered to wait on the Governor, to know his pleaſure when he would be attended with the ſaid addreſs, his Excellency commanded the immediate attendance of the houſe, and delivered to them the following ſpeech, viz.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly.*

"WHEN I met you, I was hopeful that you would have entered upon ſuch buſineſs as appeared moſt eſſential to the public welfare, with a proper diſpoſition, in which caſe I conceive it might have been gone through in a very ſhort time; but am ſorry to find, by the proceedings entered on your Journal, that, inſtead of paying any attention to my recommendation, a ſpirit of a very different kind prevails amongſt you, and that you have been hardy enough not only to call in queſtion, but abſolutely deny, his Majeſty's undoubted right to approve, or diſapprove, of a Speaker, and which power is particularly delegated to me: I ſay, when I ſee you have committed ſuch an inſult and attack on his Majeſty's authority, it totally puts it out of my power to enter upon any buſineſs with you, or ſuffer you to ſit any longer; and, however unwilling you may pretend to be to delay the neceſſary buſineſs of the province, yet I doubt not, but all diſcerning and unprejudiced perſons will clearly ſee, that the obſtruction to public buſineſs proceeds from your conduct, and not mine.

"And I do, by and with the unanimous opinion and advice of his Majeſty's honourable Council, diſſolve this Aſſembly, and the ſame is hereby diſſolved.

Savannah, Council Chamber, the 26th April, 1771. James Wright."

Boſton, May 13. At a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants at Faneuil-hall, on Tueſday laſt, there were 410 Voters for Repreſentatives the enſuing year, when the following Gentlemen were elected, viz. Hon. James Otis, Eſq; Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Adams, and Hon. John Hancock, Eſq;

May

MAY 11.

THE Counteſs of Provence arrived at Fontainbleau; on the 13th ſhe went to Choiſy with the King, the Count de Provence, &c. The next day her Highneſs ſet out for Verſailles, where the marriage ceremony was performed with all the pomp and dignity ſuitable to her rank. In the evening there was a royal banquet, to which the Princeſſes of the blood were invited, but the Princes of the blood were not preſent, except the Count de la Marche, who had aſſiſted at the marriage, with the Count d'Eu, and the Duke de Penthievre.

On the 15th, a grand firework was played off, and there were fine illuminations in the gardens facing the caſtle.

Paris was illuminated on the evening of the wedding-day.

May 25.

About five o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of Streatham were alarmed with the cry of "The enemy is coming," and on looking out of their windows, perceived a party of horſe poſted in the church yard, and another party attacking them, which was ſoon after followed by a general engagement on the common —The fact was, that the two regiments of light horſe, commanded by the Generals Elliot and Burgoyne, were out at that hour, and engaged in mock ſkirmiſhes till twelve, through lanes and roads as far as Norwood. His Majeſty, the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland, and ſeveral General Officers, were preſent, and but very few beſides, great precaution having been taken to prevent it from being generally known. Many of the inhabitants, and the labourers in the fields were actually at a loſs what to think of it, as they heard the word *enemy* uſed, and ſaw the fire of their carbines.

May 27.

At a general review at the Hague, ſeveral loaded arms were diſcharged from the Swiſs corps. The great favourite, the Duke of Wolfenbuttle, received a ſhot through the heel of his ſhoe. A captain of the guards was dangerouſly wounded, and many perſons on the field were hurt. His Highneſs the Prince of Orange made off very precipitately.

May 28.

This evening's Gazette contains a farther account of the ceremonial of the Count and Counteſs of Provence, on the 14th inſt. at Verſailles, in which are the following particulars. "The Count and Counteſs of Provence, entering the Chapel, advanced to the bottom of the Altar, and kneeled down on the cuſhion placed on the ſteps of the Chancel: the Archbiſhop of Rheims, Great Almoner, who came out of the veſtry the moment the King entered the Chapel, preſented his Majeſty with holy water, and then went up to the Altar, which the King and Royal Family approached: this prelate, after addreſſing a diſcourſe to the Count and Counteſs of Provence, began the ceremony by the benediction of thirteen pieces of gold, and of a golden ring: He preſented them to the Count de Provence, who put the ring on the fourth finger of the left hand of the Counteſs, and gave her the thirteen pieces of gold. The marriage ceremony being finiſhed, and the Count and Counteſs of Provence having received the nuptial benediction, the King returned to his ſeat, and the Great Almoner began maſs, during which the King's band performed a piece of muſic ſuitable to the occaſion. As ſoon as the Counteſs of Provence was in her own apartment, the Duke de Duras, firſt Lord of the Bed-chamber in waiting, had the honour of delivering to her the key of a box of jewels, which the King had ordered the Duke to ſend to her apartment."

Lord Grantham ſet out to embark for his ambaſſy at the Court of Spain; his Lordſhip is to go by the way of Paris, where he will make ſome ſtay.

May 29.

The Common-Council ordered proſecutions to be commenced againſt ſome gentlemen in Scotland-Yard, for throwing large quantities of rubbiſh into the Thames.

May 31.

A gentleman belonging to the Bank received a preſent from his friend in Berkſhire of a bundle of aſparagus, five ſcore to the hundred, which weighed twenty-ſix pounds; each head, on an average, upwards of a quarter of a pound; a circumſtance rarely known.

Saturday, June 1.

A certain Baronet was cited into the Biſhop of London's court, to anſwer a complaint of his Lady for *crim. con.*

Monday 3.

A letter from Paris, of this day's date, ſays, our ſituation becomes more melancholy from one day to another. We are now at the eve of a general diſcredit. The King wants money, and muſt have it; he will neither retrench his expences nor his pleaſures; the complaints of his people only render him more inflexible. M. de Maupeou has formed a plan to ſuppreſs all annuities, and three commiſſaries of the council have been appointed to find means to procure money. This is the reſult of their deliberations.

"1. The King owes to the 60 Farmers General 90 millions, for which he pays them 8 per cent. and they borrow of the public at 4 per cent. This intereſt is to ceaſe till further orders; the advantages they have reaped, muſt ſtand them in lieu of an indemnification, and when the profit is balanced, the government will proceed to reimburſe them.

"2. All annuitants, whether natives or foreigners, at 8 or 10 per cent. who have been in poſſeſſion ſixteen or twenty years, ſhall have their contracts reduced to 4 per cent.

cent. and made an hereditary and transferable yearly income.

" 3. Every annuitant at 5 per cent. ſhall be reduced to 3 ½, provided he has enjoyed the ſame twenty years, without which he cannot be liable to the reduction.

" A project is talked of to ſuppreſs all the Receivers General of the finances of the provinces called the State Countries; of the land-tax, the poll-tax, and twentieth penny, and all officers commiſſioned and employed by them; and the whole is to be put under the management of the Intendants of Provinces and their ſub-delegates; and alſo all the Chief Juſtices in Eyre, and all their officers. This project was M. d'Inveaux's, and is the moſt advantageous for the King and the public. The King reimburſes all his charges in twelve years; augments his revenues ſix millions a year; and the people are eaſed of ten millions annually.

" As it is not doubted but theſe projects, or part of them, will be put in execution, we muſt, of courſe, expect a new form of government."

Tueſday 4.

Being the anniverſary of the King's birthday, there was a very numerous and brilliant appearance of the nobility, foreign miniſters, and other perſons of diſtinction, to compliment his Majeſty on that occaſion. At one o'olock the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired; and in the evening there was a ball at court.

Wedneſday 5.

About five o'clock in the morning, the Queen was taken in labour, and a quarter before ſix was ſafely delivered of a prince. Her Majeſty had ſo good and quick a time, that ſhe was delivered before the arrival of the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, or any of thoſe appointed to attend on that occaſion; and there were only preſent Dr. Hunter, and two German Ladies.

At the court of common council, the opinions of the counſel who had been conſulted by the committee for carrying on the proſecution againſt the Speaker of a great aſſembly, were read, when it appeared, that no action could be commenced.

Came on at Mercers Hall, before the Greſham Committee, the election of a Profeſſor in muſic, when Mr. Aleward was choſen. There were preſent the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Trecothick, Wilkes, and Oliver.

The Provoſt, and Dr. Leland, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, were preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, and moſt graciouſly received; they had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand; from whence they proceeded to Glouceſter-houſe, where, in the preſence of the Lord Chancellor, they adminiſtered his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter the oath, and inveſted him with the office of Chancellor of the univerſity of Dublin.

Thurſday 6.

The Judges met in Lord Mansfield's Chambers, and choſe their Circuits for the Summer Aſſizes as follows:

Home, Lord Mansfield, Baron Smythe.
Norfolk, Ld Ch. Juſt De Grey, Baron Adams.
Midland, Ld Ch. Baron Parker, Baron Perrott
Northern, Mr Juſt. Gold, Mr. Juſt. Willes.
Oxford, Mr. Juſt. Aſton, Mr. Juſt. Aſhhurſt.
Weſtern, Mr Juſt. Blackſtone, M. Juſt. Nares

A further hearing of the Licentiates and College of Phyſicians came on before the Judges of the King's Bench, when, after a long argument by the Counſel, and a very learned ſpeech from Lord Mansfield, it was given in favour of the College.

Monday 10.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock at night three Gentlemen and two Ladies returning from Vauxhall by water, were boarded by ſix men, who had their faces covered with black crape, about 200 yards above Weſtminſter-bridge, who demanded their money without any heſitation, or they would throw them overboard; they took from the company near 20l. beſides two watches, and immediately rowed up the river.

Tueſday 11.

Viceſimus Knox and Richard Webſter, Scholars of Merchant Taylors ſchool, were elected to fill up the vacant Fellowſhips in St. John's College, Oxford.

Merchant Taylors ſchool hath, beſides 37 Fellowſhips at St. John's College in Oxford, ſome emoluments at Cambridge for ſuperannuated boys; and it is open to all perſons in every part of His Majeſty's dominions. No other application is neceſſary to enter a boy, than to ſignify his name and age to any of the Court of Aſſiſtants of the ſaid Company.

Wedneſday 12.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of London, in Common Council aſſembled, waited upon his Majeſty; and being introduced to his Majeſty by the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, Sir James Hodges, Knt. Town Clerk, made their compliments in the following addreſs.

To the *King's* Moſt Excellent *Majeſty*.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

" *Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

" WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, embrace this joyful occaſion of approaching your Majeſty with our ſincere congratulation on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the auſpicious birth of another Prince.

" Your

"Your Majeſty's ever loyal and faithful citizens of London, exceeded by none of your Subjects in honeſt and anxious zeal for your Majeſty's happineſs, and the glory and proſperity of your reign, rejoice in all events which augment your Majeſty's domeſtic felicity, firmly truſting that every increaſe of the auguſt Houſe of Brunſwick will prove an additional ſecurity to our religion, and the Great Charter of Liberty, which, in conſequence of the glorious and neceſſary Revolution, that illuſtrious Houſe was choſen to defend. Signed by order of court,

JAMES HODGES"

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer.

"I thank you for this dutiful Addreſs, and for your congratulations on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Prince.

"It gives me great ſatisfaction to find that you conſider the increaſe of my family as an additional ſecurity to our religion, and to that liberty which I look upon with pleaſure, as the baſis of my government, and which I ſhall always think my honour and intereſt concerned to defend."

They were all graciouſly received and had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

Thurſday 13.

The conteſt between his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the Grocers Company, about the right of preſentation to the living of St. Mary le Bow church, Cheapſide, was decided in favour of the latter, by the Court of Common Pleas.

Wedneſday 19.

A Chapter of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter was held at St. James's, when the vacant Ribbon, by the death of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halifax, was preſented to his Royal Highneſs the Biſhop of Oſnabrug.

Early in the morning St. Bride's church was broke open, and robbed of all the ſurplices and ſacramental linen, napkins, &c. but none of the plate.

The following Malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Edward Vaughan, for coining, who was drawn upon a ſledge; William Jackſon, John Suttle, Robert King, for burglaries; Robert Connor, for robbing Mrs. Chancellor of 200l. &c. and John Hatton, for a burglary in the houſe of Joſeph Sureties. They all behaved with decency, except King, who ſeemed undaunted to the laſt moment. Jackſon, at the place of execution, confeſſed that he was the perſon who ſhot Meſſ. Venables and Rogers.

During the time of the execution the ſcaffold erected near the gallows gave way, when one Gentleman's leg was broke in ſuch a manner, that it is thought it muſt be taken off; twelve or fourteen other people were terribly bruiſed.

Friday 21.

In the night ſome villains got into the garden of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, at Kew, and deſtroyed all the greenhouſe plants, which were deemed a very curious collection.

Saturday 22.

Early in the morning his Serene Highneſs Prince Charles Lewis Frederick of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, ſecond brother to her Majeſty, arrived in town from Germany.

Monday 24.

Came on at Guildhall, the election of Sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middleſex, for the year enſuing. The hall was extremely full on the occaſion. All the aldermen who had not ſerved the office, and who were below the chair, were put up in order, after which Frederick Bull, Eſq; was put up: And the ſhew of hands appearing or Mr. Alderman Wilkes and Frederick Bull, Eſq; they were returned; but a poll was demanded for the Aldermen Plumbe, Kirkman, and Oliver.

Sunday 30.

As the Elector of Bavaria was going about 6 weeks ago to Nymphenbourg, he was alarmed at his coach being ſurrounded by a multitude of people, who cried out, "That they did not want to hurt his perſon, but demanded the immediate diſmiſſion of four of his principal miniſters of ſtate," whom they named, and to whom they attributed their preſent ſtarving condition, and indeed all their diſtreſſes. The body guards refuſed to obey the order they received to diſperſe the populace; ſo that there was no other way to appeaſe them, than the Elector's promiſing that their grievances ſhould be redreſſed. Since that day, the garriſon of Munich, and the Elector's guard have been tripled.

France has at length effected the great ſtroke of politics ſhe has been long aiming at. The government is become bankrupt, and the whole ſcore of ſtate debts is rubbed out. All penſions, all annuities are ſunk. Theſe important reſolutions have actually paſſed the grand council; and the public declaration of them is expected daily.

A peaſant digging lately among ſome ruins at Salona in Dalmatia, the earth gave way under him, and he fell into a deep pit, which adjoined to a vaſt ſubterranean cavern. On the report of the peaſant, the Biſhop, with ſeveral other perſons, went to the place, into which the Sieur Coir entered with ſome flambeaux. After much difficulty in getting through a narrow paſſage, he at length found a vaſt incloſure, remarkable for the great number of columns with which it was ornamented: They are circular, formed of brick ſtrongly cemented, without chapiters or pedeſtals, of about nine inches diameter, and are placed very near each other, on a ſquare brick pavement. He then went through a paſſage into another apartment ſtill grander than the former. From there being found in the firſt a long row of pipes,

pipes, of burnt earth, it is conjectured this place was formerly a bath.

The famous Curate, who ſo long headed the Corſican malecontents in the mountains, was executed at Ajaccio on the 20th of April laſt.

Letters from Naples adviſe, that on Thurſday the 14th ult. Mount Veſuvius began to ſend out columns of black ſmoke, with loud explo ſions; ſoon after a lava burſt forth near the ſame ſpot where the great eruption was in the year 1767. Their Sicilian Majeſties are prepared to leave Portici at a moment's warning; but as the lava has taken its courſe towards Reſina, (the ſpot under which the antient city of Herculaneum is buried) and does not menace Portici, it is thought the court will not remove. The lava is about five miles in length, has deſtroyed ſome vineyards, and is ſtopped within a mile of Reſina. Mr. Hamilton, his Britannick Majeſty's miniſter at that court, had the honour of conducting their Sicilian Majeſties to the lava, which happened to be remarkably curious at the moment of their arrival, having juſt taken its courſe into a deep trench, forming a moſt aſtoniſhing caſcade of fire, the fall of which was perpendicular, and not leſs than ſixty feet.

Other letters, from Ternate, one of the Molucca or Clove Iſlands belonging to the Dutch, dated Auguſt 23, 1770, give an account, that from the middle of the preceding month, that iſland had been in the moſt deplorable condition, from the ravages of a volcano, which hath continually made a terrible noiſe, and caſt forth an aſtoniſhing quantity of inflammatory and bituminous matter; and to add to the misfortunes of the inhabitants, the iſland had been in perpetual motion from earthquakes, which ſucceeded one another ſo faſt, that in 24 hours 60 violent ſhocks were felt, which greatly damaged the houſes of the company, and thoſe of private perſons, as well as the church. Since the 1ſt of the ſaid month, their miſery, and the deſolation of the iſland have ſo increaſed, by a ſucceſſion of earthquakes, that the like horrid calamity hath not been experienced in the memory of man. There is not a houſe but hath ſuſtained great damage. The King has retired with his court to Sidangoeli. The Chineſe and other ſtrangers have taken refuge in their barques. All the inhabitants, without exception, have been obliged to quit their houſes, and to lodge in cabins or tents. The Governor is gone on board the ſhip Le Lord Nieuwland, which hath been detained expreſly for the purpoſe. The laſt exploſion of the volcano was beyond all deſcription; and from that time the trembling of the earth hath diminiſhed.

The court of Peterſburgh has received advice, by a courier diſpatched from the army of Field-Marſhal Count Romanzow, that Major General Weiſſman having again paſſed the Danube, with 1500 grenadiers, attacked on the 25th ult. the city of Iſaccia, in which were 6000 Turks, commanded by two Pachas; that he made himſelf maſter of the place, nailed up fifty pieces of cannon, burnt the grand magazine, and many veſſels laden with ammunition, and returned ſafely to Iſmail, with ſome pieces of cannon, other trophies, a galley, ſeveral veſſels, and 100 Turkiſh priſoners. In this expedition he ſet at liberty upwards of 500 Chriſtian families.

Marſhal Sawa was lately taken priſoner in the following manner: In the attack the Ruſſian Major Salomon made the 26th ult. on the caſtle Schrenſk, Marſhal Sawa was wounded above the knee, in the thick part of the thigh, by a ball, which broke the bone, and he fell down. To eſcape the Ruſſians, he was put into a great baſket, and carried into a marſhy place, in a thick wood, where he was left alone, having agreed with a Jew to come and dreſs his wound, who was to find his way to him by marks placed on ſeveral trees. This man went to ſee him daily till the 29th, when he betrayed him to Major Salomon, whom he brought there with ſome of his men, and having waded up to their knees in water, found him in the baſket; they took him up, and carried him to Praſchnitz, where they are endeavouring to cure him.

Letters from Jamaica mention advices received from Hiſpaniola, by a veſſel which put in there, that the few inhabitants left at the latter place are daily alarmed with continual ſhocks of earthquakes; that great part of the iſland, inhabited by the Spaniards, is overflowed by the ſea; and that moſt of the principal inhabitants were gone with all their effects to Old Spain. It is added, that ſome of the Spaniards would willingly have ſettled at Jamaica, but that they met with a cold reception from the inhabitants, it being imagined, that they were only ſpies; on which account a veſſel was diſpatched to Hiſpaniola, to learn the truth of their report.

A Letter from Narva, dated May 14, O. S. gives an account that a fire broke out that morning at St. Peterſburgh, which had conſumed ſeveral warehouſes, containing flax and hemp, and had taken hold of the tallow warehouſes when the expreſs left that place.—It ſhould ſeem by this letter, that the barks, with the new goods, were not yet got down to St. Peterſburgh.

There have been only three Rectors for the pariſh of St. Michael, Cornhill, ever ſince the fire of London, and, as very remarkable, only three Clerks. Dr. Meryton was choſen Rector in the year 1664, Dr. Baker in 1705, and Mr. Arnold King in 1749: Mr. Roberts was choſen Clerk in the year 1663, Mr. Whitebread in 1704, and Mr. Clarke (the preſent Clerk) in 1750.

Capt.

Capt. Cornwall, of the Royal Navy, is elected member for the town of Montgomery.

Criſp Molineux, Eſq: of Garboldiſham, is elected member for the borough of Caſtle-Riding.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771.

May 25. LADY Catherine Beauclerk—of a ſon, in Wimpole-ſtreet.

30. The Counteſs of Donnegall—a ſon, in St. James's-ſquare.

The Counteſs of Elgin—a daughter, at Broomhall, Scotland.

Liſt of Marriages for the Year 1771.

Tho. Boone, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms—to Mrs. Ponnereau, of Charles-Town, South Carolina.

Capt. George Thompſon—to Miſs Leonora Hamilton.

Governor Verelſt—to Miſs Wordſworth, of Wordſworth-Place, near Doncaſter.

Charles Kent, Eſq,—to the ſiſter of the above lady.

Mr. Cautherly, of Drury-lane Theatre—to Miſs Blanchard.

Juſtinian Mountfort, Eſq;—to Miſs Crooke; the bridegroom in his 92d year, and the bride in her 16th.

May 24. Boyle Davies, Eſq;—to Miſs Hoggans, with 8000 l.

25. Henry Vaughan, Eſq; of Groſvenor-ſtreet—to Miſs Pigou, of Hammerſmith.

27. Jonathan Jameſon, Eſq;—to Miſs Maria Charlotte Raybolt, of Ipſwich.

Patrick Doharty, M. D.—to Miſs Tereſa Lincoln, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

28. William Blackwell, Eſq; in Pall-Mall—to Miſs Aſpinwall.

30. George Molineux, Eſq; of Woolverhampton—to Miſs Robinſon.

June 1. Tho. Alnutt, Eſq;—to Miſs Pott, of Devonſhire-ſquare.

William Horton, Eſq; Harley-ſtreet—to Miſs Wheatley, of Portland-ſtreet.

2. Charles Vere, Eſq;—to Miſs Martha Lucas, of Edith-Weſton.

3. Tho. Collins, Eſq; Groſvenor-ſtreet—to Miſs Savage, of Park-ſtreet.

4. Jeremiah Watſon, Eſq; Soho—to Miſs F. Watſon, of St. Edmonſbury.

William Neale, Eſq; of Highgate—to Miſs Nelly Turner, of Kentiſh-Town.

9. Tho. Heyſham, Eſq; New-Bond-ſtreet—to Miſs Page, of Queen-Anne-ſtreet.

At Kingſton near Portſmouth, a couple, whoſe ages together make 135; the huſband is the father of 21 children, and the wife is the mother of 16.

11. Charles Long, Eſq; nephew to Lord Tilney—to Miſs Phipps, of Heywood-Houſe.

Alexander Emerſon, Eſq;—to Miſs Suſan Lyon, niece to the Counteſs Dowager of Strathmore.

13. Hon. Archibald Douglaſs, Eſq;—to the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Graham.

14. Samuel Wildman, Eſq; of Malden—to Miſs Charlotte Willes, of Chelmsford.

15. Tho. Wooldridge, Eſq; Proveſt maſter-general, &c. of Eaſt-Florida—to Miſs Kelly, of Crutched-Friars.

17. Tho. Stockford, Eſq; Cavendiſh-ſquare—to Miſs Hunter, of Bloomſbury.

18. Philip Playſtowe, Eſq;—to Miſs Kennedy, of Northumberland-ſtreet.

20. Robert Bentham, Eſq; of Dover-ſtreet—to Miſs Turner, of Bond-ſtreet.

21. William Arbuthnot, Eſq;—to Miſs Strangford, of Hackney.

23. Henry Hammond, Eſq; Berkeley-ſquare—to Miſs Jeffreys, of Curzon-ſtreet.

Liſt of Deaths for the Year 1771.

JOSEPH Jennings, at Skipton, in Yorkſhire, called the Yorkſhire Conjuror.

N. B. Edwards, Eſq; in Jamaica.

Thomas Grendon, Eſq; at Bromley, in Kent.

Dr. Henry Cunninghame, at St. Auguſtine, Eaſt-Florida.

Sir Richard Owen, at Cheltenham.

Stephen Deviſme, in China, late a Reſident and Supercargo of the Eaſt India company there.

John Wells, Luck, Eſq; at Wadhurſt, in Suſſex.

James Purcell, Eſq; Lieut. governor of Tortola.

——— Richardſon, Eſq; in Queen's-ſquare, Bloomſbury.

Hon. Col. Butler, aged 95, many years in the Spaniſh ſervice, and related to the Duke of Ormond.

Tho. Harvey Turner, Eſq; in Jamaica.

Theodore Stone, Eſq; late one of the Judges in the ſupreme court of judicature in Jamaica.

The Right Hon. the Viſcounteſs Mayo, in Dublin.

Lady Vandeput, wife of Sir George, at Chelmsford.

May 21. Edward Sparrow, Eſq; at Coggeſhall, in Eſſex.

Tho. Stevens, at Hammerſmith.

24. William Wingfield, Eſq; in Cheſterfield-ſtreet.

25. William Harriſon, Eſq; aged 80, at Hendon, Middleſex.

James Tidmarch, Eſq; at Hackney.

26. William Jephſon, Eſq; at Hackney.

Margaret Coles, a beggar in St. Giles's, aged 101; ſhe left behind her 30l. in gold and ſilver, and upwards of 10l. in halfpence.

Tho. Egerton, Eſq; couſin to Sir Thomas.

28. James Errington, Eſq; in Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair.

29. The Right Hon. Anthony Aſhley Cowper, Earl of Shafteſbury, &c.

William Wiſe, Eſq; at Deptford.

Rev. John Wormington, Prebend of Hereford.

James Dickenſon, Eſq; Hanover-ſquare.
Mrs. Sayer, daughter of Dr. Potter, late archbiſhop of Canterbury.
30. The mother of the Hon. Raby Vane, in Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair.
June 1. The Right Hon. James Stanley Smith, commonly called Lord Strange, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Darby, of an apoplectic fit at Bath.
2. Lady Cheſterhall, mother to Mr. Wedderburn, Solicitor-general.
Mrs. Egerton, at Kenſington, aged 92.
4. Richard Cowper, Eſq; at Bromley, near Bow.
9. Richard Moncreieff, Eſq; worth 50,000l.
7. Henry Rogers Trubſhaw, Eſq; at Barnet.
8. The Right Hon. George Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax, &c. and Secretary of ſtate for the northern department.
9. Capt. Leſlie Brown, of the marines.
Capt. Harpur, Provoſt of the Savoy.
Mrs. Ram, lady of Andrew Ravy, Eſq; at Hommerton, near Hackney.
10. Jonathan Richardſon, Eſq; in Queen's ſquare, Bloomſbury.
——— Billingſby, Eſq; nephew to the late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.
William Holbeach, Eſq; of Farnborough, Warwickſhire.
11. Capt. James Meriton, of the artillery, at Greenwich.
12. Mr. Thompſon, Hop-factor, Innholder, &c. worth 100,000l.
James Ruſſell, Eſq; Poland-ſtreet.
13. John Lowder, Eſq; at Kingſton upon Thames.
16. Michael Goden, Eſq; at Brompton.
17. Vincent Phipps, Eſq; in Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet.
Samuel Grundy, Eſq; in Leaden-hall-ſtreet.
William Maynard, Eſq; at Kenſington Gore.
The Rev. Arnold King, LL.D.
Mrs Cox, mother to Rich. Cox, Eſq; member for Somerſetſhire.
18. John Everit, Eſq; at Bethnall-green.
19. Edward Holden Cruttenden, Eſq; an Eaſt-India director.
20. Jonathan Blackſhaw, Eſq; at Knightſbridge.
Jonathan Merriweather, Eſq; aged 105, in Hatton-garden.
Miſs Leſley, youngeſt daughter of George Leſley, Eſq; of Hammerſmith.
21. Edward Naſh, Eſq; in Lothbury.
23. James Simpſon, Eſq, at Plaſtow, in Eſſex.
25. James Long, Eſq; in Chapel-ſtreet, Oxford-road.

Civil Promotions.

HIS Grace the Duke of Grafton—Keeper of the Privy Seal, and ranger of Salcey Park, Northamptonſhire.
Right Hon. Lord North, Ranger and Warden of Buſhy Park.
Right Hon. Lord Hyde—Chancellor of the Duchy and Palatine Courts of Lancaſter.
Right Hon. the Earl of Suffolk — one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.
Hon. Robert Walpole, Eſq; — Envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain.
George Duke of St. Albans — Regiſter of the court of chancery.
Hon. —— Bathurſt — Clerk of the Briefs; and Mr. Courtney — Secretary of Briefs in the ſaid court.
John Pownall, Eſq;—Provoſt Marſhal General of the Leeward Iſlands.
Arthur Jones Neville, John Staples, and James Agar, Eſqrs. — Commiſſioners of the revenue in Ireland.
His Excellency Baron Behr—Prime Miniſter to his Majeſty's Electorate of Hanover.

Military Promotion.

THO. Armſtrong, Eſq; — Fort Major of the garriſon at Portſmouth.

Naval Promotions.

CAPT. Falconer — to the command of the Creſcent of 30 guns.
Capt. Cranſton—to the command of the Intrepid, a guardſhip of 64 guns.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

DR. Egerton, Bp. of Litchfield and Coventry—tranſlated to the ſee of Durham.
Hon. and Rev. Brownlow North, D. D.—to the Biſhoprick of Litchfield and Coventry.
Dr. Fowler—to the united Biſhopricks of Killaloe and Kilfenora, in Ireland.
Rev. Edward Codd — to Gayton, R. Lincolnſhire.
Rev. William Speke, A. M. — to Cuny Mallet, R. Somerſetſhire.
Rev. John Allen—to St. Paul, V. in Cornwall.
Rev. Mathias Jackſon—to Carlton, St. Peter, R. Norfolk.
Rev. Stotherd Abdy — to a Prebend in the cathedral church of St. Paul.
Rev. Mr. Totten—Chaplain to the garriſon of Tobago.
Rev. Mr. Vincent—ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool.
Rev. Colin Milne—to North Chapel, R. Suſſex.
Rev. Mr. Webſter—to Wooton, V. Hampſhire.
Rev. Tho. Holandbery, D. D. — to the archdeaconry of Chicheſter.
Rev. Geo. Turner, M. A. — to Knipton, R. Lincolnſh. by diſpenſation.
Rev. William Simmonds—to Rickinghall, R. Norfolk.
Rev. John Myers—to Somerby-cum-Hanby, R. Lincolnſhire.
Rev. Wm. Hayward, M. A. — to Broomſberrow, R. Glouceſterſhire.
Rev. Mr. Aldrich — to Mend'eſham, V. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Palmer—to Eyke, R. Suffolk.
Rev. Townsend Andrews, L L. D.—a Prebend in the cathedral church of St. Paul.
Rev. John Bodicote, A. M.—to Westram, V. Kent.

B——KR——TS.

Thomas Law, of Whitechapel, linen-draper.
Lazarus Kingston, of Falmouth, brazier.
George Oxley, of Hexham, grocer.
John May, of St. Laurence, Jewry, warehouseman.
Evan Rowland, Bartholomew-close, grocer
Wm. Terril, of Falmouth, butcher.
Wm. Burfeild, of Midhurst, tallow-chandler.
Elizabeth Porter, of Queen-street, dealer.
John Johnson, of Long-lane, blanket-maker.
Charles Greaves, of Sheffield, merchant.
Tho. Downe, of Chatham, bricklayer.
James Smith, of Letton, drover.
Tho. Creighton, Leadenhall-street, vintner.
John Drawith, of the Strand, victualler.
Henry Nell, of Shadwell, brewer.
Henry Walle, and Peter Reilly, of Sherrard-street, Golden square, upholsterers.
Tho. Neel, of Louth, Lincolnsh. grocer.
John Corrie, of Maiden-lane, woollen draper.
Rob. Dare, of Ottery, Devon. serge maker.
James Bower, of Westminster, carpenter.
Joseph Hoggen, Westminster, victualler.
William Jolly, of Highgate, dealer.
Wm. Redshaw, of Hampstead, linen-draper.
Wm. Hildreth, of Sheffield, dealer.
Tho. Smith, of Woolverhampton, stationer.
John Lamb, of King's Norton, maltster.
Robinson Farrow, of Yarmouth, salt-refiner.
Wm. Huston, of White chapel, chemist.
Wm. Holdsworth, Fleet-stret, stationer.
James Wray, of Penryn, linen-draper.
Francis Greaves, of Guildford, brewer.
Wm. Hannam, Plymouth dock, grocer.
Tho. Forbinch, Fleet market, hosier.
Tho. Staniforth, of Sheeffild, flax-dresser.
John Clark of Astbury, Cheshire, dealer.
Rob. Smetherst, Manchester, calico-printer.
Wm. Thornton, Goswell-street, worsted-maker.
John Manchester and James Manchester, of Ratcliff bridge, Lancash. butchers.
John Firth, of Wood street, warehouseman.
William Fraser, of Cannon-street, carpenter.
Wm. Pownall, of Macclesfield, grocer.
Christopher Inman, alias, Christopher Inman Whaley, of Heath, Yorksh. merch.
Pirce Condon, of Peckham, Surry, carpenter.
Christ. Boyle, Golden cross court, mercht.
Henry Isaacs, Bethnall greeen, merchant.
John Lyddell, Great Ayton, Yorkshire, dealer.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From June 6, to June 8, 1771.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	6	4	1	3	0	2	3	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	11	0	0	3	3	2	7	3	4
Surry	5	8	0	0	3	2	2	7	4	1
Hertford	6	0	0	0	3	2	2	8	3	10
Bedford	6	0	4	10	0	2	2	5	3	5
Cambridge	5	7	4	1	2	10	2	6	3	3
Huntingdon	5	11	0	0	3	2	2	7	3	6
Northampton	6	5	4	8	3	7	2	4	3	10
Rutland	6	9	0	0	3	0	2	8	4	7
Leicester	6	10	5	1	4	1	2	6	4	4
Nottingham	6	5	5	2	0	0	2	6	4	3
Derby	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	11	4	8
Stafford	7	4	5	4	4	6	2	8	4	6
Shropshire	6	7	4	9	3	9	1	11	4	3
Hereford	5	6	0	0	3	3	1	10	0	0
Worcester	6	7	4	7	4	0	2	7	4	1
Warwick	6	3	0	0	3	10	2	5	4	1
Gloucester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wiltshire	5	5	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	7
Berks	5	9	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	5
Oxford	6	0	0	0	3	4	2	5	3	4
Bucks	6	2	0	0	3	5	2	5	3	4
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	5	4	4	0	3	2	2	5	3	1
Suffolk	5	2	3	11	2	11	2	3	2	9
Norfolk	5	9	3	11	2	10	2	5	0	0
Lincoln	6	5	4	10	3	10	2	2	3	9
York	6	8	5	3	3	5	2	6	3	8
Durham	6	6	5	4	0	0	2	5	4	1
Northumberland	5	7	4	4	3	2	2	1	3	11
Cumberland	5	11	4	6	3	6	2	2	3	8
Westmoreland	6	6	0	0	3	7	2	4	3	9
Lancashire	6	8	0	0	3	9	2	4	3	6
Cheshire	7	2	0	0	4	8	2	4	0	0
Monmouth	6	3	0	0	3	9	2	11	0	0
Somerset	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	11	3	2
Devon	6	0	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0
Cornwall	5	9	0	0	3	2	1	8	0	0
Dorset	5	10	0	0	2	9	2	0	4	1
Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sussex	5	1	0	0	3	1	2	5	3	8
Kent	5	5	0	0	3	4	2	7	3	2
WALES.										
North Wales	6	2	4	6	3	9	1	9	4	9
South Wales	5	8	4	7	3	9	1	7	3	6
GENERAL AVERAGE.										
Winchest. Bushel	6	0	4	7	3	5	2	3	3	9
Quarter of 8 Bushels.	48	0	36	8	27	4	13	0	30	0

PRICES of STOCKS.

June 3.		June 26.
Bank Stock	=	155¼
India Stock	—	—
3 per Cent. reduced	8-¾	88
3 per Cent. Consol.	81-⅞	—
4 per Cont. Consol.	95⅞	66⅛
Long Ann.	—	—
Lot. Tick. 13l. 14s. 6d.		—13l. 10s. 6d.

Bill of Mortality from May 28. *to* June 18.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	710	1383	Males	783	1656
Females	673		Females	873	

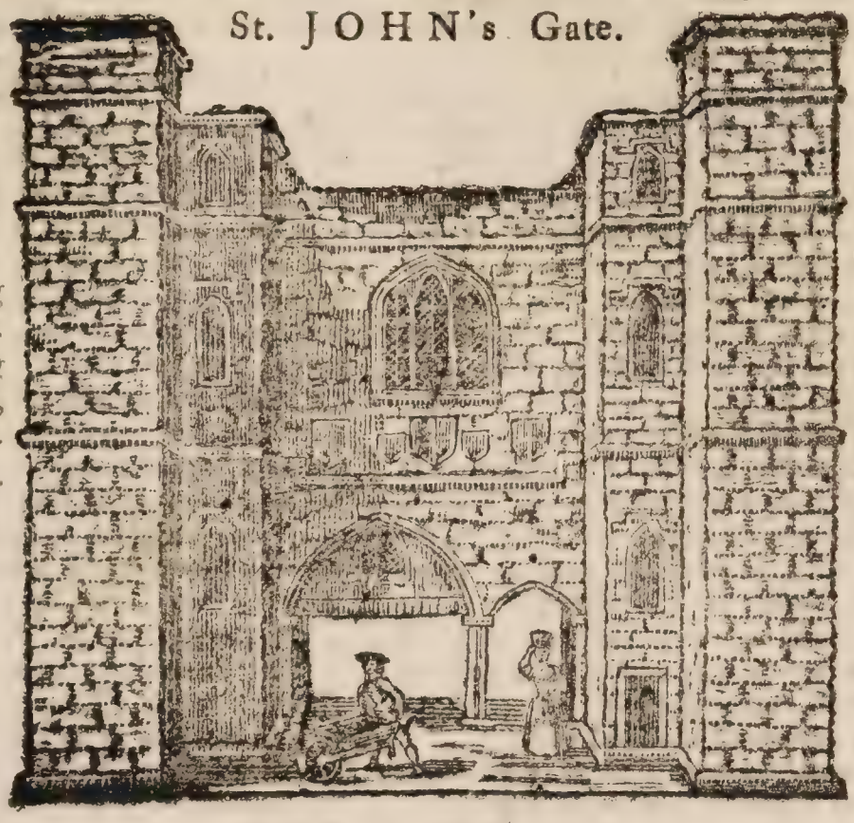
Whereof have died under two years old 602

Between									
2 and 5	163		50 and 60	124					
5 and 10	59		60 and 70	103					
10 and 20	64		70 and 80	87					
20 and 30	132		80 and 90	25					
30 and 40	123		90 and 104	3					
40 and 50	170		100 and 101	1					

Peck Loaf 2s 4d.½

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 paper
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipiwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JULY, 1771.

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Liſts of Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Promotions, Preferments, &c.

Embelliſhed with a Folio Plan of the New CANAL from the TRENT to the MERSEY; and alſo a beautiful Plate of the ICELAND FALCON.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Boſton, New England, June 3.

WEDNESDAY laſt being the Anniverſary of the day appointed by the Royal Charter for the Election of Counſellors for this Province, the great and general Court of Aſſembly met at Harvard College, in Cambridge, in the morning; when the uſual oaths were adminiſtered to the Gentlemen, who were returned to ſerve as Members of the honourable houſe of Repreſentatives, who alſo ſubſcribed to the declaration: The Houſe then made choice of Mr. Samuel Adams for their Clerk; after which they choſe the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; their Speaker.

His Excellency the Governor, with thoſe Gentlemen of the Council who reſided in town, then ſet out from the Province Houſe, arrived at Harvard College, and being in the Chair, a Committee of the Houſe preſented the Speaker elect to his Excellency, who ſent a meſſage in writing, that he approved of their choice. The next day the Governor made a ſpeech to both Houſes, in which the following are the moſt material paſſages.

"It is with pleaſure that I now inform you, that the account which I thought myſelf warranted to tranſmit to England the laſt fall, of the general diſpoſition in the people of the Province, to promote order and due ſubmiſſion to government, gave the greateſt ſatisfaction to his Majeſty, who has nothing more at heart than to ſee his ſubjects in a ſtate of happineſs, peace, and proſperity. By making theſe the great objects of my adminiſtration, I ſhall advance the real intereſt of the Province, and at the ſame time do that duty to the King which he requires of me.

"The common interior buſineſs of the Province, neceſſary to be acted upon at this ſeſſion, I need not particularly point out to you. The ſtate and circumſtances of that part of the Province, which lies to the Eaſt and North of Penobſcot River, where ſettlements are every day making by perſons who have no colour of title, I am requeſted by the King to recommend to your ſerious conſideration. I think the people deceive themſelves with a groundleſs expectation, of acquiring a title by force of poſſeſſion. I know that his Majeſty is diſpleaſed with ſuch proceedings, and I have reaſon to apprehend, that a longer neglect of effectual meaſures, on our part, to prevent any further intruſions, and to remove thoſe already made, will occaſion the interpoſition of Parliament, to maintain and preſerve the poſſeſſion of this country, or diſtrict, for the ſake of his Majeſty's timber with which it is ſaid to abound. I recommended this important buſineſs to the Aſſembly of the laſt year at their ſeſſion in September. The Council thought it neceſſary then to be acted upon, but the Houſe referred it to the next ſeſſion, and then let it drop without further notice."

The Houſe of Repreſentatives, before they proceeded to buſineſs, ſent a meſſage to the Governor, with a renewal of their old complaint, relative to their being obliged to aſſemble at Harvard College, Cambridge, inſtead of the Town Houſe in Boſton; to which the Governor ſent the following anſwer:

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

"You may depend upon my repreſenting to his Majeſty, by the firſt veſſels, the inconveniences which you mention, in your meſſage of yeſterday, to attend your ſitting in any other place than the town of Boſton. I am reſtrained from holding the court there without his Majeſty's expreſs leave: I hope, before another ſeſſion, to obtain this leave: I will endeavour that every obſtacle may be removed, and, upon this, and every other occaſion, to convince you, that I am deſirous not merely of preſerving to you the enjoyment of all your juſt rights and privileges, but of procuring every convenience ſo far as ſhall conſiſt with my duty to the King.

Cambridge, May 30. T. HUTCHINSON."

The Commiſſary at Virginia, in an advertiſement to the Clergy there, notifying them of a convention to be holden in William and Mary College, on the 4th of June, ſays, "The ſubject I ſhall then recommend to your ſerious conſideration and attention, will be one that muſt appear of the higheſt importance, namely, the expediency of an application to proper authority for an American Epiſcopate.

Newburn, North Carolina, May 24. His Excellency, the Governor, having reached Hillſborough with about 1300 troops, found the Regulators were about forty miles above him, embodied and in arms, he immediately marched to attack them, in caſe they ſhould refuſe to comply with the terms he offered them, which were to give up their principals, lay down their arms, and ſwear allegiance to his Majeſty.

On the 16th inſt. being within a mile of them, his Excellency received a meſſenger with terms of an accommodation, but they being wholly inadmiſſible, he marched to within a ſmall diſtance of them, and formed in one line about half his men, the other half forming a ſecond line at about 200 yards diſtance, by way of reſerve. The Regulators, to the number at leaſt of 2500, immediately formed within twenty or thirty paces, and behaved in a daring and deſperate manner. His Excellency again propoſed terms to them, which they ſpurned at, and cried out for battle! His Excellency then immediately ordered the ſignal of battle to be given, which was a diſcharge of the artillery, when inſtantly enſued a very heavy firing on both ſides for near two hours and an half, when the Regulators, being hard preſſed by our men, and ſorely galled by the artillery, gave way on all ſides, and were purſued to the diſtance of a mile thro' the woods: the killed on our ſide do not exceed ten, and the wounded are about ſixty, but of the Regulators 300 were found dead on the field next morning, and a very great number wounded.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
JULY, 1771.

DEBATES *in a Newly eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* p. 248.

Lord N---h.



HAVE attended with great diligence to what has been offered on both ſides of the queſtion in the courſe of this debate, and am ſorry to ſay, that great part of it has been a total waſte of our time; a new Ignis Fatuus has every moment been ſtarted on one ſide, and purſued on the other, till both have been equally perplexed and bewildered, both hurried, heated and fatigued, while but little progreſs has been made in the right track, ſo that the end of our courſe is almoſt as diſtant as ever. Much time has been ſpent in debating whether the power of the A------y G-----l to file informations is ancient or modern, though the fulleſt proof, on either ſide, would ſtill leave the only queſtion in which we have any concern undecided, "whether it be good?" Much time has alſo been ſpent in laboured declamations, to prove that this power is always exerciſed to reſtrain Liberty; I wiſh theſe Gentlemen would ſhew what power of Government is or can be directed to any other purpoſe. To reſtrain Liberty, is the very eſſence and end of all Government, which became neceſſary when a ſtate of nature was improved into civil ſociety, merely becauſe it became neceſſary that natural Liberty ſhould be reſtrained. It is by the reſtraint of natural Liberty that the weak are protected againſt the ſtrong, that property is ſecured againſt the thief, and life againſt the aſſaſſin. There is, however, ſuch a thing as civil Liberty, which, I believe, our bellowers againſt the powers of government, are neither willing nor able to define; let me then acquaint them, *that civil Liberty ſubſiſts wherever natural Liberty is no farther reſtrained, than is abſolutely neceſſary to ſecure the advantages of civil ſociety.* Whatever reſtraint is neceſſary for this purpoſe, is compatible with the moſt perfect civil Liberty, and the Liberty which is compatible with theſe reſtraints, is that alone for which honeſty and common ſenſe can be advocates. As theſe reſtraints are more neceſſary in one country, and at one time than another, natural Liberty may, and muſt be circumſcribed within narrower bounds in one country, and at one time than another; yet civil Liberty may be kept equally ſacred and uninfringed. Thus it has happened, that all attempts to recover natural Liberty from the reſtraints which are neceſſary to ſecure the advantages of civil ſociety, have either ended in the diſſolution of all government, or in a more rigorous and extenſive exertion of it's powers. Liberty, carried beyond the bounds within which the intereſt of civil ſociety requires it to be confined, is licenciouſneſs, and the natural and neceſſary conſequences of prevailing licenciouſneſs in the members of any ſtate or community, muſt be, either anarchy, or a government leſs lenient and gentle. If no power of government can be defended which reſtrains Liberty, Government itſelf is wholly indefenſible; if any power of government reſtraining Liberty for the common advantage of a

civil

civil community can be defended, every power, the exertion of which is abſolutely neceſſary for this purpoſe, may be defended, and the only enquiry concerning the powers of government ſhould be, whether the exertion of them is neceſſary for this great purpoſe, or not. At this time, I am ſure, there can be no pretence for relaxing the reins of Government, or annihilating any of it's power. When the ſpirit of your horſe renders it difficult to govern him, or when by ſome curſed inſect he is ſtung into madneſs, would you think it proper to remove his curb, or let the reins, which you had been uſed to hold in your hand when he was in better temper, lie looſe upon his neck? And when the people are by ſome ſudden ferment, become impatient of controul, and are perpetually excited to oppoſe, as tyrannical, thoſe very powers, under the exerciſe of which, their proſperity and freedom have been the envy and admiration of the world, by a ſet of needy ſcribblers, deteſtable for their malignity, and deſpicable for every thing elſe, ſhall we take away that power from the A------y G-----l which he has been ſuffered quietly to poſſeſs when its exertion was leſs neceſſary? and ſhall we do this without the leaſt proof, that this power, however provoked, has in a ſingle inſtance been abuſed. Far be it from me to wiſh any new reſtraint laid upon the preſs; but ſurely this is not a time to give it new licence. The wiſdom of our anceſtors is conſiſtent in nothing more than their care to preſerve the ſeveral conſtituent parts of our government diſtinct, and ballancing them equally againſt each other. That ineſtimable gift which they have handed down to us, our political conſtitution, we ſhall not hand down to our poſterity, if we ſuffer this diſtinction to be loſt, or this ballance to be deſtroyed; a miſchief, which will as inevitably reſult from taking part of the weight from the regal, and placing it in the popular ſcale, as from the contrary. If there is a propenſity in the people to encroach upon the crown, we, as the faithful guardians of the conſtitution, ſhould oppoſe it with the ſame ſteadineſs, and upon the ſame principles, as we would a propenſity in the crown to encroach upon the people.

It has been ſaid, that the power in queſtion is ineffectual; but the preſent oppoſition to it is alone an irrefragable proof of the contrary; it certainly operates *in terrorem* at leaſt; and if it did not render ſlander and defamation more dangerous than they would be if no ſuch power ſubſiſted, it would not have been attacked by thoſe who have long made the public papers a vehicle of all that malice and envy, and faction, and ſelf-intereſt can invent, againſt private characters and publick meaſures. They and their aſſociates have been puniſhed by the law, and they would fain repeat their crimes with impunity; but this is not all, their view is not only ſafety for the future, but vengeance for the paſt: yet their revenge is like that of children, who, if they cannot wreak it upon the hand that has chaſtiſed them, will run the riſk of new puniſhment, by burning the rod. The Law is beyond the reach of our patriots, though they are not beyond the reach of the Law? and therefore they turn their malice againſt its inſtruments, and vilify the Judges and the Attorney General.

Part of what I have now offered againſt abridging or deſtroying the power of the A------y G-----l, will operate with equal force as reaſons againſt the enquiry into the conduct of the Judges. But I have another argument againſt both. They will by no means anſwer the end which is propoſed, though not intended by the advocates of theſe meaſures, the removal of the doubts and jealouſies which are ſaid to ſubſiſt among the people. It is the known purpoſe and intereſt of theſe Gentlemen to foment and not to allay popular doubts and diſcontent; they have no expectation of plunder but from a ſtorm:

a ſtorm: If Government is ſhipwrecked, they hope to run away with part of the freight; but an eaſy gale, and peaceful ſeas muſt leave them to the agonies of deſpair. If the motion which has now been made ſhould be carried, theſe Gentlemen could derive neither place nor penſion from it's ſucceſs, and therefore would be ſtill reſtleſs and turbulent; would ſtill ſuggeſt new matter of complaint, and find new pretences for invective and abuſe. They will now and then be betrayed into a more direct and plain declaration of their principles and purſuits, and will tell us, as they have juſt done, that the removal of the Miniſters is their great object; that "till the Miniſters are removed the land will be filled with violence and confuſion; that no other expedient for reſtoring peace will ſucceed, and that till room is made for themſelves in the Adminiſtration, Government will never peaceably be adminiſtered."

But let me tell them, if the people are in a bad humour, ſubverting all order, and oppoſing all law, it is neither owing to their own depravity, nor to the miſconduct of our courts, nor to the malverſation of Miniſters. Neither the Miniſters nor the Courts have done a ſingle act which they cannot juſtify; but it is owing to the diabolical guile and diligence of our political impoſtors, of whom it may be ſaid, that they travel ſea and land, to find one proſelyte, and when they have found him, they make him ten fold more a child of Hell than themſelves. Can any Gentleman here recollect a time when the emiſſaries of miſchief were equally buſy. The preſs ſo ſwarms with libels, that one might be tempted to conclude every ſingle pen, every drop of ink, and every ſcrap of paper in the kingdom was manufactured into ſedition and abuſe. The firſt thing that we take up is a libel, and the laſt thing we lay down is a libel; our eyes open upon libels in the morning, and our eyes cloſe upon libels at night. In ſhort, libels, lampoons, and ſatires, conſtitute all the writing, printing, and reading of our time.

To theſe arts muſt be imputed the differences which at preſent ſubſiſt between Judges and Juries; and to theſe alone it is owing, that the letters of Junius have not ſhared the fate of the North Briton. Truth however, and common ſenſe at laſt will prevail; and though Junius has owed an eſcape to the ſpirit of the times, which he had no right to expect from the juſtneſs of his cauſe, that ſpirit will at length act in his favour no more. When the feculence of bad humours has worked itſelf off, the leven of Junius will produce no new fermentation; he will then be deſpiſed for the very falſhood and malice that now gain him readers; his pertneſs will be no longer miſtaken for wit, nor his impudence for ſpirit. The aſſaſſins of reputation, and the libellers of Government will be puniſhed with contempt in this Houſe, and with the pillory in Weſtminſter-Hall; for time will very ſoon diſcover that their conduct is equally fooliſh and wicked.

Sir *W-----m M------b* ſpoke principally againſt conſidering the motion and enquiry together, which he ſaid were two queſtions wholly different and unconnected; that if the Judges and Attorney-General had erred, it was not ſo much as pretended that they had erred in conjunction; and that the honourable propoſer of the motion never meant to have the enquiry engrafted upon it, but on the contrary, intended to reſerve it for a future opportunity: It could have been ſtarted, he ſaid, with no other view than to impede their progreſs in the affair, which was regularly before them; a view, which it had but too well anſwered, having fruitleſsly conſumed much time, and hitherto prevented their coming to any determination.

He ſaid, that the power of the Attorney, whether in itſelf good or bad, was inconteſtibly odious, and that for this reaſon alone, it ought to be abolifhed: He obſerved, that

the act of the third of William III. was itſelf only an amendment, giving to the Attorney-General preciſely what it took away from the Maſter of the crown-office; and ſaid, that in his opinion, if our anceſtors had underſtood the full extent and meaning of the latter clauſe, they would not have left it as it ſtands at preſent. He propoſed therefore, that we ſhould correct their over-ſight, and reſtore the conſtitution in ſo eſſential an article.

He took notice of the words that had been dropped by Mr. *H——t M——h*, (See p. 199.) and ſaid that they were ſufficient to excite horror in every feeling breaſt, and render the people outrageous; he repreſented Mr. *M——* as ſaying in effect, that though he was inclined to think the culprit innocent, he had been influenced by the law of the Judge to find him guilty; and wiſhed he had at the ſame time told the Houſe his oath: He was ſworn, ſays he, to give a true verdict according to the *evidence*, yet has declared, that tho' the man was not reached by the *evidence*, he gave him up to be puniſhed by the *directions of the Judge*. The artifices of which this inſtance had unexectedly been brought before them, he ſaid, were very alarming, and called loud for enquiry, which every honeſt man would give his voice to bring on.

Mr. *C---w--l*, in anſwer to that part of Sir *Wm*'s ſpeech which cenſured the compleating an enquiry with the motion, ſaid, that having heard much on the ſubject in converſation, and read ſomething of it in a pamphlet which had been put into his hands in the country, he was determined to bring it into the Houſe ſometime in the ſeſſions, and thought this a proper opportunity; that for this reaſon he had propoſed it, as the ground-work of the motion, without any view of obſtructing the proceedings of the Houſe upon it. He concluded by ſaying, he was glad that the propoſer of the motion intended to proſecute the enquiry, and declared, that however he might differ with him in the mode of proceeding, he would give the meaſure all the aſſiſtance in his power.

Mr. *W--ll--e*. The Gentlemen who have propoſed the abridgment of the power of the Attorney-General, have been rather parſimonious, in laying before the Houſe the particular benefits that are to reſult from the meaſure. They have dealt much in general terms; have declared that it would be favourable to Liberty, that it would reſtore the Conſtitution in an eſſential article, and correct the miſtakes of our fathers. The words Liberty, Conſtitution and Independence, are indeed words that convey ideas of the utmoſt importance; but I am ſorry to ſay, that it is of late become a cuſtom to uſe them, not as conveying ideas, but as forming a ſpell; as having a kind of taliſmanic power, to effect purpoſes which the powers of reaſon and nature can never accompliſh. One Gentleman, however, an honourable friend of mine, has propoſed, that when the proceedings are commenced by the Attorney-General *ex officio*, the defendant ſhould, as in other caſes, be allowed to ſhew cauſe why an information ſhould not be granted; this regulation, he ſays, would prove an unſpeakable benefit; but to whom would this unſpeakable benefit accrue? Not to the nation, but to its enemies the libellers. This proceeding would be giving them warning to make their eſcape, and elude the purſuit of juſtice.—— If this wiſe regulation were to take place, it would be impoſſible that a libeller could ever be puniſhed; they would betake themſelves like Moore to ſome dark retreat, where being effectually concealed, they would perpetrate more flagitious, and more daring miſchief. Malignity and dulneſs would deride honeſt diligence and ingenuity, and gain an eaſy ſubſiſtance by abuſing every thing that is venerable and ſacred, and gratifying the ſpirit of contumely and licenciouſneſs, which is gone abroad among us, by railing againſt

"our

A Plan of the GRAND CANAL from the Trent to the Mersey.

	M	F	Ch
From The Duke of Bridgwater's Canal at Preston Brook to Middlewich	17	–	8
Middlewich to Hare Castle	12	1	7
Hare Castle to Haywood	22	5	2
Haywood to the Derwent Mouth	36	1	–
Total	88	–	7





"our moſt gracious King, and all that "are put in authority under him," in ſuch compoſitions, as upon any other ſubject would never be read. Thus abuſed, the preſs would become the ruin of Literature as well as Liberty, of which it is naturally the ſupport, for nothing ſo certainly ſubverts Liberty as the abuſe of it; nothing ſo effectually deſtroys Learning as the deluge of nonſenſe and rancour, which is now overflowing us, from the cobler and the porter in an alehouſe kitchen, to the petit maitre of faſhion, under the hands of his friſeur.

I have one word to offer concerning the enquiry into the conduct of our Judges; one of its principal champions is a learned Serjeant, and the reaſon which he has urged with great oſtentation of patriotiſm, in it's favour is, *that encroachments have been made upon the conſtitutional power of Juries.* But how ſhall we account for his becoming ſo ſuddenly jealous of the prerogative of Juries? It is but lately that he acted from very different principles: A Jury gave a verdict at Guildford againſt one of his clients, an atrocious and notorious libeller; and how did this patriotic, this conſtitutional ſerjeant, this champion for Juries, act upon the occaſion? Did he acquieſce in the verdict? Did he ſubmit with ſilent reverence and reſpect to the power which he now pretends to worſhip? No, this bulwark of popular prerogative, this brawler in the cauſe of Liberty, this ſupporter of the Bill of Rights, ſet the ſacred authority of a Jury at nought, and appealed from their determination to that of the Court; to the very Court, and the very Judges whom he now arraigns for circumſcribing their power! The ſame man, who urged our Judges to take Law from a Jury into their own hand, is now clamourous againſt them for taking the meaſure. Is this acting upon principle? is this conſiſtent? is this honourable? is this honeſt? I abhor attacks upon individuals, and for that very reaſon I am now ſo explicit; is this a paradox? I abhor murder, and for that reaſon, I would hang an aſſaſſin. What would be a crime againſt the innocent, is a duty againſt the criminal; againſt ſuch characters as I have now expoſed, the law of retaliation ſhould always be enforced: An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, is the only expedient by which ſuch Phariſees can be put to ſilence.

Mr. Serjeant *G---n.* As I have beennow ſo freely charged with inconſiſtency of conduct, I take this opportunity again to declare, that no man can have a greater veneration for Juries than myſelf; that I believe them to be the beſt ſecurities againſt the oppreſſions of the crown, and that if it had not been for them, we ſhould not have been now diſcuſſing popular rights in this Houſe. The deciſion of a Jury in the caſe of the Seven Biſhops, ſaved the nation; and I ſhould have no pretenſions to the name of a friend to the conſtitution, if I encroached upon their powers or explained away their privileges; but ſurely there are caſes in which the juriſdiction of a Jury is not competent, and I hope that in ſuch caſes, I may, without inconſiſtency, refer to the court. The caſe to which the honourable Gentleman alludes is one, and is very different from that in which I have complained, that the right of a Jury has been infringed. The cauſe that was tried at Guildford, was upon an action upon the caſe, which depends upon a point of law, and which, therefore, was not cognizable by a Jury. I have always aſſerted, that a Jury ought to enter into the whole merits of the caſe before them, to go into the general iſſue, and give a verdict accordingly; but never, that when a difficulty in law ariſes they are the proper Judges: If I had not held the courts to be the depoſitaries and expounders of the law, how could I approve of ſpecial verdicts, which are ſo frequent and ſo conſtitutional? A ſpecial verdict, Sir, is

nothing

nothing more than an appeal from the Jury to the Court, or rather an acknowledgment of the Jury, that they are unqualified to determine the queſtion before them; and the caſe which was determined at Guildford, was involved in a queſtion of law, of which they were, and ought to have acknowledged themſelves unqualified to judge: I therefore acted conſiſtently and conſtitutionally, when I adviſed my client to adopted the only method of defence that remained. But ſuppoſe that I had believed the meaſure, which I adviſed my client to take, to be unconſtitutional, and an encroachment upon the province of Juries, will the honourable Gentleman blame my conduct as an advocate? has he never pleaded againſt his own private ſentiments? has he never given advice in Weſtminſter-Hall which he would not give in this Houſe? When I come hither, I lay aſide the Advocate and aſſume the Senator. I advance nothing but my real opinion, nothing but what is dictated by my reaſon, and approved by my heart: And ſince I am provoked to it, I now declare my genuine ſentiments of our juſticiary courts. I now declare, that they are not blameleſs, that they have been guilty of miſdemeanours, and that there are juſt grounds for the propoſed enquiry. Nothing but preventing a fair examination, will prevent this from appearing with undeniable evidence; and upon the truth of this aſſertion, I ſtake my whole credit with this Aſſembly. The honourable Gentleman has been pleaſed to juſtify his attack upon my character, by ſuppoſing that I had rendered it not only lawful but neceſſary, as felony and murder render homicide lawful and neceſſary in the hangman, which would otherwiſe be murder. I ſhall not envy him the character he has been pleaſed to aſſume; but when he talks of retaliation, he ſhould remember, that it can never take place as a law, between a criminal and his proſecutor. The criminal can derive no right to hang the proſecutor, from the proſecutor's endeavour to hang him, neither can he or his friends derive a right of defaming me, from diſcovery of their guilt, with a view to bring them to juſtice.

[*To be continued.*]

Deſcription of the Plan of the Grand Canal from the TRENT *to the* MERSEY.

THIS Canal was begun in the year 1766, by virtue of an act of the 6th of George III. and is now nearly compleated from the mouth of the river Darwent in Derbyſhire, to near Stone in Staffordſhire, which is about forty-five miles, and is paſſible for barges of thirty tons burthen; a conſiderable length of the North part of this Canal is likewiſe cut, but not yet navigable, on account of the two tunnels or ſubterraneous paſſages that go under ground, viz. one at Hare-Caſtle, (which is the ſummit) which will be a mile and half in length, more than half of which is now made. And another tunnel will be at Preſton, (near its communication with the Duke of Bridgwater's canal) which will be three quarters of a mile in length, near one half of which is now cut; it is arched with brick, and is made eighteen feet high, and near fourteen feet wide, and will take the largeſt barges that paſs upon the river Merſey.

Note, when this canal and the Duke of Bridgwater's is finiſhed, (which will be in about two or three years) a barge may go from Middlewich to Manchester and Worſley, without the interruption of a ſingle lock.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Engraver having diſappointed us of the Plate of Coins promiſed laſt Month, it is neceſſarily deferred till our next.

The Obſervations on the Villages about London, ſigned E. B. *are recovered, and will be attended to.*

W. R. *was received too late for inſertion.*

J. Tirſel, *a* Tit-bit, Biddy Blithe, *and* Maſk *are under Conſideration.*

We are obliged to D. D. *for his excellent hints; his Scheme ſhall be put in execution as ſoon as the Materials can be collected; in the mean time we beg the Favour of his Addreſs.*

The Story of Lucia *is dull and unintereſting.*

The Verſes ſigned Amanda, *and* X, Y, Z, *are inadmiſſible.*





M. Griffith Pinxt. R. Murray Sculpt.

Iceland Falcon.

The ICELAND FALCON.

THIS ſpecies is mentioned only by Mr. *Brunnich* in his *Ornithologia Borealis*, No. 9. It is a noble and ſtately bird, and a firſt rate Falcon in reſpect to ſize; the length of the wing from its flexure to its end being ſixteen inches.

The bill is duſky, ſtrong, and hooked; its head white, faintly tinged with ruſt colour, and having a duſky ſtreak along the ſhaft of each feather; neck, breaſt and belly white, varied with dark oblong ſpots pointing downwards; the laſt with duſky marks, ſome ſlender, others round, others heart-ſhaped; the thighs white, croſſed with dark brown bars; the back duſky, ſpotted, and edged with white; the lower part of the exterior webs of the quill feathers duſky, mottled with reddiſh white, the inner duſky, barred with white; the train conſiſts of twelve feathers, the outmoſt the ſhorteſt; each marked with fourteen or more bars of duſky and white; the bars of each colour do not paſs croſs the feather, but the dark bar of one web oppoſes the white bar of the other, which is a ſpecific mark. The wings reach within an inch only of the end of the tail. The legs and cere yellow; the claws black, that of the hind toe very long.

It inhabits *Iceland*, with ſeveral other ſpecies; which are in high eſteem among the northern Princes. The King of *Denmark* ſends annually into that iſland, to buy up all that are taken; and has eſtabliſhed at *Beſſeſted* a Falcon-houſe, where the Falcon-takers, *Icelanders* licenſed for that purpoſe, bring them. They arrive there about midſummer on horſeback, with ten or twelve birds perched on a croſs, which they hold reſted on the ſtirrup. The Falconer examines them, takes thoſe he likes beſt, and ſends them aboard a ſhip to be conveyed to *Copenhagen*. Fifteen rix-dollars are allowed for a quite white Falcon; ten for one not quite white; and ſeven for this ſpecies, beſides a gratuity of two or four to each Falcon-catcher to encourage them in their buſineſs.

In order to take them, the *Icelanders* ſtrike two poſts into the ground at a ſmall diſtance from each other. To the one they tie a Pigeon, Partridge, or fowl, by a ſmall line, two or three yards long, that they may flutter above and be ſeen by the Falcon. To the leg is alſo tied another ſtring 100 yards long or more, which goes through a hole in the other poſt; in order to draw the bait to that poſt, where a net is fixed like a fiſhing net, with a hoop in a ſemicircle of ſix feet wide. This is pulled down and covers the poſt, for which purpoſe there is a ſtring faſtened to the upper part of the hoop, which goes through the firſt poſt to which the bait is tied. Theſe two ſtrings the Falcon-catcher has hold of, and lies concealed behind ſome ſtones and buſhes. Theſe nets are placed either near a neſt or where they perceive Falcons reſort. As ſoon as a Falcon ſees the bait ſtir, he takes a ſweep or two above it in the air; then deſcends on it, and kills it commonly by ſtriking off the head; after that ſoars again to obſerve if any danger be near. In that time the fowler pulls the bait to the other poſt under the net, which the Falcon not obſerving, darts on its prey, and at that inſtant, the fowler drawing the other ſtring, covers the Falcon with the net.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the Appendix to the Monthly Review for the laſt year, Vol. 43. there is an account of ſome enquiries into the organization of the ſhells of animals, by M. Heriſſant, extracted from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences for 1766.

The great regularity and beauty in the ſtructure of the ſhells of animals have always afforded me much entertainment; and I have often wondered to ſee how well they are adapted for the uſe and ſecurity of the various inhabitants that form them.

Mr. Reaumur has long ſince given a rational account of the ſhell of the garden ſnail, (viz.) by a mucous matter exuding from the animal, mixed with earthy particles, and uniting by mere juxtapoſition.

M. Heriſſant agrees with Reaumur, that the earthy particles, which incruſt and harden the ſhell are conveyed thro' the veſſels of the animal into ſome reticular filaments, that compoſe a membranous ſubſtance, which he apprehended he diſcovered by a very eaſy chemical analyſis.

The diſcoveries made by M. Heriſſant in analyſing a porcelaine ſhell, are the more extraordinary, as there were left reticulated filaments in form of the ſhell, which had the tenuity of a ſpider's web; therefore he did not attempt to delineate its organization.

Now,

Now, Mr. Urban, I have been thinking, whether this membranous organized film, which was left floating in the ſolvent fluid, be not the epidermis, or covering, which all ſhells have upon them; ſome very fine indeed, ſo as not to be diſcovered by the naked eye; particularly that of the *porcelaine* ſhell; and the fine *chama* from the Perſian gulph.

This epidermis is eaſily taken off by a penknife, after the ſhell has laid a few hours in water, and diſcovers a finer poliſh and brighter colour in the ſhell. I am a little ſurprized, that M. Heriſſant takes no notice of the epidermis, for it was impoſſible he ſhould miſs the ſight of it, becauſe the acid will not diſſolve it; and it muſt interfere with that membranous ſubſtance, which M. Heriſſant ſaw floating in the ſolvent fluid, if it was not the thing itſelf.

I took two ſmall chamæ found at Scilly iſland, and ſtripped the epidermis from one of them.—Both underwent the ſame proceſs: that with the epidermis upon it left a film floating upon the ſolvent fluid, as thick as the bladder of a ſmall fiſh, and as ſtrong—in the other ſolvent fluid nothing remained viſible; but by applying an alkali, the cretaceous matter precipitated alike in both the fluids.

That all ſhells are formed by mere juxtapoſition according to Reaumur's obſervations, I am the more inclined to believe, as the ſhell ſerves only for a ſcreen or guard to the animal, and is carried from place to place by ſuch animals as have locomotion; therefore I think there is no need of organization, any more than there is in a turret, to ſcreen or cover the bell it contains. Theſe are rude conjectures only; therefore am ready to receive any conviction or information to the contrary.

That the epidermis of all ſhells is firſt laid down by the animal to build upon, is demonſtrably evident in the garden-ſnail; for by touching the verge of the ſhell, with the finger, it yields like thin paper; upon *this* the mucous matter is laid, which exudes from the animal, mixed with terrene particles, and hardens into a ſhell. The lips of the animal ſerve for *antennæ* or feelers, to direct its courſe in that regular convoluted form we find them. The epidermis which covers the ſhell is of a different texture, and will not ſo eaſily yield to the acid, but remains there after the ſhell is reduced into a cretaceous impalpable powder.

I alſo think, Sir, that an oyſter-ſhell being larger than the fiſh which inhabits it, is not any proof or argument againſt M. Reaumur's reaſons for the ſhell being formed by juxtapoſition, as the writers of the Monthly Review inſinuate. For the foſſil oyſterſhells, found at Woodbridge and Cotſgrove, plainly diſcover that they are (as Steno obſerved) by lying underground, reſolved into many different ſhells or *laminæ* from the ſize of a vetch to their full growth. Now, Sir, how can theſe membranous organs, which M. Heriſſant diſcovered floating in the ſolvent fluid, be appendages to the body of the animal; or a continuation of the tendinous fibres that compoſe the ligaments, by which it is fixed to its ſhell? For new ſhells are continually forming; therefore new appendages muſt be conſtantly formed with the new *laminæ*; the old ones being turned out in the manner we ſee tiles placed upon the roof of a building; but the verge of the new ſhell, which is forming, has the epidermis continued ſo long as the fiſh continues to increaſe its dwelling.

I attempted to analyze two pieces of the pearl oyſterſhell, one more ſplendid than the other. Theſe took more ſpirits, and required a longer time to analyze them: they ſwelled out and appeared ſpungy; floated at laſt in the ſolvent fluid, and when compreſſed appeared like a piece of paper; but I cou'd ſee no appearance of the priſms, which M. Heriſſant diſcovered by his more curious analyſis. Indeed I could perceive ſome little ſhining in the ſpungy form of the ſplendid ſhell, which was changed from a flat ſubſtance to one more round, by the pores being ſaturated with the liquid ſolvent, which altered its form and texture.

I am inclined to believe, that the variegated ſhining colours, which appear in the pearl oyſter and many other ſhells, are owing to the thin ſcales of the ſhell, which being placed with very fine interſtitial vacuities, one over another, reflect (being tranſparent) thoſe lively colours in the manner we ſee them in Chryſtal, and in the Selenites found at Shotover quarry.

If you think theſe indigeſted remarks may excite ſome of your correſpondents to place them in a clearer light by further experiments; I ſhall eſteem it a favour to read them in ſome of your future magazines.

I am, &c. J. P.

Critical

Critical remarks on some passages of M. de Voltaire. *Continued from* page 204.

AT first one would think that M. de Voltaire was going to deduce his authority from some law of the Jewish code. By no means: he allows, on the contrary, that there are in it *some severe laws on worship, and some chastisements still more severe.* In fact, it is there *expressly* said, and in more than one place, that * *every idolatrous Israelite shall be put to death without remission, and that every city of Israel which worships strange gods shall be rooted out.* Some examples, rigorously severe, confirm these ordinances. Do these examples, do these laws, manifest an indifference as to worship? Would he from thence conclude that intolerance was not of divine right among the Jews?

How could their laws tolerate strange gods? The Jewish government was theocratic: God was its sovereign, and the adoration of Jehovah alone was the first condition, the basis of the covenant of his people with him. To worship strange gods was therefore a breach of that covenant, an infidelity to the sovereign, and a state crime to the chief commander. Was there ever any government in which state crimes were tolerated by the laws?

"But," *says he*, "many commentators are at a loss how to reconcile "the accounts of Moses with the passages of Amos and Jeremiah, and "with the celebrated discourse of St. "Stephen related in the Acts." And he tells us what occasions his own embarrassment and that of those commentators. "Amos says, that the Jews "always worshipped in the wilderness "Moloch, Rempham, and Kium."

There would perhaps have been some difficulty in reconciling Amos with Moses, if Amos had said, that the Jews, in the wilderness, *always* worshipped those strange gods. But that *always* is not the prophet's; it is M. de Voltaire's, and that word superadded to the phrase makes some alteration in the sense.

We do not at first comprehend what this addition means; but the writer explains himself more clearly in his *Philosophy of history*, where returning to these passages, he would have us think that the Jews did not worship Adonai till *after their departure out of the wilderness.* "Jeremiah," *says he*, "Amos "and St. Stephen affirm, that in the "wilderness the Jews acknowledged "only Moloch, Rempham, and Kium; "that they made no sacrifice to the "Lord Adonai, whom they worshipped afterwards." But could this author really flatter himself with being able to persuade his readers, that Amos and Jeremiah have said any such thing? The following is the passage of Amos. *I hate, I despise your feast days, saith the Lord, and I will not dwell in your solemn assemblies. Take away from me the noise of thy songs, for I will not hear the melody of thy viols. Have ye offered unto me sacrifices and offerings in the wilderness forty years, O house of Israel? But ye have borne the tabernacle of your Moloch and Chiun your images, the star of your god which ye made to yourselves. Therefore will I cause you to go into captivity beyond Damascus.* Chap. v, 21—27.

It must be owned, that there is some difficulty in reconciling these words, *Have ye offered unto me*, &c. with what goes before and follows, so as to determine the true signification of the terms *Rempham* and *Kium*, which M. de V. makes the proper names of two divinities.

But it is plain, that the prophet does not here say, either that the Israelites in the wilderness *always* worshipped strange gods, or that *they acknowledged them only*, or that they did not worship Jehovah till *after their departure out of the wilderness.* By this interrogation, *Have ye offered unto me*, &c. the prophet means not to reproach them for not having offered *any* sacrifice to the Lord during forty years in the wilderness; but for not having been faithful to him all the time which they passed there, and for having forsaken him frequently to worship Gods which they had made; which does not contradict Moses.

The Critic adds, that *Jeremiah expressly says, that God required no sacrifice of their fathers, when they departed out of Egypt.* But if, instead of quoting this sentence by itself, he had added what follows, the pretended contradiction would soon have disappeared.

In this chapter the prophet proposes to shew the Jews, that ceremonies and sacrifices, in which they put their trust, were of no value in the sight of God without observing the law. *Your hands*, says he to them, *are full of rapine, you commit adulteries, you take false oaths,*

* See Exod. xxii. 20. Deut. xxvii. 5, &c.

oaths, and ye come into my temple! withdraw; *Keep your victims, and eat your burnt-offerings.* For, he adds, to prove to them that he prefers the keeping his commandments to all ſacrifices. *In the day that I brought your fathers out of Egypt, I ſpake not unto them concerning burnt-offerings nor ſacrifices, but this commanded I them; ſaying, obey my voice, and I will be your God, and ye ſhall be my people; and walk ye in all the ways that I have commanded you, that it may be well unto you.*

Tindal quotes, like M. de V. this paſſage, and with his uſual fidelity †, he ſuppreſſes alſo the concluſion of it, becauſe he is ſenſible that it explains and determines the true ſenſe of the whole. Who indeed does not ſee, that the intention of Jeremiah is not to deny, that God required ſacrifices of the Hebrews in the wilderneſs, and that they offered them to him; but that he would make them underſtand, that obedience to his law is what he required of them above all, and in preference to all burnt-offerings? In the ſame ſenſe, and in like manner, another prophet ſays, *I will have mercy, and not ſacrifice*; that is to ſay, I prefer one to the other. Nothing is more common in the ſcriptures than this manner of expreſſing the preference that is given to one thing before another; to take advantage of this, as Tindal does, is to ſhew that he has little knowledge of the Hebrew language, or little ſincerity.

Thus the Engliſh critics have anſwered the Deiſts who have objected to them theſe two paſſages. To which let us add, that it does not appear by the books of Moſes, or by any of the ſcriptures, that God required ſacrifices from individuals in the wilderneſs, or that the laws of the Pentateuch concerning ſacrifices were intended to be regularly obſerved there. It appears on the contrary, that no ſacrifices were offered there, but on important occaſions, and that individuals were in that reſpect left at liberty; and this might alſo be what the prophets mean. Be that as it may, Can two texts which are doubtful, and eaſily capable of a different explanation from that which this writer has given them, counterbalance a great number of clear and explicit paſſages, by which it is eſtabliſhed, that the Iſraelites worſhipped Adonai in the wilderneſs, and from that time offered ſacrifices to him?

[*To be continued.*]

† See Dr. Leland's reply to Chriſtianity as old as the creation.

On Avarice *in* Old Age.

Mr. Urban,

THE *miſer* in the play is generally, I believe always, an *old man*, and we commonly uſe the expreſſion, *an old miſer*. Indeed there ſeems to be ſomething extremely unnatural for young men to be guilty of this vice, though no doubt ſome are. However, the frailty is not ſo obſervable in them, becauſe the gaiety, the vanity, uſually incidental to that age, in ſome degree, and as it were by fits and ſtarts, renders the foible much leſs conſpicuous. I do not pretend, Mr. Urban, to palliate or excuſe this odious and unſociable vice in either old or young: And yet ſomething may be ſaid in favour of old age, ſo far at leaſt as to account for its being more peculiar to that time of life, and by way of aſſigning reaſons why, from the nature of things, it may be ſo.

1ſt, *Care* naturally grows with years. Experience teaches the old ſtager the value of money, which, in the common way, is not generally apprehended by young men, who are apt to launch out into extravagance, and often to their hurt or ruin. Hence Virgil uſes the expreſſion *triſtiſque Senectus*, not ſo much, I apprehend, from the infirmities that commonly attend the decline of life, as from the black and corroding, the inceſſant and brow-wrinkling care, which in a manner always accompanies it, diſpoſing the party to anxiety, to ſcraping, and the moſt penurious parſimony; cares, which generate money indeed, but bring their puniſhment along with them, and therefore are emphatically termed by the poets *ultrices curæ*.

But the principal thing, 2dly, is, that the Old Man has, in effect, ſhould he come to want, nothing to have recourſe to, but his money. Labour he cannot, for that day is paſſed. And he has little to recommend him any other way; his perſon is altered, and diſguſting; his accompliſhments, whatever he had formerly been poſſeſſed of, are all flown and gone; inſomuch that want is a formidable, an inſuperable evil to *him*, whilſt a young man can cheerfully diſregard it, can run any where to avoid it, and has a thouſand remedies againſt

gainſt it. One ſcarce, methinks, can wonder, that an attention to money, though blameable enough, no doubt, when carried to exceſs and to a miſtruſt of God's providence, ſhould ſo often be ſeen to aſſault the fearful breaſts, and the helpleſs ſtate of the aged, who think they have nothing elſe to truſt to. Many, no doubt, on this very account, will not uſe the good things they are poſſeſſed of.

Is not, 3dly, the Old Man too often ſenſible, that money is the thing now, that makes him valued and eſteemed, courted and attended? That were he once poor, contempt and neglect would immediately follow? whence it is, that the only method he has, as he thinks, of attaching people to him, is by the credit and reputation of his wealth, which conſequently, and under this perſuaſion, he continues to preſerve, and even to increaſe, though he has already one foot, as it were, in the grave.

We have known many a one, Mr. Urban, who has had the ambition of dying worth a certain ſum; a plum, or perhaps two plums: This he never dreamed of at firſt ſetting out, but now finds it within his reach, and ſo,

Creſcit amor nummi quantum ipſa pecunia creſcit;

and the conſequence of ſuch a view, when once it enters a man's thoughts, muſt be perpetual avarice and rapacity, even to the laſt hour. The man's honour is at ſtake, and his reputation, he ſuppoſes, will ſuffer, if he acquires not ſo many, or ſo many thouſands. A ſcheme, that never invades the youthful mind.

It appears to me, from theſe conſiderations, that for a truly ſordid mind, devoid of all religion, (and it is ſcarcely poſſible, that ſuch a diſpoſition ſhould be impreſſed with any right notion of religion, either towards God or man) to grow daily more and more anxious and ſolicitous about his pelf, is a thing ſo far from being an object of wonder, that on the contrary it is no other, though in itſelf ſo deteſtable, than what may be naturally expected, and accounted for. I am, Sir, yours,

T. ROW.

MEMOIRS *of the Founder of the Monaſtery de la* Trappe *between* Fierenzuola *and* Florence.

Mr. URBAN,

LADY M. W. Montague appears to have been impoſed on in her account of the Founder of the monaſtery of La *Trappe* which ſhe gives us in the additional volume of her correſpondence publiſhed in 1767. Your readers in all likelihood will not be diſpleaſed with the following memoirs of Bouthillier de Rancé the inſtitutor of that ſingular order, as their authenticity is not to be queſtioned. I am, &c. J. C.

Dom. Armand Jean le Bouthillier de Rancé, the celebrated Abbé and Reformer of La Trappe, was born at Paris the 9th of January, 1626. He was the nephew of Claude le Bouthillier of Chavigny, ſecretary of ſtate and ſuperintendant of the finances. His diſpoſition to ſcience appeared even in his infancy, and at the age of twelve or thirteen years he publiſhed, by the aſſiſtance of his preceptor, a new edition of the poems of Anacreon in Greek, with notes. He was choſen Canon of the church of Notre Dame at Paris at the age of ten, and provided very early with a number of benefices. He afterwards ſtudied theology in the Sorbonne, and obtained his licenſe with applauſe, and took the degree of Doctor the 10th of February, 1654. Having finiſhed his courſe of ſtudy, he appeared in a public character, and ſoon became diſtinguiſhed not only for his taſte and politeneſs, but for thoſe amiable qualifications which are of uſe in ſociety. From a principle of ambition (for he was not without his frailties) he refuſed the biſhopric of Laon, was appointed almoner to the Duke of Orleans, and made a ſhining figure at an aſſembly of clergy in 1655 in the quality of deputy of the ſecond order. At length (conſcious how little ſplendor and pre-eminence avail to happineſs) he bid adieu to vanity, and devoted his days to religious exerciſes. It is ſaid his change of life was occaſioned by a melancholy incident. Having conceived the moſt extravagant fondneſs for a lady in Paris; he had been abſent from her ſome time, and on entering her apartment, found her dead and in her coffin.—On which occaſion his grief was extreme, and terminated in cruel devotion*; but his biographers do not allow this ſtory to be true; they eſteem it the fiction of ſome romancer. The account given by Marſollier has greater marks of probability. He narrowly eſcaped being killed by the ball of a firelock, and

* See the ſupplemental volume page 42.

cried out in the inſtant, *Alas! what would have become of me, had not my God had compaſſion on me!* And this accident is ſaid to have occaſioned his converſion. He retired entirely from public life, and even would not be aſſiſtant to his uncle who was archbiſhop of TOURS. He founded a monaſtery, the fraternity belonging to which, practiſe the utmoſt ſelf-denial. Their diet is merely vegetable. They allow not themſelves wine, fleſh, fiſh, nor eggs. They enter into no converſation with ſtrangers, and for ſome days are wholly ſilent. They have each a ſeparate cell, and paſs ſome part of every day in digging their own graves in the garden of the convent. De Rancé placed his new eſtabliſhment in the hands of the fathers of Citeaux, and ſold his territory of Veret for 100,000 crowns, for the ſupport of the hoſpital named Hotel Dieu in Paris. He took the monaſtic habit in the abbey of Notre Dame of Perſeigne the 6th of June 1664. He afterwards took poſſeſſion of the abbey de la Trappe, became principal reformer there, and eſtabliſhed ſuch regulations, that in the eſtimation of Catholic authors, it is the admiration of Europe. His piety endeared him to his community, and he died in peace, on his Straw Pallet, in the preſence of the Biſhop of Seez and the religious fraternity, the 26th of October 1700, in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age. During his retreat from the world, he compoſed a great number of pious treatiſes, the principal of which are, 1. *A Treatiſe on the duties of monaſtic life.* 2. *A French Tranſlation of the works of St. Dorothea.* 3. *Remarks on the principles of St. Benoit.* 4. *Inſtructions occaſioned by the death of Dom. Muce.* 5. *An abridgment of the obligations of Chriſtians.* 6. *Moral reflections on the Four Evangeliſts.* 7. *Inſtructions and maxims.* 8. *Chriſtian conduct, compoſed for Madam de Guiſe. A great number of ſpiritual letters in 2 volumes, 12mo.* 9. *Several writings on the ſubjects of monaſtic Studies.* 10. *Accounts of the lives and deaths of ſeveral perſons belonging to the monaſtery de la* Trappe *in 4 volumes, 12mo.* 11. *Laſtly, the conſtitutions and orders of the monaſtery.* His life has been written by ſeveral Romiſh authors, particularly by M. de Maupeou, M. Marſollier, & Dom. le Nain, brother to M. de Tillement, and therefore our female author Lady Mary was the more inexcuſable, as ſhe might have derived better information from their biographical labours.

Mr. URBAN.

YOU may eaſily conceive from my laſt letter relative to the *Radcliffe* Infirmary at Oxford, inſerted in your Magazine, that I would readily comply with a kind invitation given me to be preſent at the late public meeting there. Indeed, I made one of a numerous company, who were moſt highly pleaſed with the judicious and elegant entertainment there afforded them; the particulars of which you are now welcome to. On Wedneſday morning the 3d of July, a great many of the Governors and Benefactors to the Infirmary, met at the Committee Room, and from thence went in regular proceſſion to St. Mary's church. When I entered into this auguſt edifice, I was immediately ſtruck with the ſight of a moſt brilliant company of ladies, elegantly dreſſed, and ſeated in the galleries at the weſt end of the church. The ſervice was chanted throughout, in the courſe of which, was introduced Mr. Handel's *Dettingen Te Deum.* After prayers were ended, a numerous band, with inſtruments, in the organ loft, ſung the hundredth pſalm, accompanied with the true ſpirit of devotion, which prepared the hearts of the audience to receive the important doctrine of Chriſtian Benevolence, from the mouth of the pious and learned Biſhop of Oxford. It is impoſſible to do juſtice to his Lordſhip's performance and zeal for the public good. He expatiated upon every motive which could enforce benevolence. He convinced the judgment by rational arguments, and excited our paſſions by the moſt pathetic addreſs. The ſermon being concluded, ſix gentlemen, of high rank and ſtations, took their ſtands at the ſeveral doors, and received with gratitude, the aſſiſtance of the public, towards compleating the benevolent deſign of the preſent meeting. The collection then made, fully evinced the force of the good Prelate's endeavours, it amounting to upwards of 266l. a much greater ſum than the moſt ſanguine had expected.

On Thurſday morning was celebrated Lord Crew's annual commemoration, when the appearance in the Theatre was uncommonly ſplendid; there being preſent his Excellency the Poliſh Ambaſſador, Earl Temple, the Biſhops of Oxford, Cheſter, and Dromore, with many

other

other persons of distinction. During the ceremony Earl Temple, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and Martin Bladen Hawke, Esq; were presented to the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law: As were the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, of Christ Church; Thomas Frankland, and Richard Aldworth Neville, Esq; Gentlemen Commoners of Merton College; and Joseph Battin, Esq; Gentleman Commoner of Trinity, to that of Master of Arts: After which the Chancellor's Prize-Compositions were recited, the first in English verse, *On the Love of our Country*, by Mr. Butson, of New College; the other in English prose, *On the Advantages and Disadvantages of Foreign Travel*, by Mr. John Scott, Bachelor of Arts, of University College; both which were justly received with the greatest applause.—The Commemoration Speech, equally classical and judicious, was spoken by the Reverend Dr. Wheeler, Poetry Professor.—In the evening the Oratorio of Judas Maccabæus was performed in the Theatre.

In my last I informed you that a plan was in agitation, to supply the Infirmary with constant and regular chaplains; two such have been appointed, with handsome salaries, which are raised by the subscriptions of most of the colleges. The conditions of their office are as follows:

"The subscription for supplying the Infirmary with chaplains amounts at present to above fourscore pounds, which sum (together with any other which may be subscribed) will be divided equally between *two* chaplains, who are to officiate by alternate months for one year, commencing at *Midsummer* last.

The chaplains are to be at liberty to officiate for each other; but no *deputy* is to be allowed, unless both the chaplains are prevented by sickness, or other necessary cause, to be notified to the weekly board of Governors. In such case the Deputy is to be approved by the weekly board, and to receive a proportion of the stipend for the time he officiates.

RULE I. The Lord's Supper is to be administered in the chapel on the first *Sunday* of each month, and on the three great festivals; and as often besides as the officiating minister shall judge proper to sick persons in the wards.

II. Divine Service is to be performed twice on each *Sunday*, with a Sermon or Lecture either in the morning or evening; and prayers are to be read once on every other day in the week, at a proper hour to be affixed by the weekly board.

I need not say how much more proper this establishment is, and how much more beneficial to the objects of this charity, than a vague and changeable ministry could have been; nor need I add, to these particulars, how pleasing a prospect there is, that the pious intentions of Dr. Radcliffe, and of his worthy trustees will be fully answered, in the credit, support, and prosperity of his Infirmary.

Worcester, July 10, 1771. I am, &c. J. P. P.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for April last, page 152, there is a request to some of your medical correspondents, for their opinion on a remarkable case, from a young man under the signature of W. E. As I take delight in relieving the distresses of my fellow-creatures, I recommend to him the following powder.—Take of Wild Valerian Root and Peruvian Bark in powder, each half a drachm; to be taken three times a day in any agreeable liquid, using for his common drink an infusion of Sassafras shavings, or, as it is commonly called, Sassafras tea. To begin taking it soon after the recovery from the paroxysm, and to defer taking it a day before it's return is expected, and during it's existence, that is, it is to be taken only in the intervals of the disorder.

I recommend the above medicine from the experience of having cured a girl, who laboured under the same disorder three years; each successive return increasing in violence. The symptoms were exactly similar in every respect, excepting, that my patient had, during the paroxysm, or return of the disorder, a pretty free discharge of limpid serum from the eyes, mouth and nose; and, at the decrease, an hemorrhage from the latter. She had tried various medicines before she applied to me, without the least relief. I ordered the above, and a compleat cure was effected, having only two returns of the disorder. The first was much milder than usual, the second, with greater severity; during each of which there appeared a redness behind the ears, and small lumps in the scalp, all over the head, which, however vanished as the disorder decreased. Should it happen to prove successful upon trial with the person who

now applies, it will afford me pleaſure to be made acquainted therewith thro' the channel of your Magazine.

I am, &c.

Looe, June 17, 1771. G. C.

Of Expreſſion by Drawing alone, independently of Colouring; and of the ſhorteſt Means of acquiring it.

EXPRESSION being the principal quality that gives merit to a picture, and this chiefly to be marked by lines and attitudes, it ſeems that drawing is the nobleſt part of the ſcience of painting. Look through all the objects of the art, you will be ſurprized to ſee how few are characterized by colour or ſhade. The out-line, the attitude, the lineaments in general make the picture, and we may pronounce it good or bad in the chalk only. Every line in a drawing, muſt be the mark of an idea, or be declared uſeleſs and trifling. According to the good ſenſe of the deſigner, according to his turn for obſervation, theſe lines will be more in number and more juſtly placed, and thoſe deſigns are moſt valuable, where moſt parts are to be found. Give an ordinary boy the chalk, and bid him draw you a race-horſe on full ſpeed. He inſtantly makes you a ſquare box head with two erect ears, a thin neck in ſtrait lines, almoſt upright; a pot-belly is added, with four ſprawling legs, and a bruſh-tail, curiouſly defined. Let a boy of practice and obſervation take the chalk, he ſtretches out the neck, lays the head almoſt in a line with it, the ears cloſe down, the head perhaps, held a little aſide, the mane on the ſtretch backward, the noſtrils wide, the mouth open, and ſo on. The longer he works the more expreſſion you find. Every ſtroke is drawn from the picture in his mind, which is more or leſs finiſhed according to the boys ſtrength of memory and powers of obſervation. Still this expreſſion ought to have its bounds. A boy of low genius will give you the buckles of the bridle, the nails of the ſhoes, the laſh of the jockey's whip. A true genius will ſtop when he has done his utmoſt for the horſe and man. In looking at a drawing, he will moreover tell you, here expreſſion is wanting, here it is untrue, here it is mean and too minute, here it is characteriſtic of one particular horſe only, as in running with the tongue out, the neck bent into an arch, on one ſide, or the like.

Expreſſion in animals is chiefly marked by the parts of the face and head, the mouth, noſe, ears and eyes; the paſſion ought, however, to extend to the whole body, and be accompanied by the expreſſion of attitude. I have ſeen many excellent pictures of animals, where the expreſſion in the limbs has been even contrary to that in the face. I have a good piece of a tanner's dog, defending a piece of meat. Anger is admirably expreſſed about the noſe, the grinning mouth, the ſtaring eyes, the erect ears. You hear him ſnarl, and are afraid he will fly out of the canvas, but that the briſtles of the neck are quite flat, and his back ſo ſmooth, you might venture to ſtroke him; the tail too is dependant. I have ſeen many a lion terrible before and quite placid behind; many an horſe in his fore-parts all motion, and pawing to get free, but in his hind legs and buttocks, at reſt and unmoved; many a race horſe flying on his utmoſt ſpeed, whilſt his rider is ſitting ſtill upon his back.

The more noble the animal, the more paſſions are expreſſed in his face, yet the whole of them may be delineated by the chalk. It is all drawing. Colour, in ſome caſes, is an impediment to expreſſion, as in dogs, horſes, cows, that are of various colours, fallowed, pyed, finched or ſpotted. Expreſſion is in general leſs, as colouring becomes neceſſary. All objects, inanimate ſhells, ſtones, gems, woods, are but half expreſſed without colour. In landſcapes, colour is the life and ſoul of the piece. In birds of beautiful feather, in fiſh, and in the leſs perfect animals, colour is a characteriſtic part. In general, the leſs an animal has of form, the more does it require the aid of colouring.

Some animals can expreſs no paſſions, but by their attitude, as of fear, by running; anger, by a poſture of attack, and briſtles erect; fawning, by creeping: Theſe are all the work of the crayon. The moſt formleſs animals, as hogs, ſheep, aſſes, oxen, are principally out-line, yet have ſome one feature about the head that is ſingular and characteriſtic, and ſuffices for a great painter to mark the ſpecies by.

The more noble animals, the lion, the horſe, the eagle, expreſs anger and courage. The dog, almoſt all paſſions; the monkey, fear, mirth, fondneſs. The fox, above all animals, expreſſes the greateſt number of paſſions, and in the livelieſt manner by the eye alone, and is in this particular, an excellent leſſon for a deſigner; for this too, as well as the reſt, is the office of the crayon,

on, ſince the colour of the eye remains all the time unchanged. Some animals have a temporary paſſion, as hens, and domeſtic poultry; even ſheep, hogs, &c. can expreſs their anger and fondneſs in very ſtrong actions, ſo long as they have the care of their young.

It is not true, that colouring is to a picture what diction is to a poem. Many an uncoloured deſign has much of paſſion, motion and character, which are weakened and deſtroyed by colouring. Even in the human face, the paſſions are moſtly repreſented by lines, as we ſee in prints and ſtatues. One would think the beauty of a female face could ſcarely be expreſſed without colour, yet what enchanting features have we in antique gems, coins and ſtatues? Laughing and weeping, admiration, joy, and veneration, may be as ſtrongly marked by lines as by colours; but anger is heightened by *the viſage all enflamed*, modeſty by the bluſh, fear by a pale colour.

The moſt perfect imitation of nature, would, no doubt, be to make ſtatues of the ſeveral figures deſigned for the picture, to colour them after nature, to take off the portion intended to be next the eye, to place them on their ſeveral planes, and run them back againſt a flat ſurface. To look at ſome of the antient pieces, one would think they took this method, ſo perfectly deſigned and finiſhed is each figure; even thoſe that are hid by the forward ones in part, ſo little uſe do we ſee of local colouring or perſpective. When the cartoons were at Hampton-Court, I could not perſuade myſelf but that the figures in the piece, at the bottom of the gallery, ſtood off from the walls, and that I was entering amongſt a crowd. I have obſerved the ſame effect in the celebrated equeſtrian-picture of Charles I. at Wilton, on ſtanding by the ſide of it, and viewing it in a large mirror at the other end of the ſaloon, by which means it was removed to double the diſtance, and was ſeen in its natural place; for the picture filling the whole end of the room, and the ſcene an open court, or parade in the open air, I thought I ſaw the horſe and monarch where it was reaſonable to expect to find them. All paintings loſe a great deal of their deluſion by being ſeen in unlikely places.

Conſidering that the antient pieces are few or none of them defective in the drawing, or rather, that they are almoſt all abſolutely perfect in this part, however wanting in colour, claro obſcuro, or perſpective, I cannot but think the firſt painters regarded drawing as the higheſt part of their art. Michael Angelo ſeldom coloured his pieces himſelf; and many of the very greateſt names turned over this part to workmen, whom they kept for the purpoſe. I have been ſurprized to hear a very great artiſt declare, that he had followed the ſtudy fifteen years before he could ſet his figures on their legs. The antient painters, on the contrary, could draw and deſign with truth and correctneſs, as early as we can write. Many of them were at the top of their art at an age when ours have not left the drawing-ſchool. Andrea Martegna, had gained a great name at 17; Carolo Caglia i, at 18; Giacomo de Pantormo, Michael Angelo, and Georgione, were famous before 20. Of later times Bernini's *Daphne* at 18, Le Brun's *May* at 15, are common inſtances. Originally the learning to draw took up no more time than the learning to write, and immediately ſucceeded it. Drawing is, indeed, but a kind of writing, as far as concerns the outlines, and due proportion of each figure. A deſign is but a *written* work, which is valuable or inſignificant, according to its abounding with ideas, and according as thoſe ideas are ſtrong or trivial. Drawing is a manual art, to be acquired by any one, but *deſigning* only by a man of ſenſe and obſervation. In this age, we are ſo long in learning the character, that life hardly affords time for writing any thing in the art.

It ſeems to me, that in our academies, there is not the uſe made of drawing from the *memory*, as might be. Is not this the readieſt way to make the art a true power of the mind, always ready and at command; is it not the ſureſt and quickeſt means to teach a youth to judge of proportion, and to draw an whole together? Shew me a boy that can ſketch out at command, and at a word, and of any ſize, in large or in little, ſuch or ſuch an antique ſtatue as I ſhall name to him; any noted academy piece; any ſcene in a well known painting, print or hiſtory: Let him ſtrike it me out on a rough board, or on a wall, and work upon it as far as his memory will ſerve him, to recal the ſeveral parts, down from the great muſcles which every one knows, to the moſt minute. I ſhall value ſuch a figure, drawn with truth, though but with a bit of coal or chalk, or with the point of

of a ſtick on the ſand, far above the moſt laboured Indian ink ſhading, though in a glaſs and gilt frame, and not to be known from the print it was copied from. Such a boy, I am ſure, can draw; his power is his own, ever at hand, and carried about with him, whereas the other may not be able to ſhade without an outline, firſt drawn by his maſter. I have often wondered that we have not a ſort of *Vade Mecum* for a young deſigner, conſiſting of two or three hundred prints, in an octavo ſize, from the antique ſtatues, and the beſt academies, or correctly contracted from the beſt prints of them, ſuch as Mr. Dalton's, Biſchop's, &c. I ſhould think ſuch a book might be a very proper companion for a youth, to bring him to draw a figure as he would write a letter of the alphabet, and accuſtom him to ſee an whole together, and to take the principal parts of a figure at once, and at a glance. He will very eaſily transfer this power from his memory to his fancy; and perhaps, draw and compoſe with tolerable correctneſs, from invention. At leaſt *the life* will be quite eaſy to him. If a youth can be produced, who has in two years attained ſo far as to draw any ſtatue, or attitude at command, he has once ſeen, and that ſo well as to the outline, that very few artiſts can diſcover a diſproportion, or correct the piece; and this without ever having touched Indian ink, a bruſh, or a pencil; I think it cannot be diſputed, but the method is natural and worth adopting. Certain it is, I have ſeen young men, who have been ſix or ſeven years at a drawing ſchool, and when I have deſired a ſketch of a ſtatue, or a well-known print, they have been wholly at a loſs, and not able to draw a ſingle human figure, duly poiſed and proportioned, without a copy, or a print before them.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correſpondent *Tyro* reaſons well: The name of the wild beaſt mentioned by St. *John*, *Rev.* xiii. 18. cannot be *Suther*, or *Rumeith*, or *Lateinos*, as none of theſe contain the name of a man. However, it is very remarkable, that *Rumeith* and *Lateinos*, which point out the ſame people, ſhould contain the ſame number in *Greek* and *Hebrew*; and it will be as remarkable, if the name of the man who began the reign of the beaſt, and the name of the man who finiſhes it, have exactly the ſame number in *Latin* numeral letters. Should this happen, though none of theſe are the true name of the beaſt, yet we may well look upon them as ſo many clues to direct us in our ſearch after it. What then is the name of the beaſt? — I'll tell you; but before I do this, I beg leave to premiſe;

Firſt, That not the name itſelf, but the number of the name is mentioned by the prophet: becauſe it was neceſſary that the name ſhould remain a myſtery 'till the beaſt had fulfilled the divine decree, and acted his part upon the earth; elſe, how could all the world wonder and follow him?

Secondly, The name of the beaſt was not any name which he had when St. *John* wrote his *Revelation*, but a name which ſhould be given him when he made his appearance: The beaſt at that time had no being, and conſequently, no name.

Thirdly, As St. *John* wrote in *Greek*, this name is derived from the *Greek*, but yet ſo, as to be perfectly underſtood by every nation, in every language, where the wild beaſt is concerned.

Fourthly, The name of the beaſt fully comprehends the name of a man, and yet as your ingenious correſpondent obſerves, "*Rome* is not a man, *Lateinos* is not a man;" to which I add, the *wild beaſt* is not a man: The name of the beaſt, therefore, has ſomething in it to diſtinguiſh it from the name of the man, though the name of the man is fully comprehended in the name of the beaſt.

Fifthly, There is a congruity between the beaſt himſelf and his name, as well as between his name and the number of his name: For the number, *ſix hundred ſixty-ſix*, is ſo far from belonging only to one name, that it belongs to a hundred: Its having the ſame number, therefore, is no good rule to find out the true name, unleſs the name when produced is exactly characteriſtic of the beaſt it belongs to, *i. e.* unleſs it appears to be given him with propriety.

To a mind ſeriouſly regarding this, the beaſt and his name become conſpicuous. — The beaſt is all the kingdoms of *Europe* conſidered as *Popiſh*, and his name is PAPEST. — A word which perfectly comprehends the name of a man, derived from the *Greek*, and letters, which conſidered as numerals, are juſt *ſix hundred ſixty-ſix*.

I ſay the word perfectly comprehends the name of a man. — The *Pope* is called by

by that people which began the kingdom of the beaſt (the *French*) PAPE; this word therefore muſt be fully retained, and the value of the letters as numerals is *a hundred ſixty ſix*, viz. π80 + α 1 + π80 + ε 5 = 166, to which if we add ϛ 200 and τ 300, as they do now diſtinguiſh the beaſt from the man, the number is 666. 'Tis very plain therefore, that the true name of the beaſt is PAPEST; and this name he has formerly cauſed all *Europe* to profeſs and abet, ſo that none could buy or ſell, but he that had the mark or name of the beaſt, or the number of his name.

This ſurpriſing creature came up out of the ſea, or from the Weſt, having, in common with the Dragon, ſeven heads and ten horns; and, different from him, ten crowns upon his horns, and upon his heads the names of blaſphemy. Theſe names of blaſphemy are ſuch as the firſt head has given to himſelf, and to his ſix aſſociates in the headſhip; the firſt is *his Holineſs*, the ſecond is *the holy Roman Emperor*, the third is *the moſt Chriſtian King*, the fourth is *his Catholick Majeſty*, the fifth is *the Defender of the Faith* *, the ſixth is *his Faithful Majeſty*, and the ſeventh is *his Apoſtolick Majeſty*. The crowns placed upon his horns diſcover, that he is not one kingdom but many; not one empire ſucceeding another, like that of the dragon, but all collateral; and hence to ſhew his different powers, and different forms of government, he is ſaid to be ſpotted like a leopard; to ſhew his ſtrength and voraciouſneſs, his feet are like the feet of a bear, and his mouth like the mouth of a lion.

Rome, one of his heads, was ſo wounded when the civil power was taken from it, that there did not appear the leaſt human probability, that it would ever recover its dominion any more; but by ſetting up the *Pope* in the place of the former powers, that deadly wound was healed, and all the world wondered and followed the beaſt. And they worſhipped the dragon, by bringing all kinds of heatheniſh ſuperſtition into the Chriſtian church; and they worſhipped the beaſt, ſaying, What powers upon earth are equal to the powers of *Europe?* What other potentates are able to contend with the *Papeſts?*

This beaſt talked of divine authority, and pretended to religious as well as civil juriſdiction; yea, he opened his mouth in blaſphemy againſt GOD, to blaſpheme his name, his church upon earth, and his church in heaven; and to inſiſt upon it, that all ſhould adore ſaints and angels as mediators, and exactly follow that mode of worſhip which he had preſcribed: And it was given unto him to march in cruſadoes againſt the ſaints, and to overcome them; ſo that all kindreds, tongues, and nations, were obliged to profeſs popery, and all wicked men in general embraced his corruptions.

If any man have an ear, let him hear. He that has thus led captive all GOD's people for ſo many ages, ſhall certainly at laſt himſelf be led captive; and he that has thus killed ſo many myriads by the ſword, muſt alſo himſelf be ſlain by the ſword. This is what all the ſaints with patience expect; this is what all the ſaints moſt aſſuredly believe. Your humble ſervant,

YARICO.

* The Pope gave our *Harry* VIII. the title of *Defender of the Faith*, for writing againſt *Martin Luther* and the *Reformation*. This title, thus given, was no leſs blaſphemy than the reſt.

Memoirs of the late Rev. and Learned JOHN BURTON, D. D. *of* Eton. *Extracted from Dr. Bentham's Latin Epiſtle to the Biſhop of Oxford* *.

DR. John Burton was born in 1696, at Wembworth in Devonſhire, his father being rector of that pariſh. He was put to ſchool firſt at Okehampton, and afterwards at Ely; the Rev. Mr. Samuel Bentham, his firſt couſin by his mother's ſide, being, on his father's death, his guardian.

In this obſcure ſeminary, his behaviour and application were ſo conſpicuous, that the learned Dr. Aſhton, maſter of Jeſus College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Ely, was deſirous of having him admitted at his college. But in the mean time, Dr. Turner, preſident of Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford, and alſo prebendary of Ely, having accidentally made trial of his literary attainments, he was choſen into a ſcholarſhip of that college in 1713, being then ſeventeen.

There he made ſo rapid a progreſs, that the preſident, Dr. Mather, conferred on him the important office of

* Entitled, *De Vitâ et Moribus Johannis Burtoni, S. T. P. Etonenſis. Epiſtola Edvardi Bentham, S. T. P. R. ad Rev. adm. Rob. Lowth, S. T. P. Epiſc. Oxn.*

tutor,

tutor, while he was only B. A. Soon after, he was appointed by the college to read the Greek lecture. His obliging affability, the chearfulneſs, eaſe, and pleaſantry of his converſation, endeared him to all ranks in the univerſity; and he was no leſs diligent in the obſervance of thoſe forms and rules, which are, as it were, the guardians of ſound diſcipline, and the champions of virtue.

Thus beloved by his equals, he was alſo eſteemed by his ſuperiors. In particular, the learned Dr. Potter *, Regius Profeſſor of Divinity, pleaſed with the various proofs of genius and learning exhibited by him in Theological Diſputations, honoured him with peculiar marks of regard and favour.

In Mathematicks he was no proficient; to Hebrew he was a ſtranger: But in both theſe, and indeed, in every other branch of learning, he took care to have his pupils well inſtructed. So far was he from condemning what he did not underſtand, that by ſoliciting, and ſometimes by paying for it, he ſupplied his own deficiencies, and diſcharged his duty to his pupils by the labour of others.

So diſintereſted was he in his tutorial office, ſo determined to ſow much and to reap little, as thinking that, to thoſe who are admitted on any charitable foundation, the acquiſition of knowledge ſhould be made, as far as poſſible, *without money* and *without price*; ſo kind was he to his pupils, ſo generous to his friends, that after the labours of fifteen years, he left the univerſity with leſs than fifty pounds.

The books which he chiefly read and recommended to his pupils were, *in Logic*, Sanderſon and Le Clerc, as preparatory to Locke, being juſtly diſguſted with the toilſome and triſling minuteneſs of Wallis; in *Ethics*, Ariſtotle and Cicero; and afterwards Puffendorff's Abridgments, and Sanderſon's Lectures. In *Natural Philoſophy*, after the firſt ſketch on the plan of Bartholine; freed however from the errors of Des Cartes, he led them through a courſe of experiments under Whiteſide § and Bradley, taking care that the pooreſt ſhould not be deſtitute of thoſe only true riches. In *Greek*, twice in every week he lectured his pupils in Xenophon and Demoſthenes, hearing them conſtrue word for word, and interſperſing critical obſervations. To *Latin* he was leſs attentive; though in that, as well as in other colleges, the juniors are examined twice a week in ſome Roman author. On private ſtudies he laid little ſtreſs, having found by experience, that this method is rather productive of idleneſs in the tutor, than of improvement in the pupil----Tranſlations from approved authors, or originals of their own, he frequently required, to form and poliſh their ſtyle.

Wonderful were his patience and diligence, in peruſing theſe exerciſes, in his remarks, corrections, and additions. His themes, declamations, orations, poems of every kind, are now extant, compoſed for the uſe of his own pupils, and even for others.

For the credit of the Univerſity-Preſs, and for the aſſiſtance of poor editors, he often prevailed with Drs. Mather and Holmes, and other Vice-Chancellors, to have new and neat ſets of types; and when the indulgence of Parliament, ‡ by which the duty on paper uſed in literary works at the Univerſity-Preſs was remitted, was rendered the leſs effectual, as the trouble and expence of obtaining it were more than the duty itſelf; he was ſo ſtrenuous and ſucceſsful an advocate, by the help of ſome noble friends, in behalf of the celebrated Hutchinſon, editor of Xenophon, that no editors have ſince had any delay or difficulty in obtaining that immunity. By his means too, Mr. (afterwards Ld.) Rolle gave 100l. to the Univerſity, for the purpoſe of lending it to editors; and at his deſire, Dr. Hodges, provoſt of Oriel College, bequeathed 200l. to the Univerſity for the ſame uſe. . . .

In 1725, being then pro-proctor and maſter of the ſchools, he ſpoke a Latin oration before the Determining Batchelors, which is entitled, *Heli; or an inſtance of a Magiſtrate's erring through unſeaſonable lenity*; written and publiſhed, with a view to encourage the ſalutary exerciſe of academical diſcipline. He treated the ſame ſubject ſtill more fully in four Latin ſermons, before the Univerſity, afterwards publiſhed with appendixes, 1729—1760. He alſo introduced into the ſchools, Locke and ſome other modern philoſophers of note, ſuit-

* Afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

§ Mr. John Whiteſide, of Chriſt Church, Public Lecturer in Experimental Philoſophy, died in 1729. He was ſucceeded by the celebrated Dr. James Bradley, Savilian Profeſſor of Aſtronomy.

‡ 10 Anne, ch. 19. § 83, confirmed by the 32 Geo. II. ch. 10. §. 6.

able

able companions to Ariſtotle; and he printed a double ſeries of *philoſophical queſtions*, for the uſe of the younger ſtudents; from which Mr. Johnſon, M.A. of Magdalene College Cambridge, took the hint of his larger work of the ſame kind, which has gone through ſeveral editions. . . .

When the ſettling of Georgia was in agitation, the venerable Dr. Bray, juſtly dear to America, to England, and to Religion, for his inſtitution of parochial libraries, Dr. Stephen Hales, Dr. Berriman, and other celebrated London Divines, entreated Mr. Burton's pious aſſiſtance in that undertaking. This he readily gave by preaching before the Society in 1732, and afterwards by publiſhing his ſermon, with an appendix, on the ſtate of that colony, and for parochial libraries, he being a ſtrenuous advocate all his life, he publiſhed in 1764, *An Account of the Deſigns of the Aſſociates of the late Dr. Bray, with an Account of their Proceedings.*

Having under his tuition ſome ingenious pupils from Eton ſchool, this occaſioned an epiſtolary and ſocial intercourſe between him and the maſters, and alſo with the provoſt and fellows of that college. And ſuch was their eſteem of his temper and manners, that in 1733, they thought proper to chuſe him into a fellowſhip of their ſociety.

About the ſame time, on the death of Dr. Edward Littleton, he was preſented by the ſame college to the vicarage of Maple-derham in Oxfordſhire. And here, a melancholy ſcene, which too often appears in the manſions of the clergy, preſented itſelf to his view: A widow, with three infant daughters, without a home, without a fortune. This diſtreſs moved Mr. Burton with compaſſion. Of this compaſſion, love and marriage were the conſequence. For Mrs. Littleton was handſome, elegant, accompliſhed, ingenious, ſweet-tempered, and diſcreet.

But, alas! how many are there, who on leaving a retired ſtudious life, ſoon find themſelves unequal to the management of domeſtic concerns? How few are good accountants? How difficult is it for generous ſpirits to withſtand the refinements of the times, or not to launch forth beyond the bounds of diſcretion, in imitation of their richer neighbours! This calamity is too frequently felt by ſcholars. For as Mr. Burton was ſituated in a pleaſant country, nothing gave him more delight, than repairing, enlarging, adorning his houſe, embelliſhing his gardens, planting trees, clearing fields, making roads, and ſuch other improvements as he thought would benefit his ſucceſſors *. Theſe expences were ſometimes too great for his income, ſufficient as it was for his ſituation in life, for his own uſe, and even for his wiſhes. . . .

On the death of his wife § in 1748, Mr. Burton abated nothing of his affection, care, and generoſity to her orphan daughters. But from that time, he paſſed moſt part of the year at Eton, and gave himſelf up entirely to his friends and his ſtudies. And how can a literary old age be more delightfully ſpent, than in that ſcholaſtic retirement, in a daily converſe, a friendly intercourſe with the learned, with a well-ſtocked and elegant library, with a table plentifully, but temperately furniſhed, with divine ſervice conſtantly twice a day! And for all theſe rational enjoyments, ſpiritual and temporal, no man had a greater reliſh than Mr. Burton.

At every public meeting on literary or eccleſiaſtical affairs, at Oxford, Cambridge, or London, (if his own college buſineſs permitted) he had as much pleaſure in being preſent, as others have in hunting, racing, or gaming. . . .

Though he ſeldom frequented the houſes of the great, being free from ambition, he was intimately connected with many of the biſhops; and perhaps the more acceptable to them, as he never aſked any thing for himſelf: To the excellent Archbiſhop Secker at Lambeth ‡, he was always a moſt welcome gueſt: With the moſt ingenious biſhop Hayter, he was all his life on the ſtricteſt terms of friendſhip. . . .

To the loweſt of the clergy he was no leſs dear, having no pride, fretfulneſs, or moroſeneſs. Nor did he diſ-

* The cauſeway through the Marſh at Woodbridge, in the road from the North part of Surry to Guildford, begun by his advice and aſſiſtance, and finiſhed by his contribution, and that of his friends, will be a laſting memorial of his judgment and induſtry on ſuch occaſions. In his leiſure hours alſo at Maplederham, he collected and publiſhed ſeveral hints for removing obſtructions in the navigation of the river Thames.

§ See his Meditations on that melancholy event, in which are the tendereſt expreſſions of concern, among his *Opuſcula*, p. 118, 130, and 147.

‡ On his being firſt invited by his Grace to Lambeth, he ſaid, "he ſhould with pleaſure "quit the *Bear* and *Ragged Staff* (his uſual "inn) for the *Mitre*."

dain

dain the company of the vulgar, his higheſt delight being to have every thing about him, his fields, gardens, neighbours, ſervants, chearful and ſmiling.

In 1752, he took the degree of D.D. and afterwards publiſhed his Lectures on that occaſion. And indeed to his talents in † Divinity, Oxford, Eton, ‖ London, his Latin and * Engliſh ſermons, bear ample witneſs. No preacher before the Univerſity was better heard or more frequented.

The diſſertations and prefaces prefixed to his *Opuſcula*, and indeed his *Opuſcula* themſelves, diſplay his ſkill in criticiſm. And how well qualified he was for an editor, appears by his Πανταλογια ‡. Nor did he diſdain to ſport with the Muſe of poetry, but chaſtely, innocently, and without offence. She always attended him to his beloved Oxford, with the Virgilian trumpet or Horatian lyre in her hand. In the country, on journies, ſhe was his companion; nor amidſt the pains of ſickneſs, did ſhe ever leave him.

In his advanced age, finding his eyes begin to fail him, he thought it time to collect and publiſh in one volume, all his ſcattered pieces, under the title of *Opuſcula Miſcellanea*. Soon after, being then in his 76th year, an eryſipelous fever diſturbed his intellects, and ſhattered his decaying frame. But for more than two months, he ſeemed at intervals to recover, and to be deſirous of reſuming his ſtudies. The day before his death, Feb. 10, 1771, (which was a Sunday) his lamp of life ſeemed, as it were, rekindled. In the evening (as was his cuſtom) he ſent for five or ſix promiſing youths, to whom, after ſupper, he harangued with more than uſual elegance and perſpicuity, on ſome important ſubject in Divinity. This gave his phyſician and the bye-ſtanders freſh hopes. But his ſleep, and that moſt ſerene, was ſucceeded next morning by death, not unlike that ſerene ſleep.

What could be ſo deſirable to a faithful ſoldier of Chriſt, and an approved veteran, than thus once more to be placed in the ranks, and, as it were to die ſtanding?

A man like this, though inveſted by no eccleſiaſtical dignities, though adorned with no cathedral titles, muſt certainly be deemed praiſe-worthy; and his many virtues muſt long be remembered and honoured. For great muſt be their influence, and highly muſt they excite the emulation of pariſh-miniſters, and of academics, whether they are fellows, tutors, officers, or editors. He was buried at the entrance of the Inner-Chapel at Eton, and the eſteem in which he was held by his fellow-collegians, was teſtified by that ſolemn ſilence of all ranks, much more pathetic than lamentation; much more eloquent than panegyric. . . .

Chriſt Church, Oxford,
April 18, 1771.

To his Grace the Duke of Grafton.

My Lord,

THE influence of your Grace's fortune ſtill ſeems to preſide over the Treaſury.—The genius of Mr. Bradſhaw inſpires Mr. Robinſon. How remarkable it is (and I ſpeak of it not as matter of reproach, but as ſomething peculiar to your character) that you have never yet formed a friendſhip, which has not been fatal to the object of it, nor adopted a cauſe, to which, one way or other, you have not done miſchief. Your attachment is infamy while it laſts, and which ever way it turns, leaves ruin and diſgrace behind it. The deluded girl, who yields to ſuch a profligate, even while he is conſtant, forfeits her reputation as well as her innocence, and finds herſelf abandoned at laſt to miſery and ſhame.—Thus it happened with the beſt of Princes.—Poor Dingley too!—I proteſt I hardly know which of them we ought moſt to lament:—The unhappy man, who ſinks under the ſenſe of his diſhonour, or him who ſurvives it. Characters, ſo finiſhed, are placed beyond the reach of panegyrick. Death has fixed his ſeal upon Dingley, and you, my Lord, have ſet your mark upon the other.

The only letter I ever addreſſed to the King

† He was firſt curate of Buckland in Berkſhire. He undertook the cure of Mapledeſham in Oxfordſhire in 1733, and exchanged it for the rectory of Worpleſdon in Surry, in 1760.

‖ See his Latin Diſcourſe on Fundamentals, before the London clergy in 1756. He had before preached Lady Moyer's lecture at St. Paul's in 1750.

* Publiſhed in two vols. at Oxford, 1766.

‡ Mr. Burton had recommended the publication of thoſe five Tragedies to his ingenious pupil, Mr. Joſeph Bingham. And on his untimely death in 1736, he undertook the publication himſelf, and at length compleated it in 1758, with a preface, diſſertations, index, &c.

King was ſo unkindly received, that I believe I ſhall never preſume to trouble his Majeſty, in that way, again. But my zeal for his ſervice is ſuperior to neglect, and like Mr. Wilkes's patriotiſm, thrives by perſecution. Yet his Majeſty is much addicted to uſeful reading, and, if I am not ill-informed, has honoured the *Publick Advertiſer* with particular attention. I have endeavoured therefore, and not without ſucceſs, (as perhaps you may remember) to furniſh it with ſuch intereſting and edifying intelligence, as probably would not reach him through any other channel. The ſervices you have done the nation,—your integrity in office, and ſignal fidelity to your approved good maſter, have been faithfully recorded. Nor have his own virtues been intirely neglected. Theſe letters, my Lord, are read in other countries and in other languages; and I think I may affirm without vanity, that the gracious character of the beſt of Princes is by this time not only perfectly known to his ſubjects, but tolerably well underſtood by the reſt of Europe. In this reſpect alone, I have the advantage of Mr. Whitehead. His Plan, I think, is too narrow. He ſeems to manufacture his verſes for the ſole uſe of the hero, who is ſuppoſed to be the ſubject of them, and, that his meaning may not be unlawfully exported in foreign bottoms, ſets all tranſlation at defiance.

Your Grace's re-appointment to a ſeat in the cabinet was announced to the public by the ominous return of Lord Bute to this country. When that noxious planet approaches England, he never fails to bring plague and peſtilence along with him. The King already feels the malignant effect of your influence over his councils. Your former adminiſtration made Mr. Wilkes an Alderman of London, and Repreſentative of Middleſex. Your next appearance in office is marked with his election to the Shrievalty. In whatever meaſure you are concerned, you are not only diſappointed of ſucceſs, but always contrive to make the government of the beſt of Princes contemptible in his own eyes, and ridiculous to the whole world. Making all due allowance for the effect of the Miniſter's declared interpoſition, Mr. Robinſon's activity, and Mr. Horne's new zeal in ſupport of adminiſtration, we ſtill want the genius of the Duke of Grafton to account for committing the whole intereſt of government in the city, to the conduct of Mr. Harley. I will not bear hard upon your faithful friend and emiſſary Mr. Touchet, for I know the difficulties of his ſituation, and that a few Lottery Tickets are of uſe to his œconomy. There is a proverb concerning perſons in the predicament of this gentleman, which however cannot be ſtrictly applied to him; *They commence Dupes and finiſh Knaves.* Now Mr. Touchet's character is uniform. I am convinced, that his ſentiments never depended upon his circumſtances, and that, in the moſt proſperous ſtate of his fortune, he was always the very man he is at preſent. —But was there no other perſon of rank and conſequence in the city, whom government could confide in, but a notorious Jacobite? Did you imagine that the whole body of Diſſenters, that the whole Whig intereſt of London would attend at the levy, and ſubmit to the directions of a notorious Jacobite? Was there no Whig magiſtrate in the city, to whom the ſervants of George the Third could intruſt the management of a buſineſs, ſo very intereſting to their maſter, as the election of Sheriffs? Is there no room at St. James's, but for Scotchmen and Jacobites? ——— My Lord, I do not mean to queſtion the ſincerity of Mr. Harley's attachment to his Majeſty's government. Since the commencement of the preſent reign, I have ſeen ſtill greater contradictions reconciled. The principles of theſe worthy Jacobites are not ſo abſurd, as they have been repreſented. Their ideas of divine Right are not ſo much annexed to the perſon or family, as to the political character of the Sovereign. Had there ever been an honeſt man among the *Stuarts*, his Majeſty's preſent friends would have been Whigs upon principle. But the converſion of the beſt of Princes has removed their ſcruples. They have forgiven him the ſins of his Hanoverian Anceſtors; and acknowledge the hand of Providence in the deſcent of the crown upon the head of a true *Stuart*. In you, my Lord, they alſo behold, with a kind of predilection, which borders upon loyalty, the natural Repreſentative of that illuſtrious family. The mode of your deſcent from Charles the Second, is only a bar to your pretenſions to the Crown, and no way interrupts the regularity of your ſucceſſion to all the virtues of the *Stuarts*.

The unfortunate ſucceſs of the reverend Mr. Horne's endeavours, in ſupport of the miniſterial nomination of

ſheriffs, will I fear obſtruct his preferment. Permit me to recommend him to your Grace's protection. You will find him copiouſly gifted with thoſe qualities of the heart, which uſually direct you in the choice of your friendſhips. He too was Mr. Wilkes's Friend, and as incapable as you are of the liberal reſentment of a gentleman. No, my Lord; — it was the ſolitary, vindictive malice of a monk, brooding over the infirmities of his friend, until he thought they quickened into public life; and feaſting, with a rancorous rapture, upon the ſordid catalogue of his diſtreſſes. Now, let him go back to his cloiſter. The church is a proper retreat for him. In his principles he is already a Biſhop.

The mention of this man has moved me from my natural moderation. Let me return to your Grace. You are the pillow, upon which I am determined to reſt all my reſentments. What idea can the beſt of Sovereigns form to himſelf of his own government?—In what repute can he conceive that he ſtands with his people, when he ſees, beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that, whatever be the office, the ſuſpicion of his favour is fatal to the candidate, and that, when the party he wiſhes well to has the faireſt proſpect of ſucceſs, if his royal inclination ſhould unfortunately be diſcovered, it drops like an acid, and turns the election. This event, among others, may perhaps contribute to open his Majeſty's eyes to his real honour and intereſt. In ſpite of all your Grace's ingenuity, he may at laſt perceive the inconvenience of ſelecting, with ſuch a curious felicity, every villain in the nation to fill the various departments of his government. Yet I ſhould be ſorry to confine him in the choice either of his footmen or his friends. JUNIUS.

To JUNIUS.

SIR,

FARCE, *Comedy* and *Tragedy*,—— *Wilkes*, *Foote*, and *Junius*, united at the ſame time againſt one poor parſon, are fearful odds. The two former are only labouring in their vocation, and may equally plead in excuſe that their aim is a livelihood. I admit the plea for the *ſecond*; his is an honeſt calling, and my clothes were lawful game: but I cannot ſo readily approve Mr. Wilkes, or commend him for making patriotiſm a trade, and a fraudulent trade. But what ſhall I ſay to *Junius*, the grave, the ſolemn, the didactic? Ridicule, indeed, has been ridiculouſly called the teſt of truth; but ſurely to confeſs that you loſe your *natural moderation* when mention is made of the man, does not promiſe much truth or juſtice when you ſpeak of him yourſelf.

You charge me with "*a new zeal* "*in ſupport of Adminiſtration*," and with "*Endeavours in ſupport of the* "*miniſterial nomination of ſheriffs*," The reputation which your talents have deſervedly gained to the ſignature of *Junius*, draws from me a reply, which I diſdained to give to the anonymous lies of Mr. Wilkes. You make frequent uſe of the word *Gentleman*; I only call myſelf a *Man*, and deſire no other diſtinction: If you are either, you are bound to make good your charges, or to confeſs that you have done me a haſty injuſtice upon no authority.

I put the matter fairly to iſſue.—I ſay, that ſo far from any "*new zeal* "*in ſupport of adminiſtration*," I am poſſeſſed with the utmoſt abhorrence of their meaſures; and that I have ever ſhewn myſelf and am ſtill ready, in any rational manner, to lay down all I have—my life, in oppoſition to thoſe meaſures. I ſay, that I have not, and never have had any communication or connexion of any kind, directly or indirectly with any courtier or miniſterial man, or any of their adherents: That I never have received, or ſolicited, or expected, or deſired, or do now hope for, any reward of any ſort from any party or ſet of men in adminiſtration or oppoſition: I ſay, that I never uſed any "*Endeavours in ſupport of the mini-* "*ſterial nomination of ſheriffs:*" That I did not ſolicit any one liveryman for his vote for any one of the candidates; nor employ any other perſon to ſolicit: And that I did not write one ſingle line or word in favour of Meſſrs. Plumbe and Kirkman, whom I underſtand to have been ſupported by the Miniſtry.——

You are bound to refute what I here advance, or to loſe your credit for veracity: You muſt produce facts; ſurmiſe, and general abuſe, in however elegant language, ought not to paſs for proofs. You have every advantage, and I have every diſadvantage: You are unknown, I give my name: All parties, both in and out of adminiſtration,

ſtration, have their reaſons (which I ſhall relate hereafter) for uniting in their wiſhes againſt me: And the popular prejudice is as ſtrongly in your favour, as it is violent againſt the parſon.

Singular as my preſent ſituation is, it is neither painful nor was it unforeſeen. He is not fit for public buſineſs, who does not even at his entrance prepare his mind for ſuch an event. Health, fortune, tranquility and private connexions I have ſacrificed upon the altar of the Public; and the only return I receive, becauſe I will not concur to dupe and miſlead a ſenſeleſs multitude, is barely that they have not yet torn me in pieces. That this has been the only return, is my pride; and a ſource of more real ſatisfaction than honours or proſperity. I can practiſe before I am old the leſſons I learned in my youth: Nor ſhall I ever forget the words of my antient monitor,

" 'Tis the laſt key-ſtone
" That makes the arch: The reſt, that
" there were put,
" Are nothing till that comes to bind and
" ſhut,
" Then ſtands it a triumphal mark! then
" Men
" Obſerve the ſtrength, the height, the
" why and when
" It was erected; and ſtill walking under,
" Meet ſome new matter to look up and
" wonder!"

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

JOHN HORNE.

To the Rev. Mr. HORNE.

SIR, *July* 17, 1771.

I Cannot deſcend to an altercation with you in the news-papers. But ſince I have attacked your character, and you complain of injuſtice, I think you have ſome right to an explanation. You defy me to prove, that you ever ſolicited a vote, or wrote a word in ſupport of the miniſterial Aldermen. Sir, I did never ſuſpect you of ſuch groſs folly. It would have been impoſſible for Mr. Horne to have ſolicited votes, and very difficult to have written for the news-papers in defence of that cauſe, without being detected and brought to ſhame. Neither do I pretend to any intelligence concerning you, or to know more of your conduct, than you yourſelf have thought proper to communicate to the public. It is from your own letters I conclude that you have ſold yourſelf to the miniſtry; or, if that charge be too ſevere, and ſuppoſing it poſſible to be deceived by appearances ſo very ſtrongly againſt you, what are your friends to ſay in your defence? Muſt they not confeſs that, to gratify your perſonal hatred to Mr. Wilkes, you ſacrificed, as far as depended upon *your* intereſt and abilities, the cauſe of the country? I can make allowance for the violence of the paſſions, and if ever I ſhould be convinced that you had no motive but to deſtroy Wilkes, I ſhall then be ready to do juſtice to your character, and to declare to the world that I deſpiſe you ſomewhat leſs than I do at preſent.—But, as a public man, I muſt for ever condemn you. You cannot but know,—nay, you dare not pretend to be ignorant, that the higheſt gratification, of which the moſt deteſtable in this nation is capable, would have been the defeat of Wilkes. I know *that man* much better than any of you. Nature intended him only for a good-humoured fool. A ſyſtematical education, with long practice, has made him a conſummate hypocrite. Yet this man, to ſay nothing of his worthy miniſters, you have moſt aſſiduouſly laboured to gratify. To exclude Wilkes, it was not neceſſary you ſhould ſolicit votes for his opponents. We incline the balance as effectually by leſſening the weight in one ſcale, as by increaſing it in the other.

The mode of your attack upon Wilkes (tho' I am far from thinking meanly of your abilities) convinces me, that you either want judgment extremely, or that you are blinded by your reſentment. You ought to have foreſeen, that the charges you urged againſt Wilkes could never do him any miſchief. After all, when we expected diſcoveries highly intereſting to the community, what a pitiful detail did it end in!—Some old cloaths—a Welch poney—a French footman, and a hamper of claret. Indeed, Mr. Horne, the public ſhould, and *will* forgive him his claret and his footmen, and even the ambition of making his brother Chamberlain of London, as long as he ſtands forth againſt a miniſtry and parliament, who are doing every thing they can to inſlave the country, and as long as he is a thorn in the King's ſide. You will not ſuſpect me of ſetting up *Wilkes* for a perfect character. But the queſtion to the public is, Where ſhall we find a man, who, with

with purer principles, will go the lengths, and run the hazards that he has done? The ſeaſon calls for ſuch a man, and he ought to be ſupported. What would have been the triumph of that odious hypocrite and his minions, if *Wilkes* had been defeated! It was not *your* fault, Reverend Sir, that he did not enjoy it compleatly. But now, I promiſe you, you have ſo little power to do miſchief, that I much queſtion whether the miniſtry will adhere to the promiſes they have made you. It will be in vain to ſay that *I* am a partizan of Mr. Wilkes, or perſonally *your* enemy. You will convince no man, for you do not believe it yourſelf. Yet, I confeſs, I am a little offended at the low rate at which you ſeem to value my underſtanding. I beg, Mr. Horne, you will hereafter believe, that I meaſure the integrity of men by their conduct, not by their profeſſions. Such tales may entertain Mr. Oliver or your grandmother, but truſt me, they are thrown away upon *Junius*.

You ſay you are a *man*. Was it generous, was it manly, repeatedly to introduce into a news-paper, the name of a young lady, with whom you muſt heretofore have lived on terms of politeneſs and good-humour?——But I have done with you. In *my* opinion, your credit is irrecoverably ruined. Mr. *Townſhend*, I think, is nearly in the ſame predicament.——Poor *Oliver* has been ſhamefully duped by you. You have made him ſacrifice all the honour he got by his impriſonment.—As for Mr. *Sawbridge*, whoſe character I really reſpect, I am aſtoniſhed he does not ſee through your duplicity. Never was ſo baſe a deſign ſo poorly conducted.——This letter, you ſee, is not intended for the public; but if you think it will do you any ſervice, you are at liberty to publiſh it.

JUNIUS.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for *Auguſt* 1770.

Auguſt 1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W N W little	29 7½	64	chiefly cloudy, a few drops of rain.
2	N E ditto	29 8	63	Ditto.
3	W N W ditto	29 9½	64	very bright, and very warm.
4	W ditto	30	65	very bright, and very hot.
5	E N E ditto	30	67	very ſultry.
6	Ditto	29 9½	67	foggy morning, bright hot day.
7	Ditto	29 9½	68	ſultry hot.
8	E N E calm	29 9½	69	exceſſive cloſe and ſultry.
9	E freſh	29 9	71	ſultry, cloudy morn. thunder & rain afternoon.
10	S W ditto	29 7½	71	many flying clouds, much cooler
11	Ditto ſtrong	29 7	67	Ditto.
12	W little	29 7	64	a very bright pleaſant day.
13	Ditto	29 8	64	very bright, and very hot
14	N E little	29 8	67	Ditto.
15	Ditto freſh	29 8	68	cloudy, with ſeveral gentle ſhowers.
16	W S W little	29 7	66	very bright and very warm.
17	Ditto	29 7	65	cloudy at times, very warm.
18	Ditto	29 7	65	Ditto.
19	S S W freſh	29 6½	65	cloudy day, miſling evening.
20	S S W freſh	29 6	66	gentle rain all night & morning, fair afternoon
21	Ditto	29 6½	63	ſlight rains early, fine day.
22	W S W little	29 6½	63	Ditto
23	Ditto	29 7½	61	hazy morning, fine day.
24	W S W freſh	29 7½	64	clouds, ſun-ſhine, and ſhowers at intervals.
25	Ditto	29 7	66	Ditto.
26	N W freſh	29 8	62	a very fine mild day.
27	N E ditto	29 8½	61	a very fine cool day.
28	Ditto	29 9	60	Ditto
29	Ditto	29 9½	58	Ditto, many flying clouds
30	Ditto	29 9½	58	Ditto
31	N N E freſh	29 9	59	cloudy morning, very bright afternoon.

26. *Historia et Commentationes Academiæ Electoralis Scientiarum et Elegantiorum Literarum* Theodoro-Palatinæ. Mahem. 1766. 4*to*. *Vol.* I.

THE University of Heidelberg had long distinguished the Palatinate, and flourished unrivalled for antiquity and reputation in Germany; till the ravages of war at length put a stop to its progress for near three centuries. Literature began to revive under the Electors John-William and Charles-Philip; the former patronizing it at Dusseldorp, where he had deposited the library of the famous Grævius and the collections of Smetius; the latter confirming an historico-literary Society instituted in 1734, by B. C. Hauris, professor of history at Heidelberg. The present Elector Charles-Theodore having formed a noble repository of books, pictures, natural curiosities and antiquities, in his palace at Manheim, incorporated this academy by charter, dated at Manheim Oct. 13, 1763, by the style of *Academia Electoralis Theodoro-Palatina*, divided into two classes of History and Natural Philosophy, under a president, director, secretary, treasurer, and ten members; each member to be chosen by the body, and confirmed by the Elector; and none but Seculars or Regulars to be admitted. Each member that attends is to receive a silver medal struck for that purpose; the memoirs to be composed in Latin, French, and German: questions to be discussed in writing or *vivâ voce* by the majority of members present; the president to take their suffrages: the secretary to correspond with foreigners, to read papers, and to superintend the publication of such as are approved of; to keep the minutes, papers and seal, and to compose eloges on deceased members. The Society meets in Summer in the electoral library; in winter in a room adjoining to it, every Thursday from three to five in the afternoon, and have two vacations of six weeks each, in spring and autumn. The first meeting after each vacation is a public one; and the eloges are read at that in the spring. At that in autumn, a gold medal of 500 ducats value is given to the author of the best dissertation on a question proposed yearly, the dissertation to be sent in before the first of July, with the author's name sealed up, and not to be the work of any member.

The present President is *Leopold Maximilian* Baron *Hohenhausen*; the honorary President, *Jo. Daniel Schæpflin*, counsellor and historiographer of *Franconia* [*Franciæ*,] professor of history and eloquence at *Strasburg*; Director, *Geo. de Stengel*, privy counsellor and private secretary to the Elector; Secretary, *Andrew Lamey*, librarian to the Elector.

MEMBERS.

Fran. Jos. Ab. Oberkamp, M. D. professor of physic at *Heidelberg*, and principal physician to the Elector.

Franc. Leodegarius à Sailern, principal physician.

Corn. Valerius à Vonck, historiographer of *Juliers* and *Berg*.

Nicol. Maillot de la Treille, librarian.

Phil. Wm. Flad, counsellor of the reformed church at *Heidelberg*.

Cosmo Colini, historiographer of the *Palatinate*, and director of the cabinet of natural curiosities.

Chr. Jac. Cremer, historiographer of the *Palatinate*.

Lewis Harscher, treasurer.

Jo. Daniel Flad, keeper of the records of *Heidelberg* church.

Winaud Petrus Kiling, assistant secretary.

The two seals of different sizes have the Lion (the arms of the Palatinate) holding a shield with the bird of Pallas on it; at his feet books scattered about. ——Inscription; SIG. ACADEM. ELECT. THEODORo PALATIN. —In the exergue, INSTITVT. MENSE OCT. MDCCLXIII. The medals struck on the public opening represent, on the reverse, Phœbus descending to the confluence of the Rhine and Neccar, with this inscription, *Phœbi Rheni Neccari conjunctio felix*. In the exergue, *Acad. Scient. Theod. Palat. inaug. 20 Oct.* 1763. A smaller medal for the use of the members that attend, has on the reverse a Janus looking at the works of nature and art, and this inscription, *Rimatur utrimque*. In the exergue, *Acad. Scient. Elect. Theod. Pal.* The front side of both these medals has the Elector's profile.

In 1764 four honorary members were first admitted, and in 1765, eleven extraordinary ones were added to the body. The Elector assigned them a Botanic garden, and the privilege of printing their own and other works, and an œconomical or general calendar commemorating and encouraging useful inventions. The academy thought proper to fill up their vacations by tours through different parts of the Palatinate, in which two or more of the

mem-

members engaged with a draughtſman. The account of two of theſe tours is prefixed to this volume, particularizing the inſcriptions and other monuments, and the original charters and records that occurred, with proper plates and tranſcripts; ſeven Roman Inſcriptions at *Worms*, ſome later ones of the 14th and 15th centuries at *Crucenach*, *Honheim* and *Otteberg*, an account of a Roman building at *Gimbſbach*, and 22 original monuments, the greater part of the centuries before ſpecified. Theſe Itineraries are followed by two diſſertations which gained the prize; the firſt in Latin, on the origin of the dignity of Count Palatine under the Romans, and its ſtate under the firſt Kings of France, till the diviſion of the kingdom; the ſecond in German, on an eaſier method of ſeparating copper from the ore.

We come now to the diſſertations which compoſe this volume. The firſt is a ſyllogé of critical obſervations on detached paſſages of Pliny jun. Columella, Curtius, Vegetius, Seneca, Celſus, Perſius, Ulprian, &c. and on the different names given to *Wedneſday* and *Saturday* in Upper and Lower Germany. This conſiſts of near forty pages.

The ſecond is Mr. Schæpflin's explanation of a votive altar at *Lodenburgh*, dedicated by the city of Mentz (*Moguntium*) to Jupiter, Juno Regina, Minerva, and the deities of the Roman Empire, for the health of Diocleſian, and Maximian, and their Cæſars, Conſtantius and Maximianus. A. U. 1045. A. D 292.

The third is Mr. Lamey's explanation of a Roman altar, having on one ſide an inſcription to Jupiter, and on the other three whole length figures of Vulcan, Victory and Fortune; and two others, the one a ſtatue to Mercury, the other, a temple and ſtatue to an unknown deity named *Viſucius*, whom the author conjectures to be patron of a range of mountains in which the river *Wiſgoz* or *Weſchniz* riſes; another dedication of a temple and ſtatue to Mercury and an altar to Fortune.

This is followed by the ſame author's deſcription or ſurvey of the diſtricts of *Lodenburg* and *Worms* under the Carolovingian Kings, illuſtrated with maps.

The fifth paper is a very curious hiſtory of the imperial palace at *Ingelheim*, by Mr. Schæpflin, who has interwoven ſeveral particulars relating to the city itſelf. This palace appears to have been built in a delightful ſituation by Charlemagne between A. D. 768 and 774, of materials brought from the ancient imperial palace at Ravenna, by leave of Pope Hadrian I. Nigellus Abbot of Anian has given a particular account of its extent and magnificence in his Latin poem on the actions of Lewis the Pious, publiſhed in Muratori's *Scriptores Rer. Ital.* V. II. and particularly mentions its hundred pillars, of which the only two ſurviving ones were reared anew by the Spaniards in the laſt century, in the ſtreet leading to the Church here, with a German inſcription. The Elector Philip had before removed many to his caſtle at Heidelberg. Mr. Schæpflin confutes the vulgar error adopted by Munſter, that theſe pillars were a compoſition. He has engraved two beautiful capitals, with a third of a ſimpler ſtyle, together with two views of the indiſtinct and ſmall remains of the palace, of the tranſactions in which he has given a detail, it having been the favourite retreat of its founder. It was burnt with the city in the 12th century, and rebuilt by the Emperor Charles IV. a great admirer and imitator of Charlemagne, and by him mortgaged to the city of Mentz. From that time it ſeems to have fallen into neglect. The church adjoining was made a Biſhop's ſee by Charlemagne, and rebuilt by Charles IV, but is now for the moſt part ruined. Among the ruins of the choir (which was ſemi-circular) is a ſtone about 5 feet long, with the figure of a queen, with a nimbus and crown, a globe and ſceptre in her hands, ſuppoſed to repreſent *Hildegardis*, the ſecond and beloved wife of Charlemagne, as from its conformity to the Merovingian monuments it could not be later than his time; but as all hiſtorians allow her to have been buried at *Metz*, this could be only a Cenotaph. Of this monument and the eaſt end of the church there are plates.

The diſſertations hitherto recited are in Latin. The two next by Mr. Cremer, on the extinct earldom of Lowenſtein in the firſt and middle age, and on the infant ſtate of the univerſity of Heidelberg are in German.

As the principal object of this ſociety is the illuſtration of hiſtory, the hiſtorical part of the volume takes up 280 pages.

pages. The remaining 110 contain diſſertations on natural hiſtory, viz. on the different degrees of fertility in this Palatinate; German by Mr. *J. D. Flad.*—A Phyſico-œconomical deſcription of the city of Manheim in French, by Dr. *Colini.*—On the preſervation of dead bodies uncorrupted in water. German, by Dr. *Coſim.*—Dr. *Colini*'s deſcription of a ſtag from the Cape of Good Hope, with a cut, French, and his account of the Cyanus in German, and of the 64 quickſilver mines in the Palatinate, and Duchy of Deuxponts, French. D. H.

17. *The* EXPEDITION *of* HUMPHRY CLINKER, *in* 3 vols. 12mo. *by the Author of* Roderick Random.

This work is by no means a novel or romance, of which Humphry Clinker is the hero; Humphry makes almoſt as inconſiderable a figure in this work as the dog does in the hiſtory of Tobit: nor is it indeed principally a narrative of events, but rather a miſcellany containing diſſertations on various ſubjects, exhibitions of character, and deſcriptions of places. Many of the characters are drawn with a free but a maſterly hand; in ſome particulars perhaps they are exaggerated, but are not therefore the leſs entertaining or inſtructive: Some appear to be pictures of particular perſons, but others of human nature, repreſented indeed in individuals peculiarly diſtinguiſhed, but drawn rather from imagination than life. Some, however, are as extravagant as the fancies of Calot, but though they do not leſs deviate from nature, their irregularities diſcover the ſame vivacity and ſpirit.

In this part of the work conſiſts its principal excellence, and its principal defect is the want of events. The whole ſtory might be told in a few pages, and the author has been ſo parſimonious of his invention, that he has twice overturned a coach, and twice introduced a fire, to exhibit a ſcene of ridiculous diſtreſs, by ſetting women on their heads, and making ſome of his dramatic characters deſcend from a window by a ladder, as they roſe out of bed.

It is by no means deficient in ſentiment, and it abounds with ſatire that is equally ſprightly and juſt. It has, however, blemiſhes, which would be leſs regretted where there was leſs to commend. In the celebrated treatiſe on the art of ſinking in poetry, under the article ſtile, the incomparable author conſiders one, which on account of the ſource whence it is derived, he calls the *prurient*; there is another ſtile, which, with reſpect to its ſource, may juſtly be termed the *ſtercoraceous*. The ſtercoraceous ſtile would certainly have found a place in the art of ſinking, if it had been then to be found in any author not wholly contemptible. But it was not then in being; its original author was Swift, the only writer who had ever made naſtineſs the vehicle of wit: ſince his time they have frequently been confounded, and by thoſe who could not diſtinguiſh better, the naſtineſs has been miſtaken for the wit: Swift therefore has been imitated in this particular by thoſe who could imitate him in nothing elſe; and others have, under the ſanction of Swift, taken the liberty to be filthy, who were under no neceſſity to ſeek occaſions for wit in an hoſpital or a jakes.

The ſtile of this work is frequently *ſtercoraceous*, and ſometimes it is alſo *prurient*. The *prurient* however is as harmleſs as the *ſtercoraceous*, as it tends much more to chill than to inflame every imagination, except perhaps thoſe of the thieves and bunters in Broad St. Giles's, to whom the coarſeſt terms being familiar, they convey ſenſual ideas without the antidote of diſguſt.

Among other parts of this work which might have been ſpared, is the deſcription of ſeveral places both in England and Scotland that are well known; but among the pictures of life, which may ſerve as monitors to the ſupine and thoughtleſs, the extravagant and the vain, is the following, which is inſerted at once as a ſpecimen and recommendation of the work. It is part of a letter from one of the principal characters, a ſatyrical but benevolent man, between 50 and 60, now on a journey to the north of England, to a friend of his youth in London.

"A few days ago, underſtanding by accident, that my old friend Baynard was in the country, I would not paſs ſo near his habitation without paying him a viſit, though our correſpondence had been interrupted for a long courſe of years.

"I felt myſelf very ſenſibly affected by the ideas of our paſt intimacy, as we approached the place where we had ſpent ſo many happy days together; but when we arrived

arrived at the houſe, I could not recognize any one of thoſe objects, which had been ſo deeply impreſſed upon my remembrance. The tall oaks that ſhaded the avenue had been cut down, and the iron gates at the end of it removed, together with the high wall that ſurrounded the court-yard. The houſe itſelf, which was formerly a convent of Ciſtercian monks, had a venerable appearance; and along the front that looked into the garden, was a ſtone gallery, which afforded me many an agreeable walk, when I was diſpoſed to be contemplative. —Now the old front is covered with a ſcreen of modern architecture; ſo that all without is Grecian, and all within Gothic. — As for the garden, which was well ſtocked with the beſt fruit which England could produce, there is not now the leaſt veſtage remaining of trees, walls, or hedges.—Nothing appears but a naked circus of looſe ſand, with a dry baſon and a leaden triton in the middle.

"You muſt know, that Baynard, at his father's death, had a clear eſtate of fifteen hundred pounds a year, and was in other reſpects extremely well qualified to make a reſpectable figure in the commonwealth; but, what with ſome exceſſes of youth, and the expence of a conteſted election, he in a few years found himſelf encumbered with a debt of ten thouſand pounds, which he reſolved to diſcharge by means of a prudent marriage. He accordingly married a Miſs Thomſon, whoſe fortune amounted to double the ſum that he owed. She was the daughter of a citizen, who had failed in trade; but her fortune came by an uncle, who died in the Eaſt-Indies. Her own parents being dead, ſhe lived with a maiden aunt, who had ſuperintended her education; and, in all appearance, was well enough qualified for the uſual purpoſes of the married ſtate. Her virtues, however, ſtood rather upon a negative, than a poſitive foundation. She was neither proud, inſolent, nor capricious, nor given to ſcandal, nor addicted to gaming, nor inclined to gallantry. She could read and write, and dance, and ſing, and play upon the harpſichord, and ſmatter French, and take a hand at whiſt and ombre; but even theſe accompliſhments ſhe poſſeſſed by halves. She excelled in nothing. Her converſation was flat, her ſtile mean, and her expreſſion embarraſſed. In a word, her character was totally inſipid. Her perſon was not diſagreeable: but there was nothing graceful in her addreſs, nor engaging in her manners; and ſhe was ſo ill qualified to do the honours of the houſe, that when ſhe ſat at the head of the table, one was always looking for the miſtreſs of the family in ſome other place.

"Baynard had flattered himſelf, that it would be no difficult matter to mould ſuch a ſubject after his own faſhion, and that ſhe would chearfully enter into his views, which were wholly turned to domeſtic happineſs. He propoſed to reſide always in the country, of which he was fond to a degree of enthuſiaſm, to cultivate his eſtate, which was very improvable; to enjoy the exerciſe of rural diverſions; to maintain an intimacy of correſpondence with ſome friends that were ſettled in his neighbourhood; to keep a comfortable houſe, without ſuffering his expence to exceed the limits of his income; and to find pleaſure and employment for his wife in the management and avocations of her own family. This, however, was a viſionary ſcheme, which he never was able to realize. His wife was as ignorant as a new-born babe of every thing that related to the conduct of a family; and ſhe had no idea of a country life. Her underſtanding did not reach ſo far as to comprehend the firſt principles of diſcretion; and indeed, if her capacity had been better than it was, her natural indolence would not have permitted her to abandon a certain routine, to which ſhe had been habituated. She had not taſte enough to reliſh any rational enjoyment; but her ruling paſſion was vanity, not that ſpecies which ariſes from ſelf-conceit of ſuperior accompliſhments, but that which is of a baſtard and idiot nature, excited by ſhew and oſtentation, which implies not even the leaſt conſciouſneſs of any perſonal merit.

"The nuptial peal of noiſe and nonſenſe being rung out in all the uſual changes, Mr. Baynard thought it high time to make her acquainted with the particulars of the plan which he had projected. He told her that his fortune, though ſufficient to afford all the comforts of life, was not ample enough to command all the ſuperfluities of pomp and pageantry, which, indeed, were equally abſurd and intolerable. He therefore hoped ſhe would have no objection to their leaving London in the

the ſpring, when he would take the opportunity to diſmiſs ſome unneceſſary domeſtics, whom he had hired for the occaſion of their marriage. She heard him in ſilence, and after ſome pauſe, "So, (ſaid ſhe) I am to be buried in "the country!" He was ſo confounded at this reply, that he could not ſpeak for ſome minutes; at length he told her, he was much mortified to find he had propoſed any thing that was diſagreeable to her ideas. — "I am ſure "(added he) I meant nothing more "than to lay down a comfortable plan "of living within the bounds of our "fortune, which is but moderate." "Sir, (ſaid ſhe) you are the beſt judge "of your own affairs. — My fortune, "I know, does not exceed twenty "thouſand pounds—Yet, even with "that pittance, I might have had a "huſband who would not have be-"grudged me a houſe in London—" "Good God! my dear, (cried poor "Baynard, in the utmoſt agitation) "you don't think me ſo ſordid—I "only hinted what I thought—But, I "don't pretend to impoſe—" "Yes, "Sir, (reſumed the Lady) it is your "prerogative to command, and my "duty to obey—."

"So ſaying, ſhe burſt into tears, and retired to her chamber, where ſhe was joined by her aunt. He endeavoured to recollect himſelf, and act with vigour of mind on this occaſion; but was betrayed by the tenderneſs of his nature, which was the greateſt defect of his conſtitution. He found the aunt in tears, and the niece in a fit, which held her the beſt part of eight hours, at the expiration of which, ſhe began to talk incoherently about *death* and her *dear huſband*, who had ſat by her all this time, and now preſſed her hand to his lips, in a tranſport of grief and penitence for the offence he had given.—From thence forward, he carefully avoided mentioning the country; and they continued to be ſucked deeper and deeper into the vortex of extravagance and diſſipation, leading what is called a faſhionable life in town. About the latter end of July, however, Mrs. Baynard, in order to exhibit a proof of conjugal obedience, deſired of her own accord, that they might pay a viſit to his country houſe, as there was no company left in London. He would have excuſed himſelf from this excurſion, which was no part of the œconomical plan he had propoſed; but ſhe inſiſted upon making this ſacrifice to his taſte and prejudices, and away they went with ſuch an equipage as aſtoniſhed the whole country. All that remained of the ſeaſon was engroſſed by receiving and returning viſits in the neighbourhood; and, in this intercourſe it was diſcovered, that Sir John Chickwell had a houſe-ſteward and one footman in livery more than the complement of Mr. Baynard's houſehold. This remark was made by the aunt at the table, and aſſented to by the huſband, who obſerved that Sir John Chickwell might very well afford to keep more ſervants than were found in the family of a man who had not half his fortune. Mrs. Baynard ate no ſupper that evening; but was ſeized with a violent fit, which completed her triumph over the ſpirit of her conſort. The two ſupernumerary ſervants were added.—The family plate was ſold for old ſilver, and a new ſervice procured; faſhionable furniture was provided, and the whole houſe turned topſy-turvy.

"At their return to London, in the beginning of winter, he, with a heavy heart, communicated theſe particulars to me in confidence. Before his marriage, he had introduced me to the lady as his particular friend; and I now offered in that character, to lay before her the neceſſity of reforming her œconomy, if ſhe had any regard to the intereſt of her own family, or complaiſance for the inclinations of her huſband. But Baynard declined my offer, on the ſuppoſition that his wife's nerves were too delicate to bear expoſtulation; and that it would only ſerve to overwhelm her with ſuch diſtreſs as would make himſelf miſerable.

"Baynard is a man of ſpirit, and had ſhe proved a termagant, he would have known how to deal with her; but, either by accident or inſtinct, ſhe faſtened upon the weak ſide of his ſoul, and held it ſo faſt, that he has been in ſubjection ever ſince. I afterwards adviſed him to carry her abroad to France or Italy, where he might gratify her vanity for half the expence it coſt him in England; and this advice he followed accordingly. She was agreeably flattered with the idea of ſeeing and knowing foreign parts, and foreign faſhions; of being preſented to ſovereigns, and living familiarly with princes. She forthwith ſeized the hint which I had thrown out on purpoſe, and even preſſed Mr. Baynard to haſten his departure;

ſo that in a few weeks they croſſed the ſea to France, with a moderate train, ſtill including the aunt; who was her boſom counſellor, and abetted her in all her oppoſition to her huſband's will.—Since that period, I have had little or no opportunity to renew our former correſpondence. All that I knew of his tranſactions, amounted to no more than that, after an abſence of two years, they returned ſo little improved in œconomy, that they launched out into new oceans of extravagance, which, at length, obliged him to mortgage his eſtate.—By this time ſhe had bore him three children, of which the laſt only ſurvives, a puny boy of twelve or thirteen, who will be ruined in his education by the indulgence of his mother.

"As for Baynard, neither his own good ſenſe, nor the dread of indigence, nor the conſideration of his children, has been of force ſufficient to ſtimulate him into the reſolution of breaking at once the ſhameful ſpell by which he ſeems enchanted. With a taſte capable of the moſt refined enjoyment, a heart glowing with all the warmth of friendſhip and humanity, and a diſpoſition ſtrongly turned to the more rational pleaſures of a retired and country life, he is hurried about in a perpetual tumult, amidſt a mob of beings pleaſed with rattles, baubles, and gewgaws, ſo void of ſenſe and diſtinction, that even the moſt acute philoſophy would find it a very hard taſk to diſcover for what wiſe purpoſe of providence they were created. Friendſhip is not to be found; nor can the amuſements for which he ſighs be enjoyed within the rotation of abſurdity, to which he is doomed for life. He has long reſigned all views of improving his fortune by management and attention to the exerciſe of huſbandry, in which he delighted; and as to domeſtic happineſs, not the leaſt glimpſe of hope remains to amuſe his imagination. Thus blaſted in all his proſpects, he could not fail to be overwhelmed with melancholy and chagrin, which have preyed upon his health and ſpirits in ſuch a manner, that he is now threatened with a conſumption.

"I have given you a ſketch of the man, whom the other day I went to viſit. At the gate we found a great number of powdered lacquies, but no civility.—After we had ſat a conſiderable time in the coach, we were told, that Mr. Baynard had rode out, and that his lady was dreſſing; but we were introduced to a parlour, ſo very fine and delicate, that in all appearance it was deſigned to be ſeen only, not inhabited. The chairs and couches were carved, gilt, and covered with rich damaſk, ſo ſmooth and ſlick, that they looked as if they had never been ſat upon. There was no carpet on the floor; but the boards were rubbed and waxed in ſuch a manner, that we could not walk, but were obliged to ſlide along them; and as for the ſtove, it was too bright and poliſhed to be polluted with ſea coal, or ſtained by the ſmoke of any groſs material fire. When we had remained above half an hour ſacrificing to the inhoſpitable powers in this *temple of cold reception*, my friend Baynard arrived, and underſtanding we were in the houſe, made his appearance ſo meagre, yellow, and dejected, that I really ſhould not have known him, had I met with him in any other place. Running up to me, with great eagerneſs, he ſtrained me in his embrace, and his heart was ſo full, that for ſome minutes he could not ſpeak. Having ſaluted us all round, he perceived our uncomfortable ſituation, and conducting us into another apartment, which had fire in the chimney, called for chocolate. Then, withdrawing, he returned with a compliment from his wife, and, in the mean time, preſented his ſon Harry, a ſhambling, blear-eyed boy, in the habit of a huſſar; very rude, forward, and impertinent.—His father would have ſent him to a boarding-ſchool, but his mamma and aunt would not hear of his lying out of the houſe; ſo that there was a clergyman engaged as his tutor in the family.

"As it was but juſt turned of twelve, and the whole houſe was in commotion to prepare a formal entertainment, I foreſaw it would be late before we dined, and propoſed a walk to Mr. Baynard, that we might converſe together freely. In the courſe of this perambulation, when I expreſſed ſome ſurpriſe that he had returned ſo ſoon from Italy, he gave me to underſtand, that his going abroad had not at all anſwered the purpoſe for which he left England; that although the expence of living was not ſo great in Italy as at home, reſpect being had to the ſame rank of life in both countries, it had been found neceſſary for him to lift himſelf above his uſual ſtile, that he might be on ſome footing with the counts,

counts, marquiſſes, and cavaliers, with whom he kept company. He was obliged to hire a great number of ſervants, to take off a variety of rich cloaths, and to keep a ſumptuous table for the faſhionable ſcorocconi of the country; who, without a conſideration of this kind, would not have payed any attention to an untitled foreigner, let his family or fortune be ever ſo reſpectable. Beſides, Mrs. Baynard was continually ſurrounded by a train of expenſive loungers, under the denominations of language-maſters, muſicians, painters, and ciceroni; and had actually fallen into the diſeaſe of buying pictures and antiques upon her own judgment, which was far from being infallible. They returned to England by the way of Lyons and Paris. By the time they arrived at Calais, ſhe had purchaſed ſuch a quantity of ſilks, ſtuffs, and laces, that it was neceſſary to hire a veſſel to ſmuggle them over, and this veſſel was taken by a cuſtom-houſe cutter; ſo that they loſt the whole cargo, which had coſt them above eight hundred pounds.

It now appeared, that her travels had produced no effect upon her, but that of making her more expenſive and fantaſtic than ever: She affected to lead the faſhion, not only in point of female dreſs, but in every article of taſte and connoiſſeurſhip. She made a drawing of the new facade to the houſe in the country; ſhe pulled up the trees, and pulled down the walls of the garden, ſo as to let in the eaſterly wind, which Mr. Baynard's anceſtors had been at great pains to exclude. To ſhew her taſte in laying out ground, ſhe ſeized into her own hand a farm of two hundred acres, about a mile from the houſe, which ſhe parcelled out into walks and ſhrubberies, having a great baſon in the middle, into which ſhe poured a whole ſtream that turned two mills, and afforded the beſt trout in the country. The bottom of the baſon, however, was ſo ill ſecured, that it would not hold the water which ſtrained through the earth, and made a bog of the whole plantation: in a word, the ground, which formerly paid him one hundred and fifty pounds a year, now coſt him two hundred pounds a year to keep it in tolerable order, over and above the firſt expence of trees, ſhrubs, flowers, turf, and gravel.—There was not an inch of garden ground left about the houſe, nor a tree that produced fruit of any kind; nor did he raiſe a truſs of hay, or a buſhel of oats for his horſes, nor had he a ſingle cow to afford milk for his tea; far leſs did he ever dream of feeding his own mutton, pigs, and poultry: every article of houſe-keeping, even the moſt inconſiderable, was brought from the next market town, at the diſtance of five miles, and thither they ſent a courier every morning to fetch hot rolls for breakfaſt. In ſhort, Baynard fairly owned, that he ſpent double his income, and that in a few years he ſhould be obliged to ſell his eſtate for the payment of his creditors. He ceaſed ſtruggling againſt the ſtream, and endeavoured to reconcile himſelf to ruin, by reflecting, that his child at leaſt would inherit his mother's fortune, which was ſecured to him by the contract of marriage.

18. *A Diſcourſe delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy on the Diſtribution of Prizes, Dec.* 14, 1770, *by the Preſident.*

An accident having prevented this work from coming before us in due time, we hope that our readers will excuſe it, as they will now have a pleaſure which would otherwiſe have been paſt.—This great Maſter having before remarked, that although the firſt endeavours of a young painter muſt be employed in the attainment of a mechanical dexterity, and confined to the mere imitation of the object before him, it was notwithſtanding neceſſary for thoſe, who were farther advanced, to guard againſt an implicit ſubmiſſion to the authority of any maſter, however excellent, or a ſtrict imitation of his manner, now adds, that *Nature herſelf* is not to be too cloſely copied; "there are excellencies, ſays he, in the art of painting, beyond what is commonly called "the imitation of nature; and theſe "excellencies I ſhall wiſh to point out. "The ſtudents who are ſure of their "hand, and have leiſure to exert their "underſtanding, muſt now be told, "that a mere copier of nature, can never produce any thing great, can never raiſe and enlarge the conceptions, "or warm the heart of a ſpectator." The author obſerves, that this principle is neither ſingular nor new, and at once ſupports and explains it by obſerving, that the poets, orators, and rhetoric ans of antiquity, are ever inculcating, that all the arts receive their perfection from

an ideal beauty, ſuperior to what is to be found in *individual* nature.

He proceeds to give the ſtudents ſome inſtructions how to acquire an idea of beauty, ſuperior to that which is to be found in any *particular object*, or that of *individual* nature. "Ideal perfection and beauty, ſays he, are not to "be ſought in the heavens, but upon "the earth; they are about us, and "upon every ſide of us, but the power "of diſcovering what is deformed in "nature, or in other words, what is "*particular* and *uncommon*, can be acquired only by experience, and the "whole beauty and grandeur of the art "conſiſts in being able to get above all "ſingular forms, local cuſtoms, particularities, and details of every kind."

By a long habit of obſerving what any ſet of objects of the ſame kind have in common, he ſuppoſes the ſtudent may acquire the power of diſcerning what each wants in particular, and this long, laborious compariſon ſhould, he ſays, be the firſt ſtudy of the painter, who aims at the great ſtile; as by this means he will acquire a juſt idea of beautiful forms, and correct nature by herſelf, her imperfect by her perfect ſtate. His eye being enabled to diſtinguiſh the accidental deficiencies, excreſcences and deformities of things from their general figures, he will conceive an abſtract idea of their forms, more perfect than any one original, and what may ſeem a paradox, learn to *deſign naturally*, by drawing figures *unlike to any one natural object*.

This idea of the perfect ſtate of *nature*, which the artiſt calls *ideal beauty*, he ſuppoſes to be the great leading principle, by which works of genius are conducted, and that it may be attained by reiterated experience, and a cloſe compariſon of the objects in nature; but as the inveſtigation is tedious and difficult, he recommends as a *ſuccedaneum*, a careful ſtudy of the ancient ſculptors, who being indefatigable *in the ſchool of nature*, have left models of that perfect form behind them, which would be preferred as ſupremely beautiful, by an artiſt who had ſpent his whole life in that ſingle contemplation. It may however be queſtioned, whether the ſtudy of *the ſchool of nature*, by which the Ancients are ſuppoſed to have acquired their excellency, be not the ſureſt, though not the eaſieſt way to excel. Why ſhould it be ſuppoſed that the Ancients have at once exhauſted nature and arts? and that the forms which they have produced, are preciſely ſuch as the greateſt genius, and the utmoſt diligence would produce, during a whole life, if directed to this ſingle object?

When the artiſt, by whatever means, has acquired a clear and diſtinct idea of beauty and ſymmetry, he is next admoniſhed to become acquainted with the general habits of nature, as diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of faſhion. To explain this particular, he refers to what had been ſaid by the Profeſſor of Anatomy, with reſpect to the natural poſition and movement of the feet: He obſerved, that the faſhion of turning them outward, was contrary to the intent of nature, as might be ſeen from the ſtructure of the bones, and from the weakneſs that proceeded from that manner of ſtanding; to which, ſays the Preſident, may be added, the erect poſition of the head, the projection of the cheſt, the walking with ſtrait knees, and many ſuch actions, which are merely the reſult of faſhion, and what nature never warranted. In juſtification of this precept, our Author quotes the following paſſage from Quintilian; "Thoſe who "are taken with the outward ſhow of "things, think that there is more beau"ty in perſons who are trimmed, curl"ed and painted, than uncorrupt na"ture can give; as if beauty were "merely the effect of corruption of "manners." Upon this paſſage, however, it may be obſerved, that what is done by art to produce perſonal beauty, is not univerſally a degradation of uncorrupt nature, but ſometimes an improvement. If the nails of the hands and the feet, and the hair of the head and face were ſuffered to remain in their natural ſtate, the human figure would be certainly leſs comely, than when they are reduced and regulated by art; whatever therefore may be juſtly ſaid againſt painting, trimming and curling muſt be exempted from the cenſure; to what degree, and in what manner, trimming and curling muſt be performed, to render them an improvement of natural beauty, taſte only can determine.

Our Author, perhaps, has not ſteered perfectly clear of this difficulty: for he allows the artiſt to regard thoſe general habits, which are every where and always the ſame, though he warnshim againſt prejudices in favour of his age or country, and all ornaments that are

local

local and temporary; but perhaps no habit that influences perſonal appearance is every where, and always the ſame.

Our Author adds the following neceſſary caution to what he has ſaid againſt ſervile and minute imitations of particular objects. "I ſhould be ſorry to be "underſtood to countenance a careleſs "or undetermined manner of painting; "for, though the painter is to overlook the accidental diſcriminations of "nature, he is to pronounce diſtinctly "and with preciſion the general forms "of things. A firm and determined "outline is one of the characteriſtics "of the great ſtile in painting; and let "me add, that he who poſſeſſes the "knowledge of one exact form, "that every part of nature ought to "have, will be fond of expreſſing that "knowledge with correctneſs and preciſion in all his works."

Upon the whole, the giving occaſion to theſe diſcourſes on painting, by ſo great a maſter, both of the theory and practiſe of the art, is by no means one of the leaſt advantages that have ariſen from the inſtitution of our academy; and we ſhall always think ourſelves happy in an opportunity of contributing to diffuſe the precepts which they contain. X.

19. *Elements of the* HISTORY *of* FRANCE, *tranſlated from the Abbé* Millot, *Confeſſor in Ordinary to the French King. By the Tranſlator of Select Tales from* Marmontel, *and Author of Sermons by a Lady.*

An account of the Sermons, for which the publick is indebted to this ingenious Lady, has already been inſerted in this Magazine. The Tales were no leſs favourably received; but notwithſtanding this ſucceſs, ſhe, with a modeſt diffidence, that never yet diſtinguiſhed any writer who was without genius, confeſſes in her preface, that her timidity is rather encreaſed than diminiſhed. From a work written under this ſolicitude for fame, the moſt favourable expectations may be formed without fear of diſappointment. Our author, however, in this work, is accountable for nothing but the language in which ſhe has expreſſed the ſenſe of another. This will, in general, be found eaſy and unaffected, faithful to the original, and well adapted to the ſubject. Of the work itſelf, we cannot give a more juſt account, than in the words of the tranſlator.

"Upon the whole, ſays ſhe, I look upon this as an uſeful work; becauſe it contains an account of every event which it is neceſſary to know, in a regular and rapid ſeries: ſo that their chronological ſucceſſion, and their natural connection with each other, may be eaſily diſcovered and retained. Nothing is omitted that may delineate the manners, or mark the progreſs of government, through all the ſucceſſive changes which time and accident have produced, in concurrence with the paſſions of men, and the providence of the Almighty. From other particulars, which ſwell hiſtory beyond all proportion to human life, little uſeful knowledge can be gained: they only encumber the memory, and preclude more important and more pleaſing purſuits.

"As the reading of hiſtory is now become a part of female education, this Abridgment, with that of the Hiſtory of England, tranſlated from the ſame author, by the ingenious Mrs. Brooke, has, by many very able judges, been thought more proper than any other, to be put into the hands of young ladies at ſchool. The tranſlator, though a woman, hopes, that in thus facilitating the accompliſhment of her ſex, ſhe has not gone out of her ſphere; as ſhe has only conveyed through one language what was produced in another. She has not much pretenſion to praiſe; yet hopes it will be remembered, that thoſe who conſtruct an aqueduct, have always ſhared the acknowledgments of the public with thoſe who firſt opened the ſpring."

We heartily ſubſcribe to the uſefulneſs of this work, with the Hiſtory of England, which it recommends, having ſeen no hiſtorical epitome ſo fit to be put into the hands of children of both ſexes. X.

20. *The firſt Book of the* Luſiad *of* Camoens, *tranſlated from the original* Portugueſe, *by* Wm. Julius Mickle. —*Oxford*. 1s.

The Luſiad of Camoens, though written in a language that is not much known, is a poem of eſtabliſhed reputation. The author was revered by Taſſo as a genius, and dreaded as a rival. The ſubject is the diſcovery of the Eaſt-Indies by the Portugueſe, under the conduct of Vaſco de Gama, which was undertaken under the patronage of Don Henry Prince of Portugal, in the year 1497. It is called

the

the Luſiad from the latin name of Portugal, derived from Luſus or Lyſas ſaid to have been the companion of Bacchus in his travels, and to have ſettled a colony in Luſitania.

The work conſiſts of ten books: Mr. Mickle has publiſhed the firſt as a ſpecimen of the whole, which he intends to publiſh by ſubſcription, according to the following propoſals, which he ſubmits to the patronage of the public.

I. The work to be elegantly printed in 4to, on a fine paper, with hiſtorical notes, &c.

II. The Life of Camoens; which contains more circumſtances and diverſities of fortune, than the life, perhaps, of any other literary hero.—— Driven from his native country by an amour, we ſhall find him crowned with martial laurels in Africa, where in battle he loſt an eye. After this, we ſhall find him experiencing a variety of fortunes in the Eaſt; at one time honoured with the friendſhip of the viceroys, at another impriſoned: in one hour the proprietor of a valuable cargo, with which he intended to return to Europe; in another hour ſhipwrecked; the MSS. of his Luſiad, the only article he ſaved, which, as Cæſar preſerved his Commentaries, he held in one hand, while with the other he ſwam aſhore on the coaſt of China: afterwards, honoured and careſſed at the court of Portugal: and laſtly, old and infirm, ſuffering the deepeſt miſeries of poverty, and dying in an hoſpital. In every condition ſupporting the amiable character of the ſincere good man; his only failing, that imprudence and careleſſneſs in ſecuring the ſmiles of fortune, which is almoſt inſeparable from a fine genius, and that turn of mind which finds its greateſt pleaſures in the fields of imagination and in literary purſuits.

III. The lives of Don Henry, Prince of Portugal, and of Vaſco de Gama, the hero of the poem, will alſo be added.

IV. The price 12s. one half to be paid at ſubſcribing, and the other on the delivery of the book, which will be in the year 1772.

The ſubſcribers names will be prefixed.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Meſſrs. Cadel in the Strand, Pearch in Cheapſide, Davies in Covent-Garden, Payne at the Mews Gate, Horsfield in Ludgate-ſtreet, Richardſon and Urquhart at the Royal Exchange, Durham at Charing-Croſs, Flexney in Holborn, and Wilkie in St. Paul's Church-Yard, London; Prince, Fletcher and Bliſs, in Oxford; J. and T. Merril, in Cambridge; and by A. Kincaid and J. Bell, bookſellers in Edinburgh.

Of this work a ſpecimen has been already publiſhed See pag. 134.

We ſhall only add, that hitherto there has been no tranſlation of this work in Engliſh, except one by Sir John Fanſhaw, in the time of Cromwel's uſurpation.

Fanſhaw it is impoſſible to read, and ſo it would be if the original was ever ſo much more excellent than it is, and his tranſlation as faithful to the ſenſe, as the dial to the ſun. Let our readers judge from the following extracts whether a new tranſlation was not wanted, and whether that now offered does not deſerve encouragement.

The diſcovery of an iſland on the coaſt of Africa, from *Camoens*.

FANSHAW's *Tranſlation*.

For ſtrait out of that iſle which ſeem'd moſt neer
Unto the continent, behold a number
Of little boats in company appeer,
Which (clapping all wings on) the long ſea ſunder!
The men are wrapt with joy, and, with the meer
Exceſs of it, can only look and wonder.
What nation's this, (within themſelves they ſay)
What rites, what laws, what king do they obey?
Their coming thus: in boats with fins, nor flat,
But apt t' o'er-ſet (as being pincht and long)
And then they'd ſwim like rats. The ſayles, of mat
Made of palm leaves, wove curiouſly and ſtrong.
The men's complexion, the ſelf-ſame with that
Hee gave the earth's burnt parts (from heaven flung,)
Who was more brave than wiſe; that this is true
The Po doth know and Lampetuſa rue.

MICKLE's *Tranſlation*.

Before the balmy gales of cheerful ſpring,
With heav'n their friend, they ſpread the canvas wing;
The ſky cerulean, and the breathing air,
The laſting promiſe of a calm declare.
Behind them now the Cape of Praſo bends,
Another ocean to their view extends,
Where black-top'd iſlands, to their longing eyes,
Lav'd by the gentle waves, in proſpect riſe.

But

But GAMA, (captain of the vent'rous band,
Of bold emprize, and born for high command,
Whose martial fires, with prudence close allied,
Secur'd the smiles of fortune on his side)
Bears off those shores which waste and wild appear'd,
And eastward still for happier climates steer'd:
When gathering round, and blackening o'er the tide,
A fleet of small canoes the pilot spied;
Hoisting their sails of palm-tree leaves, inwove
With curious art, a swarming crowd they move:
Long were their boats, and sharp to bound along
Through the dash'd waters, broad their oars and strong:
The bending rowers on their features bore
The swarthy marks of Phaeton's fall of yore;
When flaming lightnings scorch'd the banks of Po,
And nations blacken'd in the dread o'erthrow.
Their garb, discover'd as approaching nigh,
Was cotton strip'd with many a gaudy dye:
'Twas one whole piece beneath one arm confin'd,
The rest hung loose, and flutter'd on the wind,
All, but one breast, above the loins was bare,
And swelling turbans bound their jetty hair:
Their arms were bearded darts, and faulchions broad,
And warlike music sounded as they row'd.
With joy the sailors saw the boats draw near,
With joy beheld the human face appear:
What nations these, their wondering thoughts explore,
What rites they follow, and what God adore!
And now with hands and kerchiefs wav'd in air,
The barb'rous race their friendly mind declare.

As the ingenious Mr. Hoole has already inriched our language by an elegant translation of Tasso, and is now translating Ariosto, it is to be hoped that this translation of Camoens will be encouraged, as there will not then be a poem of high reputation in any language, that will not claim a rank in the polite literature of our own. X.

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LOVE'S HOUR-GLASS. *A Ballad.*

To MIRA.

Am I handſome?

THE train of Loves muſt all be here
To anſwer your requeſt;
And Venus too muſt lend her car,
With Sparrows fix at leaſt;
And if the charming Goddeſs pleaſe,
Pray let me have her Doves and chaiſe.
With a fal, &c.

So; now go bring the fineſt ſand,
The drieſt and the beſt,
That lies on the ſea-hollow'd ſtrand;
I want twelve loads at leaſt.
But look! the Turtles be not ſpar'd,
And ſee the Sparrows loaded hard.

With theſe I mean to count the charms,
That make the lover die;
And ſum up every grace that arms
Her lips, her breaſt, her eye.
But e'er I this account begin,
Each ſingle grain ſhall ſtand for ten.

Ten ſhells brim full her eyes may now
With ſtricteſt juſtice claim;
And the twin arch of either brow
May well deſerve the ſame.
Two for her dimples be fill'd up,
But let them overlook the top.

Thoſe cheeks, that fairer colours boaſt
Than in flowers Nature ſhows,
The roſe is in the lilly loſt,
The lilly in the roſe:
The charms that there ſo ſweetly dwell,
Three ſhells thrice fill'd will ſcarcely tell.

Her lip ſo ſoft! ſo plump! ſo red!
The Bee can never meet,
That flies to every flow'ry bed,
With any thing ſo ſweet!
Let Mira promiſe but a kiſs!
I'll fling her in a load for this.

And for her neck! ſay, gentle Love,
Did e'er thy ſhaft take flight,
Since mankind beauty did approve,
From any neck ſo white!
To ſum up all the beauties there,
Cupid and I muſt both deſpair.

But, Cupid, throw in all that's o'er,
For that dear ſlender waiſt;
And when her happy ſwain knows more,
He'll try to count the reſt:
For charms there many are beſide,
Which he'll ne'er know till ſhe's a bride.

Love, take thy ſum of beauty now,
And in yon vial pour;
There let the falling atoms ſhow
The ſilent ſtealing hour.
Sands, that all Mira's charms can tell,
May time's minuteſt parts reveal.

Then ſhall thoſe grains again declare,
When time by them is ſhew'd,
How happy all my moments were
While I thy beauties view'd.
And by theſe only I intend
Each minute of my life to ſpend.
With a fal, &c.

Fragment of HORACE's ODE, *in Praiſe of* Pindar.

Multa Dircæum levat Aura Cycnum.

ON many a wind upborn the Theban ſwan,
Safe in his ſtrength of wing, the Heav'n explores,
Aloft on curling clouds he ſcorns the plain,
And through the trackleſs void ſecurely ſoars:
Whilſt like the toiling Bee my humble flight
Still loves the ground, nor tempts the dangerous height.

With ceaſeleſs wing, from flow'r to flow'r I rove,
Whatever ſweets the freſhen'd meadows yield;
The thymy copſe I wing, the blooming grove;
From all with pain my little ſtores are fill'd.
Haply from theſe, at ſome propitious time,
The Muſe collects her ſong and no ungrateful rhime.

Not ſuch the ſong, but nobler far attends
Cæſar triumphant up the ſacred hill,
When in ſlow Majeſty his Car aſcends,
And drags the chain'd Sycambrian at his wheel.
Theſe Themes, my friend, thy bolder notes demand,
The lyre of Julius and a maſter hand.]

The muſe of Antony ſhall beſt diſplay
Our various joy, when Rome receives her Lord,
The pompous Sacrifice, the Feſtal day,
The Votive Games, for Cæſar ſafe reſtor'd;
He comes—at once contentious diſcords ceaſe,
Huſh'd is the Forum, and the Bar at peace.

Now the big Pomp, ſlow moving, floats along;
The ſons of Rome, unnumber'd, pour behind;
Loud ſhouts of joy reſound from every tongue;
And *Long Triumphal Iö's* load the wind.
On to the Temples preſs the grateful train,
An hundred altars blaze, and Hecatombs are ſlain.

That day, tho' all too weak, my voice will I,
Exulting, ſtrive to reach the victor's ear,
For who can then reſtrain the ſwelling joy,
Or the tumultuous ſhout in ſilence hear.
Iö auſpicious hour! Hail welcome morn!
Hail to the Sun's and Cæſar's wiſh'd return.

SONNET: *Addreſſed to two* Readbreaſts *who were building, but on ſight of the Author ceaſed from their employment, and ſeemed much affrighted.*

SOFT inmate of the love-fraught breaſt,
Pity has ſtill been known;
Nor e'er will he deſtroy your reſt,
Who trembles for his own.

Then, pretty warblers, fly not me;
Your pleaſing toils renew:
From Cupid's pow'r till I am free,
I ne'er can injure you.

PHILO.

To

To a LADY, *on her Paſſion for* ODE CHINA.

WHAT extacies her boſom fire!
How her eyes languiſh with deſire!
How bleſt, how happy ſhould I be,
Were that fond glance beſtow'd on me!
New doubts and fears within me war:
What rival's near?—A China jar.
China's the paſſion of her ſoul:
A cup, a plate, a diſh, a bowl,
Can kindle wiſhes in her breaſt,
Inflame with joy, or break her reſt.
Some gems collect, ſome medals prize,
And view the ruſt with lover's eyes;
Some court the ſtars at midnight hours;
Some doat on Nature's charms in flow'rs;
But ev'ry beauty I can trace,
In Laura's mind, in Laura's face;
My ſtars are in this brighter ſphere;
My lilly and my roſe is here.
Philoſophers more grave than wiſe,
Hunt ſcience down in Butterflies;
Or fondly poring on a Spider,
Stretch human contemplation wider.
Foſſils give joy to Galen's ſoul,
He digs for knowledge like a mole.
In ſhells ſo learn'd, that all agree,
No fiſh that ſwims knows more than he.
In ſuch purſuits if wiſdom lies,
Who, Laura, ſhall thy taſte deſpiſe?
When I ſome antique jar behold,
Or white, or blue, or ſpeck'd with gold,
Veſſels ſo pure and ſo refin'd
Appear the types of woman-kind.
Are they not valued for their beauty,
Too fair, too fine for houſhold duty,
With flowers and gold, and azure dy'd;
Of every houſe the grace and pride;
How white, how poliſh'd is their ſkin,
And valued moſt when only ſeen.
She, who before was higheſt priz'd,
Is for a crack or flaw deſpis'd.
I grant they're frail, yet they're ſo rare,
The treaſure cannot coſt too dear.
But man is made of coarſer ſtuff,
And ſerves convenience well enough:
He's a ſtrong earthen veſſel made,
For drudging, labour, toil and trade.
And when wives loſe their other ſelf,
With eaſe they bear the loſs of Delf.
Huſbands, more covetous than ſage,
Condemn this China buying rage;
They count that woman's prudence little,
Who ſets her heart on things ſo brittle.
But are thoſe wiſe men's inclinations
Fixt on more ſtrong, more ſure foundations.
If all that's frail we muſt deſpiſe,
No human view or ſcheme is wiſe.
Are not ambitious hopes as weak?
They ſwell like bubbles, ſhine, and break.
A courtier's promiſe is ſo ſlight,
'Tis made at noon, and broke at night.
What pleaſure's ſure?—The Miſs you keep
Breaks both your fortune and your ſleep.
The man, who loves a country life,
Breaks all the comforts of his wife.
And if he quits his farm and plough,
His wife in town may break her vow.
Love, Laura, love, while youth is warm,
For each new winter breaks a charm;
And woman's not like China ſold,
But cheaper grows, in growing old.
Then quickly chuſe the prudent part,
Or elſe you break a faithful heart.

A POETICAL EPISTLE *from Mr.* GEO. LACY *to the Rev. Mr.* BOUDRY.

——*Stulta eſt clementia, cum tot ubique*
Vatibus occurras, perituræ parcere chartæ.

AFTER much hiding, Sir, and dodging,
And ſneaking up and down for lodging;
Of hated penury ſuſpected,
And by the wary hoſt rejected;
I ſlipt into a houſe that's haunted,
And took poſſeſſion moſt undaunted;
Where, having nothing elſe but leiſure,
I've been in ſearch of hidden treaſure.
Each gloomy drooping tenement
Deſpairs of ever yielding rent:
The ſhatter'd old unhinged door
Invites the miſer, rich and poor.
No dog inhabits here, nor cat;
Nor any animal, but rat,
Or ſpider: was it not for her,
The bending walls would all be bare:
She, buſy from the riſing ſun
To leſt veſper, webs has ſpun
For hangings, or for garments fine,
And thin, if poſſible, as mine.
Here Æolus aloft doth bluſter,
And all his ſtormy legions muſter:
They in their rage have broke the tiling,
And made a clear tranſparent ceiling.
With bread, O Ceres, fill my platter,
Jove will himſelf deſcend in water.

An ELEGIAC IMPROMPTU *on the Death of Mr.* C. HOWARD, *Proctor.*

Talia fundebat lachrymans—— VIRG.

FAREWELL, dear Howard: to thy aſhes peace;
I bid my tears, but bid in vain, to ceaſe;
Like hidden ſprings oppreſs'd, they bubbling riſe,
And fall inceſſant from my ſtreaming eyes.
If ever genuine wit had pow'r to pleaſe;
To woe if goodneſs held the cup of eaſe;
If ſocial virtue cloudleſs ſhew'd her light,
Or induſtry adminiſter'd delight;
We all in thee a noble mirror find,
Whereby to form and dignify the mind:
But ah! farewell!——I ſee thy ſoul on high,
By angels wafted to eternal joy. W. J.

EPITAPH.

A Generous foe, a faithful friend——
A victor bold, here met his end.
He conquer'd both in war and peace;
By death ſubdu'd, his glories ceaſe.
Aſk'ſt thou, who finiſh'd here his courſe
With ſo much honour?—'Twas a HORSE.

Hiſtorical Chronicle, *July*, 1771.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Conſtantinople, May 17

IN the night between the fifth and ſixth inſt. an incendiary was taken, who had juſt ſet fire to a houſe in this city, on which he was immediately ſtrangled, and the fire was extinguiſhed. The diſorders of the militia are greater than ever were known; they ſurrounded lately the Kaimachan, from whom they demanded money, and he was obliged to purchaſe his liberty at the price of 60 ſequins. The baths for the women, which have always, till this period, been regarded as ſacred, have been attacked, ſeveral women have been forced away, and two ladies were very ill treated who were going to them, notwithſtanding every effort to ſave them. Theſe exceſſes continued to the 8th inſtant; when the Grand Signor gave orders for the greateſt part of the militia and mariners to embark on board the ſhips in the harbour, and to bring their arms on ſhore; at the ſame time an order was iſſued, giving leave to any perſons attacked to defend themſelves. Two days after, like orders were publiſhed at Galata and Pera, when the ſhops were ordered to be opened, and permiſſion given to the Chriſtians, not only to defend themſelves, but to act offenſively againſt any that ſhould inſult them. This order has had a happy effect, as thirty of the ringleaders have been ſtrangled.

Warſaw, June 12. Yeſterday a Courier arrived from the Ruſſian army, with the following letter from Count Romanzow, dated Jaſſy, May 20, O. S. to M. Saldern, Ambaſſador from Ruſſia to our court.

"After the expedition of General Weiſſman againſt Iſatzcia, Major General Potemkin ſignalized himſelf in a like enterprize acroſs the Danube. Having drawn the enemy towards Orcow, he embarked with 600 Grenadiers and 200 Chaſſeurs on ſeveral boats, and landed at four werſts from Cymbra. The Turks, on the firſt appearance of our troops, abandoned that town with ſuch precipitation as to leave their wives and children to our mercy. Gen. Potemkin immediately gave orders to the troops to purſue them, and 300 were found hid in the gardens belonging to the Chriſtians; 82 of them were killed; we loſt one and had 19 wounded. The General ordered fire to be ſet to four barks, three of which were mounted with four cannons, and the other with five, and ſeventeen ſaiques, as alſo to three magazines of flour, and one of biſcuit. After this, the General returned to his poſt with 100 ſmall barques and fourteen batteaus, two of which were laden with proviſions. We have at the ſame time releaſed 2,620 Chriſtians, who re paſſed the River with us. The fire of the Magazines was driven by the wind to ſome adjacent houſes, which communicating itſelf to the town of Cymbra, it was reduced to aſhes. According to the report of our priſoners, there were 2000 Turks in that place.

Warſaw, Juy 2. The Turks, under the command of Mouſſon Oughli, paſſed the Danube the 9th of June, in number 18,000, in three bodies, two of which afterwards joining, attacked General Potemkin, who was beſieging fort Turno, oppoſite Nicopolis: That General, however, having been informed of their deſign, advanced towards them, diſperſed them, ſeized their cannon, and forced them to retire towards Viddin. The other Turkiſh corps was more ſucceſsful; they ſat down before fort Giurgovo, and after ſeveral attacks for three days, the Ruſſian commandant, named Henckel, capitulated on the 14th of June, when he was allowed to march out with all the honours of war, but leaving ſixty-four pieces of cannon behind him.

Prince Repnin hearing of the attack, marched to the aſſiſtance of the Ruſſians, but arrived three hours after the capitulation. However, he has inveſted the place, and promiſes to get poſſeſſion of it in fifteen days.

The Ruſſian Commandant, with all his officers, were put by Prince Repnin under an arreſt.

The 7th of March laſt, the taking this place coſt the Ruſſians 1090 men.

Dreſden, July 7. The inhabitants of Saxony have been reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs by violent inundations, which have at different times this ſummer, occaſioned great alarm. The conſtant rains for ſeveral weeks have been attended with terrible ſtorms of thunder and lightning, by which conſiderable damage has been done.

Hamburgh, July 12. The inundation of the Elbe is as dreadful in this neighbourhood as in Saxony: On Tueſday morning two dykes, in the villages of Gamm and Rethbrook, gave way, ſo that the country all about Bergedorff, and the Vierlande is overflowed; and the damages which it occaſions, are greatly felt in this city by the ſudden riſe of proviſions, the price of which is doubled. The ſame melancholy accounts have been received from the Hanoverian Bailiwicks of Dannebrooge, Luckow, Hitzaker, Newhaus, Blekede, Lauenberg, and Winſen upon the Luke; which, together with the Bailiwicks in the Duchy of Mecklenburgh, ſituated upon the Elbe, are all overflowed, and the waters penetrate through the houſes.

Jun

JUNE 6.

A Letter from Naples, of this day's date, ſays, "We expected that the eruptions of Mount Veſuvius, on the 27th ult. would have ceaſed on a ſudden, the lava having then taken its courſe along the road of Ottajano, as far as a place called Il Mauro; but ſince that day it is ſo conſiderable, that from the ſummit, down to the middle of the Mountain, the whole is covered with aſhes as white as ſnow. This day a quantity of ſtones and enflamed matter iſſued from it with ſuch violence, that it is preſumed there is a freſh aperture, which ſpreads a conſternation among the inhabitants of the adjacent parts.

June 13.

The King of Denmark iſſued an Ordinance, to enable the parents of illegitimate children to fulfil their duty of providing for their education, by ſuppreſſing the penalties enacted againſt them for ſuch exceſſes, and particularly the Ordinance of June 1767, which condemns them to be confined on bread and water. His Daniſh Majeſty orders, that for the future, no diſtinction ſhall be made between illegitimate children and thoſe born in wedlock, with regard to their baptiſm, eccleſiaſtical rites, and employments in the church; that their birth be not conſidered as a diſhonour; that no one ſhall reproach them on that account; and that if any married perſons ſhould happen to inſult or abuſe them, the party aggrieved ſhall have leave to prefer complaints, and ſilence the aggreſſor.

June 29.

A fire broke out at the paper manufactory in Kingſland Road, by which that building, a chapel contiguous, and other houſes, were deſtroyed.

Monday, July 1.

The ceremony of chriſtening the young Prince was performed in the Great Council Chamber, by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. His Royal Highneſs was named Erneſt Auguſtus. The Sponſors were, his Serene Highneſs Prince Erneſt of Mecklenburgh Strelitz in perſon; his Serene Highneſs Prince Maurice of Saxe Gotha, repreſented by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold; and her Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Princeſs of Heſſe Caſſel, repreſented by the Counteſs of Egremont.

At the final cloſe of the poll for Sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middleſex, at Guildhall, the numbers were,

Mr Alderman Wilkes,	—	2315
Frederick Bull, Eſq;	—	2194
Mr. Alderman Kirkman,	—	1949
Mr. Alderman Plumbe,	—	1875
Mr. Alderman Oliver,	—	245

Whereupon Mr. Alderman Wilkes and Frederick Bull, Eſq; were declared duly elected.

At the adjournment of the ſeſſions at Guildhall, a Petition was preſented from the Innholders Company, praying a Certificate to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, for opening the Ports, to import oats at a low duty; when the Court, after receiving the depoſitions of ſeveral Gentlemen reſpecting the preſent dearneſs of that article, granted a Certificate.

In the evening the effigy of Mr. Horne, in a canonical habit, with a pen in one hand, and in the other a ſalt-box, intended to repreſent the treaſury box of the Bill of Rights, after being carried through the principal ſtreets in the city, was conſumed in a bonfire, which the populace made for that purpoſe before the Manſion-houſe.

Wedneſday 3.

Mr. James Bollond, of Shire-lane, purchaſed the late City Marſhal's place for 2400l.

The Seſſion began at the Old Baily, when twenty-one priſoners were tried, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Richard Pearce, for ſtealing a ſilver tea-pot, and a ſilver ſugar-baſon, the property of Mr. Samuel Swinton, in his dwelling houſe in Piccadilly; Thomas Jones, and Matthew Poland, for burglary in the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Lambert, Taylor, in the Back-lane, near Rag Fair, and ſtealing a canvaſs-bag, and a quantity of halfpence. Poland was evidence laſt Seſſion againſt Jackſon.

Nine were convicted to be tranſported, one to be whipped, and ten were acquitted.

Thurſday 4.

Nineteen priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. James Saytuſs, alias Dumb Jemmy, Sarah Becks, and Frances Allen, for burglariouſly breaking open the dwelling houſe of Mrs. Bradſhaw, in Queen Anne-ſtreet, Marybone, and ſtealing a pair of ſilver candleſticks, a ſilver waiter, and other things. Nine were convicted to be tranſported, one to be branded in the hand, and ſix were acquitted.

Friday 5.

Fifteen priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey; Peter Murphy and Silas Goddard were tried for the wilful murder of John Atwood, one of the Runners of Clerkenwell Bridewell; Murphy was convicted of Manſlaughter, and Goddard acquitted. Seven received ſentence of tranſportation.

As eight of the domeſtics of the Count de Guignes were carouſing at the Feathers alehouſe, in Angel court, Weſtminſter, between the hours of eleven and twelve at night, a Conſtable entered the room, and deſired them to ceaſe their noiſe, and retire. The reſt of them not underſtanding Engliſh, the Poſtilion explained to his comrades the Conſtable's orders. They deſired that Officer to drink, who, out of complaiſance, drank his ſhare of three pots, and on going away, offered to pay for one. This offer was not accepted, and they continued their noiſe. Some time after, the Conſtable, aſſiſted by ſeveral of his brethren, with about

bout twenty aſſiſtants, and the watch, returned to the room, and attempted to carry them away by force: They reſiſted, but at the ſight of ſo many people they fled; ſome got out at the windows, and others at the back-door, and took ſhelter in their Maſter's ſtables, the back-door of which communicated with that alehouſe. The Conſtables, who had only the Poſtilion in their cuſtody, beſet the ſtables, broke open the door, knocked down the Huſſar and one of the Footmen, and carried them to the Round-houſe. On Saturday they were carried before Juſtice Kelynge, who committed the Poſtilion to Bridewell, and ſent back the Huſſar, who had one finger cut off, beſides ſeveral cuts of a ſabre, and the Footman, who has three wounds in his head, to the Round houſe.

Three Gentlemen in a poſt-chaiſe were ſtopped on Chatham-hill, and robbed of 15 guineas and a watch; they had not gone far before they were ſtopped again by the ſame man, who returned the money and watch, and requeſted only a few ſhillings for travelling expences, which they immediately gave him, and he rode off: when they had proceeded about two miles further, he ſtopped them a third time, and again demanded the watch and 15 guineas, which they gave him.

Saturday 6.

The trial of Stroud and Campbell for the murder of Mr. Clark, laſted from nine in the morning till eight at night, after which the court adjourned to dine, when they were informed that the mob had attacked a ſoldier, who had given poſitive evidence againſt Campbell, and that he was likely to ſhare Clark's fate; upon which the Aldermen Kennett and Roſſiter, with a becoming firmneſs, reſolved to endeavour to ſave him. They took with them Mr. Reynolds, Clerk of the Arraigns, the City Marſhal, and their own ſervants. They found the poor man driven into a public-houſe upon Snow-hill, and ſome thouſands ſurrounding it: They expoſtulated with the people, deſired them to deſperſe, and take warning by the fate of the two unhappy men that had juſt received ſentence of death, and begged they would not ruſh immediately into the ſame dreadful ſituation: Finding they could not, by any arguments, diſperſe the mob, they went into the houſe, and, at the hazard of their own lives, brought the ſoldier through the ſtreet to the Old Bailey, where they kept him ſeveral hours, till the mob were diſperſed, and then ſent him to the Savoy. One of the mob, who behaved particularly outrageous, they were obliged to ſeize, and commit to Newgate.

Monday 8.

Nineteen priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, four of whom were convicted to be tranſported, one to be privately whipped, and fourteen were acquitted.

Stroud and Campbell were executed at Bethnal-green, according to their ſentence.

Tueſday 9.

At eleven in the evening the following letter was received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, from the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain:

"My Lord,

"As in conſequence of the notice given of the time your Lordſhip purpoſes ſetting out to morrow, the Livery may be induced to attend your Lordſhip to St. James's, I have the King's command to acquaint you, that it being unprecedented to admit the Livery upon ſuch occaſions, as well as impracticable to introduce ſo numerous a body, no perſons bevond the number allowed by law to preſent Petitions to the Throne will be admitted, except your Lordſhip, the Aldermen, Common Council, and City Officers. I am, my Lord, with the greateſt reſpect, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

Grosvenor-ſtreet,
July 9, 1771. HERTFORD."

Twenty-three priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. John Kilbert, and Thomas Jenkins, for aſſaulting Francois Toynant, and robbing him near the Red-lion, Tottenham court Road, of a ſilver watch, and four guineas; and Stephen Clements, for a burglary in the dwelling-houſe of Nathaniel Hickman, at Iſlington, and ſtealing thereout a quantity of plate, and ſome money. Eight were convicted to be tranſported, and twelve were acquitted.

Wedneſday 10.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and the Common Council, with a Committee of the Livery, of the City of London, waited upon his Majeſty, being introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, with the following Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, which was read by Sir James Hodges, Town Clerk.

"To the *King's* Moſt Excellent *Majeſty*.

"The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common-hall aſſembled.

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

"WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the City of London, in the anguiſh of our hearts, beg leave to approach your Royal Perſon, and deeply to lament that we ſtill ſuffer, together with many others, all thoſe great and unparalleled grievances, which we have before ſubmitted to your Majeſty, with the hope of a full and ſpeedy redreſs from our Sovereign, as the Father of his people.

"The ſame arbitrary Houſe of Commons which violated the ſacred Right of Election, and ſeated among themſelves, as

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a Repreſentative of the people, a man who was never choſen into Parliament, have, the laſt Seſſion, proceeded to the moſt extravagant outrages againſt the Conſtitution of this Kingdom, and the liberty of the ſubject, of which your Majeſty is by law the Great Guardian. They have ventured to impriſon our Chief Magiſtrate, and one of our Aldermen, for diſobeying their illegal orders, and not violating the holy Sanction of their oaths to this great City, as well as their duty to their country. They have, by the moſt artful ſuggeſtions, prevailed upon your Majeſty, to ſuffer your Royal Name to give a pretended authority to a Proclamation, iſſued at their expreſs deſire, contrary to the known laws of the land. At length they proceeded to the enormous wickedneſs of eraſing a judicial Record, in order to ſtop the courſe of juſtice, and to fruſtrate all poſſibility of relief by an appeal to thoſe laws, which are the nobleſt birthright and inheritance of all the ſubjects of this realm.

"During the unjuſt confinement of our Repreſentatives, they proceeded to a law, depriving the Citizens of London of a conſiderable part of their property in the ſoil of the River Thames, ſolemnly granted to them by divers charters, and confirmed by the authority of Parliament; and, under colour of equity, inſerted in that law an unuſual ſaving clauſe, ſubverſive of the known and eſtabliſhed laws of property; they have, without any pretence of an abuſe, ſuperſeded the conſervancy of the River Thames, in the liberty which the Citizens of London have enjoyed from the Conqueſt.

"We, therefore, your Remonſtrants again humbly ſupplicate your Majeſty to reſtore our rights, and to give peace to this diſtracted nation, by a ſpeedy diſſolution of Parliament, and by removing your preſent wicked and deſpotic Miniſters for ever from your Councils and Preſence.

(Signed by Order) JAMES HODGES."

To which Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"I ſhall ever be ready to exert my prerogative, as far as I can conſtitutionally, in redreſſing any real grievances of my ſubjects; and the City of London will always find me diſpoſed to liſten to any of their well founded complaints: It is, therefore, with concern that I ſee a part of my ſubjects ſtill ſo far miſled and deluded, as to renew, in ſuch reprehenſible terms, a requeſt, with which, I have repeatedly declared, I cannot comply."

Fourteen priſoners were tried at the Old Baily, ſix of whom were convicted to be tranſported.

Nine priſoners received judgment of death, thirty-ſeven were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, and four for fourteen years; five were branded in the hand, five ordered to be privately whipped, and thirty two were delivered on proclamation.

The following capital convicts, who had been reſpited, have received his Majeſty's pardon on the following conditions, viz. Thomas Price, Richard Butcher, John M'Donald, Charles Baker, and Charles Calligan, to be tranſported for the term of their natural lives, and William Kenny for the term of ſeven years, and on their acceptance thereof received ſentence, &c.

Thurſday 11.

An Aſſembly was held at the Guildhall, in Sandwich, for the electing of five Barons, viz. the Mayor, two Jurats, and two Commoners, to repreſent that Corporation at a general meeting of the Cinque Ports, two antient towns, and their Members, called the Brotherhood and Gueſtling, to be held at New-Romney the 23d inſt. when Joſeph Stewart and Daniel Rainier, Eſqrs; were choſen Jurats. The two Commoners returned, were Mr. Edward Nairne, and Mr. John Matſon.

Saturday 13.

An expreſs arrived at the Admiralty, with the agreeable news of the arrival in the Downs of the *Endeavour*, Capt. Cooke, from the Eaſt-Indies. This ſhip ſailed in Auguſt 1768, with Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, Mr. Green, and other ingenious Gentlemen on board, for the South Seas, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus; they have ſince made a voyage round the world, and touched at every coaſt and iſland, where it was poſſible to get on ſhore, to collect every ſpecies of plants, and other rare productions in nature. Their voyage, upon the whole, has been as agreeable and ſucceſsful as they could have expected, except the death of Mr. Green, who died upon his paſſage from Batavia: Dr. Solander has been a good deal indiſpoſed, but it is hoped a few days refreſhment will ſoon eſtabliſh his health: Capt. Cooke, and Mr. Banks, are perfectly well.

Wedneſday 17.

A woman was whipped through Fleet-ſtreet to Temple bar, for decoying children from their parents, and then putting out their eyes, in order to beg with them.

Thurſday 18.

Mr. Moore's new invented Coal-carriage, the wheels of which are 15 feet high, paſſed through the ſtreets, attended by a great concourſe of people. Two horſes a breaſt drew two chaldrons and two ſacks of coals with more eaſe and expedition than the common carts do one chaldron, with three horſes at length.

Miſs Mary Jones, youngeſt daughter of William Jones, Eſq; of Naſs, and Miſs Gough, a young Lady of Monmouth, who was upon a viſit at Naſs, were murdered in a meadow near Lidney Church, Glouceſterſhire,

ſhire, as they were returning from Lidney to Naſs.—The young Ladies, after tea, took a walk to Lidney, where they were detained by the rain till near ten o'clock, at which time they ſet out for Naſs, about two miles diſtant, without any attendant. The family at Naſs, ſurprized they did not return, ſent a ſervant with a lanthorn to meet them, who found Miſs Jones lying dead acroſs the path in the meadow, with the back part of her ſkull beat to pieces, and Miſs Gough in a ditch near the ſame place, moſt ſhockingly bruiſed. The whole country being very ſoon alarmed, every man was ſummoned to go in purſuit of the murderer. William Morgan, a young man of Lidney, a Sawyer by trade, was the only perſon abſent. He was in bed, when being called up, and told what had paſſed, ſome blood was obſerved upon the knee of his breeches; he was directly charged with the fact, which he confeſſed. He ſays, he had been playing at Fives, and had loſt all his money; but had engaged to play for ſix-pence the next night. Whilſt he was thinking how to get the money he had engaged to play for, theſe two young Ladies paſſed him, and it came into his mind that he could eaſily rob them. He accordingly followed them, and it being nearly dark, paſſed by them. Miſs Jones ſaid, *Good night to you, Will.* Finding that he was known, he determined to murder them, and taking a little circuit, came behind them, and with a ſtake ſtruck Miſs Jones upon the head, which brought her to the ground; he then gave her another blow, and left her dead on the ſpot.—Miſs Gough, who had ran a few yards, he followed, and ſtruck in the ſame manner. She ſcreamed out, upon which he repeated his blows till ſhe was, to all appearance, lifeleſs. He ſuppoſes in ſtruggling ſhe had fallen into the ditch, as he did not throw her there; and that his breeches were ſtained by kneeling down to take off Miſs Jones's pockets.

Thurſday 25.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Biſhop of Oſnabrug, the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Mecklenburgh, the Prince of Brunſwick, the Earl of Albemarle, the Dukes of Marlborough and Grafton, and the Earl Gower, were inſtalled Knights of the Garter, at Windſor, in preſence of the Sovereign.

The proceſſion began in the morning: the ceremony in the cathedral took near four hours; the company then returned to St. George's Hall, where his Majeſty dined under a rich canopy; her Majeſty was ſeated in a gallery oppoſite, with the young Princeſs on her right, and the third young Prince on her left, cloſe by each of whom ſtood her Majeſty's two brothers, the Ladies of the Bedchamber and Maids of Honour; the Knights dined at a long table on his Majeſty's right hand, and over againſt them was a gallery, and ſeats under it for perſons of diſtinction to ſee them dine; ſoon after the firſt courſe was ſerved up, his Majeſty knighted William Deſſe, Eſq; Clerk of the Check belonging to the band of Gentlemen Penſioners. It was paſt ſix before his Majeſty left the Hall; the Ladies and Gentlemen then dreſſed themſelves for the ball, which was held in the Great Guard Room; about nine o'clock their Majeſties entered the room, and the ball was opened with a minuet, by the Duke of Glouceſter and the Ducheſs of Grafton; his Royal Highneſs alſo danced the ſecond minuet with the Ducheſs of Marlborough. Afterwards the Duke of Cumberland, the Queen's two brothers, the Duke of Grafton, &c. danced with many other Ladies of Quality, till near eleven, when the country dances began; three only were called; their Majeſties retired, and the company diſperſed before twelve.

The Stalls at preſent are filled as follow, viz.

The SOVEREIGN.	Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel,
Duke of Saxe Gotha,	Prince of Orange,
Duke of Glouceſter,	* Bp. of Oſnabrug,
Pr. Ferd. of Brunſwick,	* Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz,
* D. of Cumberland,	Duke of Rutland,
* Henry, Prince of Brunſwick,	Duke of Kingſton,
Earl of Cheſterfield,	Duke of Newcaſtle,
Duke of Leeds,	Duke of Northumberland,
Duke of Montague,	Marquis of Rockingham,
Earl of Hertford,	Earl of Bute,
Earl Temple,	* D. of Marlborough,
* Earl of Albemarle,	* Earl Gower.
* Duke of Grafton,	
* Prince of Wales,	

Thoſe marked * are new ones.

Wedneſday 31.

Letters from Virginia give a dreadful account of the overflowing of the Rappahannock River in that Province, owing to the great and inceſſant rains which begun on the 27th of May laſt, and continued without intermiſſion till the 8th of June; the water poured down in ſuch torrents from the mountains as to carry all before it, which cauſed the river to ſwell twenty-five feet higher than ever was known by the oldeſt man living; all the warehouſes on both ſides the Rappahannock were entirely full of water, and at the different warehouſes in Yarmouth and Norfolk towns in Virginia, upwards of 4000 hoſheads of tobacco were carried away by the rapidity of the ſtream, and entirely loſt.

A Letter from Paris gives the following account of the loſs the French have ſuſtained in the late bloody engagement in Corſica. Marbœuf behaved like a prudent officer; yet the natural ſituation of the country, the deep ravines between Caſinca and La Tavagna, made it impoſſible for the troops to reſiſt the

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ferocity of the natives; therefore the French failed in the attack, but made their retreat in good order. Nothing could prevent the enemy from taking the baggage and military cheſt at Fiumalto; for they deſcended the ſide of a vaſt mountain, that ſeemed inacceſſible, with ſuch a multitude, that they reſembled a rapid torrent after a thunder ſtorm, ruſhing over every obſtacle. The following is the return of the killed and wounded:

"Regiment Dauphine, Officers killed 7, wounded 16; rank and file, killed 99, wounded 261 — regiment Berry, Officers killed 11, wounded 25, rank and file, killed 71, wounded 149 — regiment Alſace, three battalions, Officers killed 31, wounded 50; rank and file, killed 179, wounded 296 — Royal Rouſſillon, Officers killed 5, wounded 11; rank and file, killed 56, wounded 185—regiment Bourgogne, Officers killed 13, wounded 29; rank and file, killed 42, wounded 79—regiment Royal Italian, Officers killed 3, wounded 7; rank and file, killed 9, wounded 41--regiment Callella, Officers killed 6, wounded 19; rank and file, killed 31, wounded 129—regiment Bulkeley, Officers killed 9, wounded 17; rank and file, killed 47, wounded 109—cavalry, Officers killed 11, wounded 21; rank and file, killed 41, wounded 73. Seven battalions were left in garriſon. The numbers miſſing ſince the general attack are not included, nor thoſe taken priſoners in the ſurprize of the baggage, who, we fear, have not experienced much politeneſs from the ſavages."

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771.

June 27. LADY of Dr. Fothergill, Provoſt of Queen's College, Oxford—a ſon.

July 7. Her Majeſty, the Queen of Denmark—a Princeſs.

11. The Hereditary Princeſs of Heſſe Caſſel—a daughter.

Lady of Col. Hale—a daughter.

16. Lady of Nicholas Winford, Eſq;—a ſon.

22. Lady of Sir Brownlow Cuſt, Bart.—a daughter.

24. The Lady of Rich. Myddleton, Eſq;—a daughter.

Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Brownlow Bertie—a daughter.

List of Marriages for the Year 1771.

COL. Cullen, in the Dutch ſervice—to Mrs. Kettleby.

William Orde, Eſq; of Morpeth—to Miſs Nancy Ward.

Thomas Graves, Eſq;—to Miſs Williams, couſin to Lady North.

Benj. Upton, Eſq; of Wakefield—to Miſs Steel of Northampton.

Robert Carew, Eſq; Member for Dungarvan, in Ireland—to Miſs Fanny Boyce.

Thomas Martin, Eſq;—to Miſs Collins of Jermyn ſtreet.

June 24. Francis Wye, Eſq;—to Miſs Amelia Carteret.

25. Jonathan Edwards, Eſq;—to Miſs Vane, of Peckam.

28. John Biggs, Eſq; of Hackney—to Miſs Phillips of Hatton-garden.

29. John Martin, Eſq;—to Mrs. Skrymne of Vanor, Pembrokeſhire.

30. Rob. Auſtin, Eſq; Mortimer ſt.—to Miſs Mary Stevens, Panton-ſtreet.

July 1. Rev. Dr. Coote, Dean of Kilfenora, in Ireland—to Miſs Bathurſt, couſin to Lord Apſley.

2. John Powell, Eſq; of Maidſtone—to Miſs Leigh of Southampton-row.

3. James Rodwell, Eſq; Argyle buildings—to Miſs Eliz. Franklin of Panton-ſtr.

4. Joſeph Whitefield, Eſq;—to Mrs. Ann Bratt.

Sam. Premies, Eſq; ſon of Sir Samuel—to Miſs Holden.

6. Eſtcourt Creſſwell, Eſq; Member for Cirenceſter—to Miſs Anna Maria Wotton.

7. James Nichol's, Eſq; Greek-ſtreet, Soho—to Miſs Harriet Parkhurſt.

8. Robert Sparrow, Eſq;—to Miſs Barnard, ſiſter to Sir Robert.

9. John Bodycote, Eſq; of Weſtram, Kent—to Mrs. Hornbuckle of Camberwell.

10. John Ellington, Eſq; of St. Alban's—to Miſs Harriot Anſon, Golden ſquare.

11. Charles Saxton, Eſq;—to Miſs Buſh, of Burcot, Oxfordſhire.

14. Chriſtopher Simmons, Eſq; New Bond-ſtreet—to Miſs Gordon, Great Ruſſel-ſtr.

15. Sir George Amyand, Bart.—to Miſs Cornwall of Dover ſtreet.

Henry Herbert, Eſq;—to the Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Alicia Maria Wyndham, daughter to the late Lord Egremont.

16. John Potter, Eſq; of Bath—to Miſs Polly Neville.

18. Francis Charteris, Eſq;—to Miſs Suſan Keck, Maid of Honour to the Princeſs Dowager.

19. Benj. Allbright, Eſq;—to Miſs Eliz. Joyce, of Hadley, in Eſſex.

21. John Collier, Eſq; Cavendiſh-ſquare—to Miſs Maria Gregory of Upper Brooke-ſtreet.

22. Geo. L. Staunton, Eſq; of Grenada—to Miſs Jane Collins, of Saliſbury.

25. Tho. Heyſham, Eſq; New Bond-ſtr—to Miſs Eliz. Drayton, Queen ſtreet.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

WILLIAM Bettinſon, Eſq; of Grylles, Cornwall.

——— Holmes, Eſq; Captain of Carisford Caſtle, in the Iſle of White.

Mrs. Palmer, aged 101.

Mrs. Woolryche, ſiſter to the late Sir John.

Lord Auguſtus Fitzgerald, ſon to the Duke of Leinſter, in Dublin.

Hon.

Hon. George Barnewell, only brother to Lord Kingſland.
Rear Admiral Long, in Holles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.
The Duke de Monteallegro, Ambaſſador from Spain to the Republic of Genoa.
Francis Bence, of Femerſgran, in the Agenoiſe, aged 121.
Hon. R. Tyler, at Boſton, in New Engl.
Tho. Fletcher, Eſq; High Sheriff for Monmouthſhire.
Thomas Clefter, Eſq; at Dover.
Sir Tho. Peyton, Bart. at Emneth, Norfolk.
Miſs Talbot, at Heythorp, in Oxfordſhire, niece to Lord Shrewſbury.
Right Hon. Lady Frances Clifford, ſiſter to the Earl of Newburgh.
——— Bedingfield, Eſq; at Norwich.
Mr. Joſeph Wright, at Pool, one of the people called Quakers, worth 150,000l.
Mrs. Walker, at Lurgan, in Irel. aged 97.
Rob. Wilmott, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Eardley Wilmott, at Bengal.
Mrs. Pinckney, aged 92, at Woodford, in Eſſex.
David Murray, Eſq; at Savannah, in Georgia.
June 19. Lady Webb, at Paris, relict of the late Sir John.
Mr. Sam. Milner, at Caywood, aged 105.
24. James Swindell, Eſq; of Bedford, at Newington.
Rob. Lindſay, Eſq; in Suffolk-ſtreet.
25. ——— Lynch, Eſq; near Epſom.
James Cantrell, Eſq; Titchfield-ſtreet.
John Cox, Eſq; at Caſtle Ditch, Herefordſhire.
26. Robert Oſborn, Eſq; Panton ſquare, Commiſſioner of the Navy.
27. Sir William Richards, aged 97, at Vauxhall.
Joſeph Wakelin, Eſq; at Roehampton.
29. Amos Linſey, Eſq; at Stanton, Lincolnſhire.
30. Lady Ann Barton, relict of Sir Walter, at Peckham, aged 92.
July 1. William Snelgrave, Eſq; in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet.
Mrs. Gale, Laundreſs to his Majeſty at Kenſington.
Solomon Durell, Equerry of the Crown Stables.
2. John Percival, Eſq; formerly a Captain of Dragoons.
3. John James Wilkinſon, Eſq; of Barbadoes, in Grace Church-ſtreet.
Wm. Mantle, Eſq; in David-ſtreet, Berkeley ſquare.
John Bowles, Eſq; at Kingſton.
4. Dr. Cole, Phyſician, at Tottenham.
James Weſt, Eſq; in Piccadilly, Purveyor to K. George I.
5. Robert Watts, Eſq; at Richmond.
Capt. Tho. Wilſon, formerly in the African Trade, aged 103.
John Marſh Dickenſon, Eſq; ſon of Marſh Dickenſon, Eſq; late Lord Mayor.
Richard Ruſſel, M. D. at Reading.
6. Henry Saxby, Eſq, one of the Examiners of the out Ports of London.
James Frodſham, Eſq; Princes-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.
Wm. Ratcliff, Eſq; in Red Lion ſquare.
8. Dr. Fige, Phyſician at Portſmouth.
Lady Manningham, relict of the late Sir Richard, at Chelſea.
William Robert, Earl of Elgin and Kincardin, in the 8th year of his age, at Broomhall, in Scotland.
9. James Aſhbrook, Eſq; at Paddington.
James Taylor, Eſq; aged 79, at Greenw.
11. Robert Langley, Eſq; Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet.
Mr. Pyke, Houſekeeper, and Clerk to the Charter-houſe.
Lady of the Hon. Morgan Vane, Eſq; at Bilby, Nottinghamſhire.
12. Thomas Cooper, Eſq; at Potſtead, in Suffolk.
13. David Holdham, Eſq; at Richmond.
William Kirby, Eſq; at Kew.
14. Trevor Barrett, Eſq; at Richmond, in Surry.
Capt. Jones, of the Royal Navy, in Tufton-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.
William Edkins, Eſq; at Windſor.
15. Francis Holbourne, Eſq; aged 67, Member for Plymouth, Admiral of the White Squadron, Governor of Greenwich Hoſpital, and Rear Admiral of Great Britain.
Dr. Mallet, at Peckham.
Right Hon Lady Ann Hervey, aunt to the Earl of Briſtol, at Bury.
Lady Fitzwilliams, ſiſter to Earl Fitzwilliams, at Milton, near Peterborough.
16. John Woolſey, Eſq; at Kenſington.
Wm. Dodd, Eſq; in St. James's-ſtreet.
John Southwell, Eſq; at Wiſbich.
18. Rich. Woodland, Eſq; at Putney.
19. Rev. Dr. Nicolſon, at Reading, Berkſhire.
Thomas Beck, Eſq; at Wanſtead, Eſſex.
21. James Oſgood, Eſq; in Cheſterfield-ſtreet, May-fair.
William Maſon, Eſq; in New Bond-ſtreet.
23. Sir Richard Simpſon, aged 67, in South Audley-ſtreet.
24. Robert Montgomery, Eſq; in Great Ruſſel ſtreet, Bloomſbury.
25. Daniel Flexney, Eſq; at Chelſea.
William Weſtbrooke Richardſon, Eſq; at Mount Pleaſant, near Barnet.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Dr. Sclater—to the united R. R. of St. Mary le Bow, and St. Pancras, Sloper-lane, and All-hallows, Honey-lane.
Rev. Mr. Smith—to Kirby green and Frodingham V. V. Lincolnſhire.
Rev. Dr. Steward—to Charlbury L.
Rev. Sam. Allford—to Curry-Rivel, V. Somerſetſhire.
Rev. Dr. Cotterell—to Anſley V. Warwickſhire.
Rev. Tho. Stephen—to Chincombe R.

Rev.

Rev. John Baron—to Talland and Leftwithiel V V. Cornwall.
Rev. Sam. Mauzy—to be preacher at the French chapel in the Friery.
Rev. Dr. Southwell—to Afterby R. Lincolnſhire.
Rev. Dr. Horne—one of his Majeſty's Chaplains.
Rev. Dr. Stinton—to Newington, *cum* Capella Brightwell R. Oxfordſhire, and Allhallows, Barking, V. London.
The Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln—Prebendary of the Cathedral of St. Paul.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT. Hon. Edward, Earl of Derby—Lord Lieut. of the County of Lancaſter.
John Weir, Eſq;—Commiſſary of Stores and Proviſions in the Iſland of St. Dominica.
Bagot Read, Eſq;—Prothonotary of Cheſter and Flint.
Miſs Elizabeth Knowles—Maid of honour to her Majeſty.
Sir Ralph Payne, Knight of the Bath—Capt. Gen. of the Caribbee Iſlands.
Edward Coleman, Eſq;—Clerk of his Majeſty's Robes and Wardrobes.
John Blaquiere, Eſq;—Secretary to the Embaſſy to the Court of France.
Sir John Bently—Governor of Greenwich Hoſpital.
Mr. Price—Page to the Prince of Wales.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WILLIAM Faulkener, Eſq;—Fort Adjutant of Fort Auguſtus, *vice* Richard Trought.
Benj. Chapman, Eſq;—Capt. in the 1ſt regiment of foot, *vice* Capt. Evans.
Tho. Burleigh, Eſq;—Quarter-maſter of the 39th regiment of foot.
Paulus Emilius Irwin, Eſq;—Lieut. Gov. of the Iſland of Guernſey.
John Maxwell, Eſq;—Major in the 5th regiment of foot.
Matthew Pepper Manby—Barrack maſter of Limerick.
Sir John Mylne, Bart.—Captain of Cowes Caſtle.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

SIR Peter Dennis, Bart. Rear Adm. of the Red—Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, *vi e* Commodore Proby.
Sir Richard Temple, Bart.—Comptroller of the Victuallers accounts.
Capt. Cunningham—to the command of the Cruizer ſloop.
Capt. Jordan—to the command of the King's Fiſher ſloop.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From July 1, to July 6, 1771.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	9	0		3	0	2	2	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	6	3	0	0	3	5	2	7	3	4
Surry	5	10	0	0	0	0	2	7	4	2
Hertford	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	8	3	10
Bedford	6	3	4	10	3	2	2	6	3	7
Cambridge	5	8	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	4
Huntingdon	6	2	0	0	3	3	2	6	3	7
Northampton	6	8	5	1	3	8	2	4	3	11
Rutland	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leiceſter	7	1	5	0	4	0	2	7	4	5
Nottingham	6	7	5	4	3	9	2	7	4	3
Derby	7	6	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	10
Stafford	7	3	5	6	4	4	2	7	4	7
Shropſhire	6	6	4	10	3	10	2	0	2	9
Hereford	5	8	0	0	3	4	1	11	0	0
Worceſter	6	9	4	7	4	0	2	7	4	1
Warwick	6	4	0	0	3	11	2	8	4	2
Glouceſter	6	3	0	0	3	6	2	2	3	6
Wiltſhire	5	9	0	0	3	0	2	8	3	9
Berks	6	2	0	0	3	0	2	6	3	4
Oxford	6	4	0	0	3	6	2	6	3	6
Bucks	6	5	5	0	3	9	2	5	3	9
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	5	6	3	10	3	1	2	4	3	2
Suffolk	5	4	3	11	2	10	2	3	2	9
Norfolk	5	8	4	2	2	11	2	5	0	0
Lincoln	6	4	5	1	3	8	2	2	3	11
York	6	7	5	0	0	0	2	5	3	8
Durham	6	5	4	10	0	0	2	5	4	0
Northumberland	5	7	4	5	3	3	2	3	3	10
Cumberland	5	11	4	5	3	5	2	3	3	8
Weſtmoreland	6	8	5	0	4	0	2	5	3	9
Lancaſhire	6	11	0	0	3	9	2	4	3	10
Cheſhire	7	1	5	3	4	5	2	6	0	0
Monmouth	6	2	0	0	4	0	1	11	0	0
Somerſet	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	11	3	2
Devon	5	11	0	0	2	11	1	9	0	0
Cornwall	5	11	0	0	3	3	1	9	0	0
Dorſet	5	11	0	0	2	9	2	3	4	3
Hampſhire	5	6	0	0	2	10	2	4	3	5
Suſſex	5	2	0	0	2	9	2	5	3	9
Kent	5	6	0	0	3	5	2	7	3	3
WALES.										
North Wales	6	3	5	0	3	8	1	11	4	11
South Wales	5	8	4	4	3	7	1	7	3	4
GENERAL AVERAGE.										
Wincheſt. Buſhel	6	2	4	9	3	5	2	4	3	8
Quarter of 8 Buſhels.	49	4	38	0	27	4	18	8	29	4

PRICES of STOCKS.

July 3.	July 29.
Bank Stock —	—
India Stock —	—
3 per Cent. reduced 88¼	88
3 per Cent. Conſol. —	87½
4 per Cont. Conſol. 96½	96⅝
Long Ann. —	—
Lot. Tick. 13l. 10s. 6d.	—13l. 12s. 6d.

Bill of Mortality from July 2. *to* July 23.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	603	1186	Males	660	1315
Females	583		Females	655	

Whereof have died under two years old 467

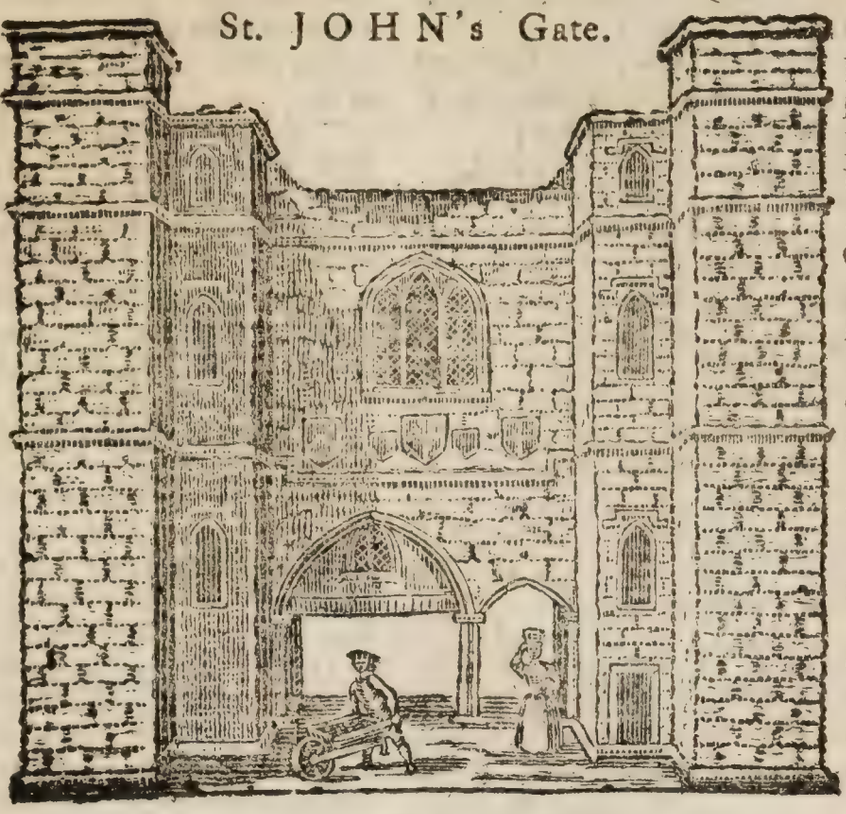
Between

2 and 5	97	50 and 60	95
5 and 10	55	60 and 70	69
10 and 20	45	70 and 80	78
20 and 30	95	80 and 90	26
30 and 40	150	90 and 101	5
40 and 50	133		

Peck Loaf 2s. 4d.½

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 paper
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For AUGUST, 1771.

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Embelliſhed with an elegant Print of the SGUACCO, or Cream coloured HERON; alſo a Plate of four curious non-deſcript COINS.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the *Boſton (New England) Gazette, July* 8.

Cambridge, July 4.

THIS day his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives:

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

"THE Secretary has laid before me an engroſſed Bill, entitled An Act for apportioning and aſſeſſing a tax of 15,000l. &c.

"I find that this Bill is of the ſame tenor with the Acts, which, of late years, have been annually paſſed by the General Court. By virtue of thoſe acts, the aſſeſſors in ſeveral towns have taxed the officers of the Crown, who have been reſident in ſuch towns, for the profits which they receive from their commiſſions, although their offices have no peculiar relation to this province. I doubt whether this could be the intent of the former acts, but as this conſtruction has been put upon them, I cannot ſign another Act in the ſame form, being expreſsly forbid, by his Majeſty's 27th inſtruction, from giving my conſent to ſuch an Act, upon any pretence whatſoever. I cannot doubt of your being of the ſame ſentiment with me, that ſuch a general clauſe as is now in the Bill, which impowers the aſſeſſors to tax all commiſſions of profit, needs ſome qualification, and that it ſhould extend no farther than to commiſſions which peculiarly relate to this province, otherwiſe any of his Majeſty's ſervants, who may occaſionally reſide here for a ſhort term, may be taxed for the profit which they receive from their commiſſions and places in Great Britain, and every other part of his Majeſty's dominions.

Cambridge, July 4, 1771. T. HUTCHINSON."

As this very important meſſage appeared to be grounded upon his Majeſty's 27th inſtruction, the Houſe immediately appointed a Committee to wait on the Governor, and pray that his Excellency would be pleaſed to order a copy thereof to be laid before them: Accordingly the Secretary, by his Excellency's order, immediately brought a copy of the ſaid inſtruction into the Houſe, and laid it on the table.

The inſtruction, mentioned in the Governor's meſſage, being read in the Houſe, a Committee was appointed to prepare an anſwer to his Excellency's meſſage. In the afternoon, the Committee made a report, which was ordered to lie on the table till next morning; and on Friday, July 5, the Houſe unanimouſly agreed upon an anſwer, which was ſent by a Committee, in which the following are the principal paſſages:

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

"THE Houſe of Repreſentatives have taken into conſideration your Excellency's meſſage of this day.

"The reaſon you are pleaſed to aſſign for withholding your aſſent to the Tax Bill, is ſurprizing and alarming.

"We know of no Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, nor of any revenue his Majeſty has a right to eſtabliſh in North America: we know, and we feel, a tribute levied and extorted from thoſe, who, if they have property, have a right to the abſolute diſpoſal of it.

"As to the operation of law mentioned in your Excellency's meſſage, the law of this province, at leaſt in this reſpect, has rightly operated, as it ever ought; and we know of no reaſon, nor of any ſemblance of reaſon, why the Commiſſioners, their ſuperior or ſubordinate officers, who are equally protected with the other inhabitants, ſhould be exempted from paying their full proportion of taxes for the ſupport of government within this province."

The ſame day it was unanimouſly agreed, by both Houſes, that a Remonſtrance be ſent to his Excellency the Governor, relative to his refuſing to give his aſſent to the grants that have been made for their reſpective agents.

On Friday noon, the two Houſes, by his Excellency's direction, gave their joint attendance at the Town houſe in Cambridge, when his Excellency was pleaſed to cloſe the ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly with a ſpeech, which concludes as follows:

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

"I ſhall only obſerve upon your meſſage preſented me this day, in anſwer to my meſſage to you of yeſterday, that whatever may be the rights of the General Aſſembly, in matters of taxation, the Crown has certainly reſerved to itſ If the prerogative of diſallowing every law, of what nature ſoever; and as the diſallowance of a Tax Act, after it is in part executed, would cauſe great perplexity, I think that his Majeſty's inſtruction, pointing out to you, through me his ſervant, thoſe parts of your Tax-Acts, which he diſapproves of, ſhould be conſidered as an inſtance of his tenderneſs and paternal regard to his ſubjects, and that it is not liable to the leaſt exception. I ſhall tranſmit my meſſage, and this your extraordinary anſwer, to be laid before his Majeſty.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

"I have given my conſent to the Bills and Votes, which have paſſed the two Houſes this ſeſſion, as far as I could, conſiſtent with my duty to the King, and with the intereſt of the province.

"Upon mature conſideration of the grants made to William Bollan, Eſq, and to the Executors of Dennys de Berdt, Eſq; by the laſt Aſſembly, I refuſed my conſent. I cannot yet ſee reaſon to alter my ſentiments, and the objections to my ſigning the grants made this ſeſſions to the ſame perſons, to which your meſſage of the forenoon refers, are rather increaſed than leſſened.

Council Chamber, Cambridge, July 5, 1771. T. HUTCHINSON."

Philadelphia, July 4. Above 8000 weight of cocoons, moſt of them excellent in quality, have been already brought for ſale to the public filature in this city, and are now reeling off by very ſkilful perſons, the ſilk produced from them being of extraordinary beauty.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
AUGUST, 1771.

DEBATES *in a Newly eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* p. 296.

Mr. *W-ll--e*,



IT has long ago been juſtly and ſhrewdly obſerved, that there being more than one reputed remedy for a diſeaſe, is a certain ſign that all of them are ineffectual: If any one had been certain in its effect, a ſecond would never have been named. From the honourable Gentleman's mode of defence, a conſequence may be drawn not more favourable to his reaſons: If he had been ſatisfied with his endeavour to ſhew that his conduct was conſiſtent, he would not have endeavoured to juſtify it upon a ſuppoſition that it was otherwiſe; there is a proverb about two ſtools, which I might apply upon this occaſion with great propriety: The Gentleman aſks with an air of triumph how he can approve ſpecial verdicts, if he ſuppoſes Juries to be competent in all caſes? I readily anſwer that I cannot tell: They ſeem to me to be wholly incompatible; but the misfortune is, that to reconcile them is his buſineſs and not mine. If I was diſpoſed to aſſiſt him in this dilemma, I would recommend it to him to allege, that a ſpecial verdict is an appeal *by* the Jury, and not *from* a Jury; and that the law does not preclude a Jury from taking advice of the court when they themſelves think it neceſſary, though it renders their determination final when they do not. But, alas! this, though it may give colour to the ſuppoſition, that a Jury may with propriety bring in a verdict ſpecial, though they have in all caſes a right to find generally for either party; it will not at all tend to ſhew that when the Jury at Guildford had taken upon them to judge of the queſtion, without referring to the Court by a ſpecial verdict, he had a right to appeal from their judgment, conſiſtent with his own declarations concerning their office and power. It is ſurely one thing for a Jury to refer to the Court for advice, and another to appeal from their judgment, in a point which they determined without ſuppoſing that they needed any. If the Jury are Judges of law as well as fact in one caſe, they are Judges of law as well as fact in all, except when they voluntarily wave their right by finding their verdict ſpecial: I inſiſt upon it, that the Jury was as competent in Horne's caſe, as in any of the caſes in which he would have allowed them to go into the genuine iſſue; and that in the trial at Guildford, there was no point of law more intricate or obſcure than the point of law which has produced the out-cry againſt the Judges. The Judges, in both caſes, acted right, upon my principles, but upon his principles, the meaſure which he recommended them to take, was wrong. The learned Serjeant being now deprived of one of his ſtools, let us ſee how he will keep his half ſeat on the other; he ſays, that in Weſtminſter-Hall, he is an Advocate, and that in this Houſe he is a Senator. There is a ſtory, I think, of a certain Biſhop, who on ſome occaſion had acted in a military character, and having contracted the cuſtom of ſwearing, was reproved for it, his reply is ſaid to

have

have been, like that of the Serjeant, 'that he ſwore not as a Biſhop but as 'a Colonel:' but, ſaid his Monitor, 'when the Devil fetches away the 'Colonel what will become of the 'Biſhop?' There is, I think, great difference between making the beſt of a bad cauſe for a man who is not allowed to plead for himſelf, and giving advice contrary to general Liberty and the Conſtitution, after a cauſe has been juſtly and legally determined. Either the queſtion at Guildford was juſtly and legally determined, or it was not; he that ſays it was not, muſt adopt the principle which will juſtify the Judges in the caſe of Almon, he that ſays it was, muſt condemn the Serjeant's appeal, in the caſe of Horne; ſuppoſing the meaſure to be unconſtitutional, the Serjeant's character muſt ſuffer as a man, not leſs becauſe he did wrong in Weſtminſter-Hall, than if he had done wrong in this Houſe. I have no notion of dividing a man from himſelf: he that acts contrary to his conviction, and would injure the rights of his fellow-ſubject, and the conſtitution of his country in any place, is unworthy the character of an honeſt man, whether at the time he is called an Advocate or a Senator; whether he is in Weſtminſter-Hall or St. Stephen's chapel, honeſty is the ſame in all places; and, from whereſoever a man leaves it behind him, he will be followed by diſgrace.

Mr. *D--nn--g*, then got up and ſtated the matter at Guildford. He ſaid, that the Jury acquitted the Defendant of a Libel, but found him guilty of defamatory words. That Mr. Serjeant Glynn's appeal from the Jury, aroſe from a point of law, the queſtion, Whether Conſtituents when aſſembled to inſtruct their Repreſentatives, have not a right to utter their ſentiments freely, and cenſure as they think proper? With reſpect to which queſtion, the Jury was not competent. But he ſaid nothing tending to ſhew, that a Jury could be allowed competent in the caſe of Almon, conſiſtently with the principle upon which they were denied to be competent in this.

Mr. *R-g-y*. I have ſat with great patience, and I confeſs, with great comfort, during the debates of the learned Gentlemen of the long robe, which have taken up ſo much of our time; my comfort ariſes from finding, that I am not much a loſer by the want of their learning and knowledge, for there is not the leaſt agreement of opinion among them, which can only ariſe from their being equally liable to error and miſtake with ſuch ignorant and unlearned men as myſelf. I have great comfort too, in reflecting, that no authority is eſtabliſhed to which it would become me implicitly to ſubmit, but that I may claim my right of private judgment without preſumption, and exerciſe it without danger. Let me then obſerve, for the benefit of my unlettered brethren in this aſſembly, that one point has been univerſally admitted; it appears to be an eſtabliſhed and uncontroverted principle, that the practiſe of the Attorney-General, in filing informations *ex officio*, is at leaſt of ſo long ſtanding, as to be *immemorial*, that it is founded in the law, and is a part of the conſtitution as it now ſtands. We are now going upon a queſtion, whether in this particular the conſtitution ſhould be amended; and I would only recommend it to Gentlemen, to reflect before they determine in conſequence of the curious propoſal that has been made us to new model the power of the Attorney-General, that undenied by any one ſingle opinion, it is determined to be, as it is now exerciſed, legal, fundamental, and of unqueſtionable authority.

After this ſpeech of Mr. *R---y*'s, the queſtion was clamorouſly called for; but when the Speaker roſe to read it, Mr. *P--n--l* deſired to be heard: the Speaker having again ſat down, Mr. *P--n--l* obſerved, to go immediately to the queſtion, would be to admit, what the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt had advanced, that the power of

the

the Attorney-General was, undenied by a ſingle voice, legal, fundamental, and of unqueſtionable authority. He ſaid, that he was himſelf a living refutation of that opinion; that his voice was diſſenting, and that he abſolutely denied the legality and authenticity of the power in queſtion. He offered to ſhew, that the exerciſe of it was neither legal nor conſtitutional, neither authorized by the common or the ſtatute law, except where the proceſs is ſpecially directed. He affirmed, on the contrary, that our law neither acknowledges nor knows any mode, by which a ſuppoſed criminal can be put upon his trial, but that of indictment or the preſentment of his country. He proceeded to the following effect. The very mode of information is a proceſs in the civil law, and from the practiſe of the civil law it is borrowed. Information under the name of ſuggeſtion to the King is indeed of ancient uſe, but it was never a mode of proceeding in the King's-Bench or courts of law. It was a proceeding before the King in council, and was the riſe of the ſtar-chamber, as appears in the ſtatutes of Edward the IIId, now upon your table; but it was never admitted in the King's-Bench till the eſtabliſhment of the ſtar-chamber, in the time of Henry VII. Since that period, there are ſome precedents, but before that period the moſt learned of the long robe cannot produce one.

Here ſome gentlemen intimated, by ſhaking their heads, that Mr. *P--n--l* was wrong, and the queſtion was again called for. Mr. *P--n--l* took notice of the intimation, and called upon thoſe, who gave ſigns of diſſent from what he ſaid, to prove the contrary; but the queſtion was ſtill called for, and being at length put, was carried in the negative.

On the 3d of December, Mr. *M--kw---b* acquainted the Houſe, that he intended, on a future day, to make a motion for examining into the ſtate of ſeamen, who were confined for ſmall debts, and trifleing miſdemeanours, in the different priſons of this kingdom, recommending the ſubject to the particular attention of the Houſe, as an enquiry into the cauſes for which actual ſeamen had been impriſoned, and the time when, might tend much to the ſpeedy manning of our fleets.

Mr. Serjeant *Gl--n* alſo told the Houſe, that he had a motion of great conſequence to make on the then next Thurſday: he was aſked by another member, what would be the ſubject of his motion? to which he replied only in theſe general terms, "The laws of this country."

Lord *Cl--e*. The learned Serjeant has juſt informed us, that he intends to make a motion of great conſequence; and I ſhould be glad to know with what view this information is vouchſafed to us. He has been aſked what is the object of his motion, and he has anſwered, "The laws of this country." If previous information, that a motion will be made on a future day, can anſwer any purpoſe, it muſt be to prepare the members to ſpeak upon the ſubject, by having conſidered it in the mean time; the learned Serjeant, therefore, muſt have given us this information to no purpoſe, if he will not condeſcend to be more particular with reſpect to the ſubject of his motion: to ſay, that it is relative to the law, is nothing more than if he had ſaid it was relative to ſomething that could be ſeen, felt, or underſtood. The law is an ocean, in which we may wander for ever without a compaſs and chart. The learned Serjeant and other learned gentlemen of his profeſſion have both; but he has not thought fit to vouchſafe either of them to us; and I muſt therefore inſiſt, that he tells us more, or gives us a reaſon for his having told us ſo much.

Mr. *R---y*. I am of opinion, that we ſhould adjourn; but I muſt firſt remark, that I have never known

known it to be the practiſe of parliament for any member to inform the Houſe, that he intends on a future day to make a motion; and therefore I conclude it is not parliamentary. I have, indeed, myſelf frequently declared, that I would make a motion when there ſhould be a *fuller houſe*; and I preſume this to be what the *honeſt* Serjeant means, though unhappily he has not expreſſed his meaning. I am not ſo inquiſitive as the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt, concerning the ſecret which the learned Gentleman has *in petto*. The noble Lord, after a very happy compariſon of the law to an ocean, deſires to be informed on what part of that ocean he is to meet the learned Gentleman next Thurſday; and the learned Gentleman, it ſeems, refuſes to tell him. I am, however, perfectly eaſy upon the ſubject. I have no apprehenſion, that the honeſt Serjeant will gain any advantage by attacking us by ſurprize; I am of opinion, that the honeſt Gentleman will give us and himſelf much trouble for nothing. I am well convinced of the purity of our laws as they now ſtand, and have not the leaſt notion of the honeſt Serjeant's being able to find out a new code of laws that ſhall be better. I would, however, recommend it to him not to be *coaxed* out of his ſecret by either party, but to keep it ſacred within his own boſom." After giving him this advice, I reſt perfectly ſatisfied as to the event, and make a motion to adjourn.

The Houſe adjourned immediately.

December 6. The Houſe being moved, that the entry in the votes of the 14th of November laſt, ordering that the grand committee for courts of juſtice ſhould ſit every Saturday afternoon, might be read, and the ſame was read accordingly.

Mr. Serjeant *Gl--n* then ſaid, a report had gained credit, that the Judges of Weſtminſter-hall were unfriendly to Juries, and had laid down falſe law to miſlead them in their verdict; for which reaſon he thought their conduct ſhould be narrowly inſpected; and the order that had been read, not left a mere inert form, without energy or uſe. He ſaid, that the Judges were accuſed of allowing the Jury to judge only of the fact, and of reſerving to themſelves the right of judging of the *intention*. (See the ſpeech of Lord *M---f--d* in the Magazine for February laſt, p. 81. He ſaid, that the Jury could have acquitted the ſeven biſhops, upon no other principle than that of their right to judge of the intention; that the biſhops acknowledged the publication, and the application which was alledged in the information; and therefore, that if the intention was not ſubmitted to the Jury, there was no ſubject for their determination: that the Jury, finding the intention to be good, acquitted them upon that principle, and upon that principle only, to the joy of all good men, and the great advantage of the nation. He obſerved alſo, that the finding a bookſeller guilty for the act of his ſervant, was confounding criminal actions with civil; and though he admitted, that in civil actions, the ſufferer ought to recover damages, even from the involuntary author of an injury; he inſiſted that in criminal actions it was otherwiſe. He ſaid, that he could prove his allegations by reſpectable witneſſes, who were ready to appear at the bar of the Houſe for that purpoſe, and therefore in confidence of being ſupported by them, and approved by the Houſe, he moved,

"That a committee be appointed to enquire into the adminiſtration of criminal juſtice, and the proceedings of the Judges in Weſtminſter-Hall, particularly in caſes relating to the liberty of the preſs, and the conſtitutional power and duty of Juries."

Mr. *Ol----r* ſeconded the motion, and twice repeated the words, "Lord Chief Juſtice *M--ſf---d* is

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the man who has been guilty of mal-adminiſtration !"

Mr. *S--wb----e* attempted to ſpeak, but having ſaid a few words, he was not able to proceed.

Sir *J-ſ--h M-wb-y* ſaid, he was of opinion, that there was ſufficient ground for enquiry, not only into the conduct of Lord M---fi--d, but into that of another Judge, who in a county where he had the honour to repreſent a borough, the Jury were ſent back, after having in a trial for murder, brought the priſoner in guilty, and peremptorily ordered to change their verdict to Manſlaughter. This conduct of the Judge, he ſaid, gave cauſe to ſuſpect that he acted under Miniſterial influence, the rather, as in this inſtance he did not interfere with reſpect to a point of law, but a plain matter of fact. He was, in the concluſion of his ſpeech, ſtill more explicit, and ſaid, that he wiſhed the Committee might be directed to enquire not only into the conduct of Lord M---fi--d, but into that of Sir S--n-y S--ff--d S----e.

Mr. *C---l--s J--k--ſ-n* expreſſed himſelf warmly in behalf of Lord M---fi--d; ſaid he was happy in his friendſhip, and knew him to be a man of integrity and honour: that he had with a noble reſolution ſteadily fulfilled the duties of his high office, in defiance of the virulent abuſe which it had drawn upon him from venality and malice, and would continue to fulfill as long as he ſhould hold it, in defiance of ſuch groſſer outrage as the Serjeant's injurious charge, which though more ſolemn than news-paper paragraphs and lampoons, was not leſs impotent and futile; and turning to the Speaker, he ſaid, Mr. Speaker, I am opinion, that before we proceed any farther in this buſineſs, a ſpecific charge ſhould be brought, as an accuſation in general terms, founded upon hearſay and ſuſpicion, and wholly unſupported by evidence, ſhou'd not be ſuffered to engage our time and attention.

Mr. *C---w-ll* replied, that Mr. J--k--ſ-n's warmth in the cauſe of his friend, was at leaſt excuſable, if not meritorious. But that altho' he did not deſert his patrons in the hour of diſtreſs, it was neceſſary that his paſſions ſhould ſubſide before he could do them much ſervice. He obſerved, that he had charged the ſupporters of the motion with having ſiniſter views, for not doing the very thing which alone would have given colour to the charge, for not bringing it ſpecifically home to individuals; if they had done this, ſaid he, they might have been charged with perſonal malice, and a deſire rather to remove perſons, than to redreſs grievances: but the Serjeant, on the contrary, having ſet out upon a liberal plan, ſo comprehenſive as to include every crime and every criminal, without marking out any particular perſon, could not juſtly be accuſed of acting from any private or perſonal motive; he proceeded to cenſure the perſonalities into which ſome Gentlemen had been betrayed; and inſiſted that charge, implied in the motion, ought to be kept general, as its principal deſign was to enquire into the adminiſtration of Juſtice in general where the Crown was the proſecutor, which had an immediate tendency to render the proceedings conſtitutional, which the proſecution of a particular perſon, for a particular offence would not do.

Mr. *G--y C--p-r* ſaid, That the motion as it then ſtood, was injurious, even upon the principles of the Gentlemen who had made and ſupported it. That it was not ſo much as pretended any more than two of the Judges had been culpable, and that therefore to raiſe a clamour againſt them all, and preſume that our Courts in general were corrupt, was equally abſurd and injurious. He ſaid, that to involve thoſe who were acknowledged to be innocent, in the diſgrace of thoſe who were ſuppoſed to be guilty, under pretence of avoiding the charge of perſonal

ſonal ill-will, was like indicting all the inhabitants of a ſtreet, becauſe one houſekeeper was ſuſpected of having put off bad money. He knew, he ſaid, and appealed to the Houſe, if every individual in it did not know, that the real end of the enquiry, however affectedly concealed, was the condemnation, at leaſt the aſperſion of two perſons; and ſhall we then, ſaid he, ſuffer it to be conducted in a manner which neceſſarily implies guilt in ten more! Shall we pretend not to ſee the view of theſe flaming patriots, becauſe they thruſt its head into a buſh, and ſuppoſe it to be hidden! If we have any regard to common juſtice, any zeal for our own honour, let us reject this motion, and poſtpone the further conſideration of the affair till ſomebody ſtands forth, who has courage and honeſty, or temerity and villany enough, call them which you will, to make the charge ſpecific.

[*To be continued.*]

Remarks on the Account of George's Island, *lately publiſhed in the papers.*

George's Island in all probability, is one of the Iſlands of Solomon, diſcovered by Alvaro de Mendoza, in 1567, as appears by comparing ſome particulars mentioned by one of our late Circum-navigators, with the accounts given of thoſe Iſlands by Daviti, from Herrera and Martiniere, and alſo (as is ſuppoſed) by one Quiros, a fragment of whoſe voyage is preſerved in Churchill's collection, vol. iv. p. 623.

1. Solomon Iſlands are ſaid to extend from the 7th degree of South latitude to the Tropic of Capricorn, which is 23°. 15′.	1. George's Iſland lies in about 17°. South latitude.
2. Two of theſe Iſlands, the one named St George's the other Atregadas, are about 30 leagues in compaſs.	2. This Iſland is about 30 leagues in circumference.
3. The natives make hatchets of fiſh-bones & ſhells, which they ſharpen for the purpoſe.	3. A hatchet is made by tying a ſharp flint-ſtone upon a piece of wood.
4. About the natives hung ſeveral flat pieces of mother of pearl.	4. Their fiſh-hooks are compoſed of mother of pearl.
5. There was never any dew but a dry air, ſo that what was left wet over night was dry in the morning.	5. The ſeeds carried from England were damaged by the length of time, and dryneſs of the air.
6. There were ſwine and hens, like thoſe in Spain.	6. There were no other animals but dogs and hogs.

The accounts of the fruitfulneſs of the ſoil, and of the trees which it produces, are alſo ſimilar, ſo that there can be little doubt of this Iſland having been previouſly diſcovered, though not ſettled, by the Spaniards, and if ſo, they have the ſame right to it, by priority of diſcovery, that we have to Falkland's Iſland.

It appears by a letter from Dr. Solander, (publiſhed in the Magazine for 1769, p. 530.) that the Endeavour touched at Rio de Janeiro, from whence the Doctor's letter is dated, (Dec. 1, 1768) but this is not mentioned by the letter-writer in the papers. The latitude in which he ſays they doubled Cape Horne, muſt be an error of the Preſs, and inſtead of 5°. 9′. South, ſhould probably have been 59°. 9′. South, that Cape being, by the obſervations of Schouten and Le Maire, who firſt diſcovered it, in 57°. 48′. and 60°. 5″. being the greateſt Southern latitude made by Lord Anſon, in his paſſage round it.

The death of both the natives of this Iſland, (at Batavia,) was a very unfortunate circumſtance, as, from their never returning home, their countrymen will probably entertain ſuſpicions of us, which we do not deſerve, and it will be morally impoſſible for any future voyagers, to convince them that honeſt Tobia and his companion died a natural death.

Crito.

A Method to mark Linen, ſo as not to waſh out again, recommended by the late Dr. Smellie.

"Take vermillion, as much as will lay on a half crown piece, of the ſalt of ſteel a piece about the ſize of a ſmall nutmeg, grind or levigate them well together with linſeed oil; you may make it thick, or thin, at your diſcretion."

N. B. This is equal, if not ſuperior, to any of the numerous compoſitions ſo long puffed on the town at exorbitant prices.



The Cream Coloured Heron.

Fig. I.





Fig. II.





Fig. III.





Fig. IV.





Mr. URBAN,

THE defects of one age muſt be ſupplied by the improvements of the ſucceeding: notwithſtanding we cannot boaſt of the vigorous genius of an *Evelyn*, a *Ray*, or a *Willughby*; yet ſtill there is this advantage given us, that from the ſuperior ſkill of the artiſts of the preſent times, we can elucidate their labours, and preſent to the eye the faithful images of thoſe objects they ſo excellently deſcribe, but were unable to delineate with any preciſion from their unhappy want of ſkilful painters.

Such was the caſe with the bird I now communicate; an elegant ſpecies of Heron, common to *Italy*, to *Switzerland*, and perhaps other parts of *Europe*. It was firſt deſcribed by *Aldrovand*, under the title of *Sguacco*, a Heron ſo called in the valley of *Malalbergo*: Mr. *Willughby* calls it the Heron ſtyled *Sguacco*, we name it from its colours, the cream-coloured Heron.

It is a minute kind; the body not equal to that of a water-hen, and, like that, of a compreſſed form. The neck, of an enormous length, the bill duſky, two inches long, *irides* bright yellow; on the head, and half the hind-part of the neck, the feathers are long and pendent, of a pale yellow colour, ſtreaked length-ways, with white and black. The reſt of the neck, the back and ſcapulars of a brimſtone colour; the laſt long, unwebbed, ſilky, and falling over the tail. The wings, tail, and under-ſide of the body of a fine cream-colour; the legs very ſhort; the toes long and ſlender, and of a dull green colour.

Aldrovand ſays it is a bold and ſpirited bird. Y.

Mr. URBAN,

I WAS much pleaſed with the method of taking off medals, propoſed in your laſt February's Magazine by *Inveſtigator*; a conſiderable obſtacle to its extenſiveneſs, however, ariſes from the difficulty of procuring rare medals to take off their impreſſions; yet one great uſe muſt attend this method, its ſafely conveying juſt repreſentations to any diſtance, and that induced me to apprehend it might be made highly ſatisfactory to connoiſſeurs, if they would mutually permit their uncommon or not deſcribed medals to be taken off (which may be done ſo ſafely and eaſily) and inſerted in your uſeful Magazine occaſionally. No doubt, many might be found in the cabinets of the curious, not hitherto obſerved by any that have treated on this ſubject, which would make a valuable Appendix to their labours. To promote ſo pleaſing a communication, I ſend you incloſed two non-deſcript braſs Greek medals (See Fig. I. and II.) one of *Pertinax*, and the other of *Titiana* his wife. The reverſe of *Pertinax* has no perfect letters remaining except AH which may be part of the word MYTIAHNAIΩN, or MIAHΣIΩN. (See *Hayns*. p. 259, and *Seguin*. p. 132.) The inſcription on the reverſe of *Titiana*, is plainly MAPEΩTΩN. LA. If this propoſal ſhould meet with your approbation, and that of your readers, you ſhall be welcome to a few more, which are in my ſmall collection, in hopes of inducing other Gentlemen to be as communicative thro' the ſame channel.

P. S. The inſcription round the head of *Pertinax*, is AVI. KAIΣ. Π. EAV. ΠEP. . . . That of *Titiana*, is, TITIANH ΣEBAΣTH.

Faverſham, May 31, 1771. I am, &c. E. J.

Mr. URBAN,

I Here ſend you a drawing of the Greek coin of Dioclefian, (See Fig. III.) though larger than the original; the reverſe being covered with ruſt, prevents me from giving a more diſtinct repreſentation; however what I have done is plain enough in the original.

I have ſent you likewiſe Fig. IV. a drawing of an antique piece in my poſſeſſion, which I take to be a quincunx, after the reduction of the Aſſis in the ſecond Punic War. It weighs only two ſcruples, and has been much miſuſed. Upon the obverſe, is the head of a King, as appears from the diadem, underneath it five dots; upon the reverſe an uncommon head, and round it ſome obſolete (perhaps Hetruſcan) letters. I ſhall be glad of the remarks of your correſpondents upon them.

Remarks on Mr. Ewing's *Account of his improvements, "in the Conſtruction of* GODFREY's (*commonly called* HADLEY's) *Quadrant"—publiſhed in the* American *Tranſactions at* Philadelphia, 1771.

MR. *Ewing* mentions two imperfections in the common Quadrant, both which he thinks, "are thoroughly removed by his new conſtruction." He is undoubtedly miſtaken in one of theſe points, if not in both.

The firſt inconvenience he mentions is that "ariſing from the badneſs of the

glaſſes; the planes not being ground parallel to each other."

When the two ſurfaces of each glaſs are not (reſpectively) parallel, there will then be ſeveral repreſentations of the object ſeen by reflection. Now this will be the caſe, whatever be the conſtruction of the inſtrument. No new diſpoſition of the glaſſes can take away a fault originally in the grinding. In this reſpect then, Mr. *Ewing*'s new Quadrant ſtands exactly on the ſame footing with the old one. Might the difference of refractions at the ſurface of each glaſs in different obliquities be neglected; each reflected image would then have its own peculiar index-error, conſtantly the ſame: And were theſe images ſo diſtinct, that ſome one could be conſtantly ſelected for obſervation, then this inconvenience would fall under the ſecond head mentioned by Mr. *Ewing*, and be remedied accordingly. But this is not the caſe; and all that can be done, is to place the common ſection of the two ſurfaces of each glaſs, parallel to the plane of the inſtrument, and then any of thoſe repreſentations may be uſed. This is the direction given by Hadley, *Phil. Tranſ.* No. 420, where almoſt every material obſervation made ſince by others, may be found.

The other inconvenience mentioned by Mr. *Ewing* is, "that the common Quadrant ſtands in need of a new adjuſtment every time it is uſed."

To remedy this it is propoſed, that the limb ſhall contain 120 *whole* degrees. The diviſions to be numbered both ways from the middle, ſo as to form two arches each of which is to be divided into 120 parts. It is alſo propoſed, that there ſhould be two central ſpeculums fixed to the index, and inclined to each other in an angle of 60 degrees.

By one of theſe ſpeculums, the diſtance between two objects may be meaſured on each of thoſe two arches, in contrary directions; and then indeed, half their ſum gives the true angle, without any regard to the adjuſtment of the horizon glaſs. But this is by no means the caſe with the other ſpeculum, which meaſures the diſtance in one direction only. Therefore every time this ſpeculum is uſed, the horizon-glaſs muſt be adjuſted to it, as in all other Quadrants.

Many inconveniencies attend this ſcheme of two central ſpeculums. One half only of the horizon-glaſs gives a reflection for one central ſpeculum; the other half gives the reflection for the other ſpeculum. This reduces the field to one half its uſual ſize; unleſs the place of the ſight vane was ſhifted for each ſpeculum.—But Mr. *Ewing* ſeems to have dropped this ſcheme (if ever it was really put in execution) and at the end of his paper recommends the uſe of one ſpeculum only.

Of theſe inſtruments with a double arch and one central ſpeculum, two ſorts have been made, one a double ſextant as before, the other (by Mr. *Grant* of London, and mentioned in the American Tranſactions) an entire ſemi-circle. This laſt gives alſo the back obſervation for the firſt ſixty or ſeventy degrees; but then the head of the obſerver comes in the way, and interrupts the obſervation for the next twenty or thirty degrees. Beſides, whenever the index glaſs moves through 180 degrees, its plane continued, muſt in ſome part of that motion, paſs through the horizon-glaſs, and then the inſtrument cannot have any field at all; and it will have but a very ſmall one for the next ten degrees.

Both the double ſextant and ſemicircle will unavoidably have the two following inconveniencies. *Firſt*, the horizon-glaſs will in one ſituation of the index, intercept the view of the object by reflection, and ſo make the inſtrument uſeleſs for twenty degrees, or more. *Secondly*, the diſtance of the ſight-vane from the horizon-glaſs, muſt be much greater than common, to keep the head of the obſerver out of the way; while the horizon-glaſs muſt ſtand at its uſual diſtance from the index-glaſs. Hence the field, which depends on the ſum of theſe two diſtances, will always be very ſmall. In common Quadrants, when a teleſcope is uſed, the object-glaſs may come very near the horizon-glaſs. The field will then be as large as if the eye was placed at the object-glaſs, provided it be not limited by the eye-glaſſes; which it need never be, when two eye-glaſſes are uſed, as is the common practice. This advantage is loſt in the new conſtruction; the tube of the teleſcope would in this caſe, come between the object to be ſeen by reflection and the index-glaſs, and obſtruct the obſervation.

Mr. *Ewing* mentions an advantage of the double ſextant, in repeating the obſervations on two different parts of the

the limb; for by taking a mean, the errors will be leſſened. Two ſingle ſextants anſwer juſt the ſame purpoſe. But in this reſpect, *Mayer*'s circle (deſcribed in his tables) has by far the advantage. For in that, the obſervation may be repeated on a new arch as often as you pleaſe. If the angle proves an aliquot part of the whole circle, there can be no error at all; and if the multiple arch exceeds or falls ſhort of the whole circle but a little, the error will be but ſmall, though the diviſions are imperfect. Beſides, it equals the double ſextant, in reſpect of the adjuſtment. Indeed, part of *Mayer*'s circle may be conſidered as a double ſextant. This inſtrument is particularly deſigned for finding the longitude at ſea. The common ſextant is likewiſe uſeful for this purpoſe. But if we conſider univerſality as well as convenience, we may venture to pronounce, that *Hadley*'s original Octant excels all the inſtruments deviſed ſince his time.

Mr. *Ewing*, ſpeaking of this inſtrument, ſays "that it was firſt invented and conſtructed by Mr. GODFREY of *Philadelphia*."—Private intelligence is always of doubtful authority. In the *Phil. Tranſ.* No. 435, Mr. *Logan*, in a paper dated from *Philadelphia*, *June* 1734, ſays, "that a reflecting inſtrument, made by *Tho. Godfrey*, was taken to ſea, and brought back before the end of February 1730-31. How far that inſtrument (whatever it was) anſwered the purpoſes of navigation, is not related. One would ſuppoſe it did not anſwer at all; for Mr. *Logan* mentions no more about it, yet gives a particular account, and beſtows a long encomium on another invention of *Godfrey*'s, called *The Mariner's Bow*—long ſince forgotten. *Hadley*'s paper was publickly read before the Royal Society *May* 13, 1731. The latter of the two octants he there deſcribes, is as perfect in its conſtruction as any now made. It is not to be imagined, that ſo uncommon an inſtrument, (which he then produced) could be made in ſuch perfection, without many previous trials. We may therefore well date the invention four months before the public recital of that paper, probably before the invention of *Tho. Godfrey*'s inſtrument, of the perfection or imperfection of which we have not even *oral tradition*.

But the firſt inventor in point of time, was manifeſtly Sir *Iſaac Newton*. (See *Phil. Tranſ.* No. 465.) There is no date indeed to *Newton*'s deſcription found among Halley's papers; but *Stone* (in his Appendix to *Bion* on Mathemaical Inſtruments) ſays, that the very inſtrument itſelf which Sir Iſaac Newton cauſed to be made in 1672 (when Halley went to the South to compleat the catalogue of the ſtars) was not long ago to be ſeen at Mr. *Heath*'s, Mathematical Inſtrument maker in the *Strand*. Since that time many others have hit on the ſame invention. The late Mr. *Harris* of the Tower was one; Mr. *H*——, now living in *Great-Queen-Street*, is another; and Mr. *Godfrey* of *Philadelphia*, might, for aught we know, be a third ——— not worth naming after NEWTON, who firſt thought of any inſtrument of this kind; and after HADLEY, who, in 1731, *invented*, *perfected*, and *publiſhed* the inſtrument now in conſtant uſe. This Quadrant has ever ſince, very generally and very juſtly, borne HADLEY's name; and it is a ridiculous vanity to call it *now* by that of another.

Auguſt 7, 1771. W. LUDLAM.

Mr. URBAN,

IT is with ſurprize that having read your Magazines ſince April, I find no anſwer to the ingenious enquiry of J. P. concerning the formation of marbles.——It was in hopes that ſomething more perfect, than was in my power to communicate, might appear concerning them, that induced me to be ſilent.—— I believe, moſt, if not all of them, are imported from Holland, where the even induſtrious inhabitants, if I am truly informed, make them nearly in this manner.—— The ſtone, alabaſter, or other ſubſtance is broken into pieces, nearly ſquare, of a ſuitable ſize; theſe are put into an hollow machine, which turns by water, and by being carried round with a very quick motion, the edges are firſt broken off, and by continuance, even poliſh one another;—— I am firmly perſuaded, that this, or ſome ſuch method is uſed, as it will fully account for every objection in your correſpondent's letter. —— Beſides, by this very action, (only allowing a greater length of time) are formed, thoſe ſtones found on the ſea-ſhores, called boulder-ſtones*. —— Theſe being at firſt only irregular fragments of rocks, with their points rounded off, by the

* See Woodward's Methodical Diſtribution of Foſſils, p. 13,——in note 43.

agitating

agitating of the waves, rolling them backwards and forwards on the beach. ——I hope the above may incite ſome one to make a more thorough inquiry, and through the channel of your Magazine, oblige the *public* with a better account, as well as yours.

D....., in Kent, J. L. †

Mr. URBAN,

IN ſome late publications, you propoſed an ingenious method of deſtroying waſps and hornets. It ſeems, about April, waſps are ſeen on ſound boards, hornets on rotten wood: that each of theſe ſingle inſects is then a ſwarm, and to deſtroy one, before they breed, is to deſtroy the whole.

After they are hatched, it was propoſed to watch the wall-fruit for waſps, and melon-beds for hornets; and with rods, of different lengths, tipped with bird-lime, to touch the inſect, and then kill it: and as the *bearers* only, go abroad for food, the number is not ſo great as is generally ſuppoſed; and theſe being deſtroyed, the whole brood periſh.

It were to be wiſhed the ingenious author had ſaid, whether they ſelect any *particular places*, or could be decoyed; elſe it is with no certainty to look after them. The beſt ſcheme would be, to offer rewards to children; and the advantage of deſtroying this devouring enemy, would be ſo great, that if the grocers only were to ſupport the charge, they would find their account in it.

One thing more is wanting:——the beſt method of killing them *in the neſt*; and then, the whole would be of real value to the public.

Mr. URBAN,

THE certainty of a future ſtate being a matter of infinite and univerſal importance, the elucidation of that doctrine muſt have a graceful appearance in every miſcellaneous collection that affords mankind things ſeriouſly uſeful. Points of faith, though generally allowed, are moſt apt to elude our attention, as being objects of the mind only, and whatſoever places thoſe ſubjects in an advantageous light, muſt afford unſpeakable ſatisfaction to a ſenſible mind. We have the greateſt authority for our belief in a future ſtate, by the preſence, example, precepts, and reſurrection of our Saviour, that mortals can wiſh for; which admits of no addition, except it be in finding that this doctrine was eſtabliſhed and allowed in all ages, from the beginning of the world. Some of the moſt ſtriking evidences thereof, I ſhall repeat as recited by the learned Dr. Hammond, as nothing can more promote a wiſe courſe of life, than a clear proſpect of the future ſtate.

Many paſſages recited by Moſes from the creation to his time, give certain evidence of a life after this, and the joys of that, as the reward of a godly life here; as when of Enoch, it is ſaid, Gen. v. that he walked with God and was not, for God took him, when he was but 365 years old, which infers, that what the apoſtle, *Heb.* xi. 5. called tranſlating him, was to a life more deſirable than that which he had parted with, elſe his untimely death, far ſooner than his cotemporaries, could not be propoſed as a reward for his walking with, that is pleaſing God. This tranſlation of Enoch, then, being known among thoſe in whoſe time it happened, and by Moſes recorded, for all the Iſraelites to know that came after, was to all thoſe a teſtimony beyond all doubt of this truth, that there remained a life after this, for all who pleaſed God.

The like was that of Elias in the time of the Kings, who was viſibly carried up to heaven, and this foretold by the ſons of the prophets, and teſtified by Eliſha, who ſucceeded him in his prophetic office, and was an eye-witneſs of it. The ſame appears by that paſſage of God's being by himſelf ſtiled the God of Abraham, &c. after their death, wherefrom our Saviour concludes againſt the Sadducees, that Abraham lives with God, and that there was another life revealed by God in that ſtile. To this pertains the ſpeech of Balaam, *Numb.* xxiii. 10. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my laſt end be like his;" but above all, the expreſs words of Daniel, long before Chriſt, and ſo under the law: *Dan.* xii. 2. "Many of them that ſleep in the duſt of the earth ſhall awake, ſome to everlaſting life, and ſome ſhame and everlaſting contempt;" and though the law given by Moſes, have not in the letter, the mention of any other life than that in the land of Canaan, yet all the ceremonies of the law, were principally (no doubt) deſigned to this end; to adumbrate, and ſo reveal this truth to them, in ſuch a manner, as was moſt for the turn of ſuch childiſh, groſs and rude minds, viz. by ſenſible repreſentations, which the Apoſtle, who well knew their meaning, interprets to this

ſenſe,

ſenſe, throughout the epiſtle to the Hebrews, and aſſures that Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob, expected a city that had foundations, whoſe builder and maker was God, *Heb.* xi. 10. meaning heaven undoubtedly by that phraſe; and ſo of Moſes, verſe 25, that he had reſpect to the recompence of reward, that ſure, which was after this life, (for he came not to Canaan) the pleaſures and honours of which, were on this intention deſpiſed by him, verſe 25.

Mr URBAN,

THE Gentleman's Magazine for March laſt, contained ſome remarks upon my Aſtronomy, by an anonymous Author, who ſtyles himſelf Αστρονομικος, to denote he is a man of letters. At firſt he attacks ſome Corollaries, concerning Eclipſes, which he thinks are ſo many miſtakes; and yet they are all demonſtrated there, tho' he cannot underſtand it. I was treating the ſubject in a general way, without regarding particular caſes, and theſe corollaries are all right, according to the data I had to work upon. It is true, there may be extraordinary caſes, that I do not meddle with, depending upon extraordinary data. And if I live to publiſh another edition of the book, I ſhall conſider what will be the reſult from aſſuming ſuch extreme data, both as to greateſt and leaſt quantities they will produce in eclipſes. But to take notice of all minute circumſtances, a man ſhould write a folio book inſtead of an octavo.

The next thing he drags into his diſcourſe, is an account of ſome methods I mention, of making obſervations for determining the Longitude. Here I have laid down ſome rules, which ſeem to him to be all wrong, and therefore he roundly condemns them at once; where he abſurdly call them hypotheſes. But what he objects to is ſo trifling, and ſo little to the purpoſe, that I may ſafely leave it to the judgment of any honeſt, impartial reader. As to the Lunar Tables, about which he is ſo confident, and ſo bigotted; can he ſay that they never err 2″? Has he tried all caſes? And now does he know how his favourite Tables will ſucceed in after times, by which their general truth can only be tried? All Tables are exact at firſt, but in a courſe of years will deviate from the truth, and ſo I believe will all new Tables do. Any Tables will give the exact place in ſome particular inſtances; and does he think I am ſuch a fool as to ſay, that the Tables he mentions, or any elſe, cannot, *in any caſe*, give the moon's place to two minutes or one minute, or even leſs? But I ſay, if they deviate 2′ in any caſe, then they cannot be depended for 2′, which is my meaning. As to what I have written, I am in no caſe what he, or any of his followers, through his inſtigation, may think of me. But, *what are we to think of a perſon*, who, with ſo much confidence, pretends to determine matters, which are ſtill *coram judice*, and which are not capable of being determined at preſent. Beſides, what had I to do with Tables that had no exiſtence, at leaſt here, when my book was written.

In ſome of his objections, he refers us to Almanacs for determination, inſtead of Theory. This ſhews that he is ſome practical man, that knows little about theory. And indeed he finds no fault with any of my theories, or fundamental principles; from whence I infer, that either they are right, or he wants judgment to detect any faults, for he does not want *intention*.

What I have ſaid above, in ſhort, is an anſwer ſufficient to a man that dares not ſhew his face to the world, but ſneaks into a corner to tell his ſtory; nor does he, that ſkulks under the ſhelter of a borrowed name, deſerve any better, till he comes out of his den, and appears in *propria perſona*. This obſcure *Momus*, hid in darkneſs, I preſume is ſome pedagogue, who wants to raiſe his reputation on the ruin of others. For he ſays, I am writing away my reputation, which, doubtleſs he wants to take up. But if ever I had any reputation, I imagine it is in no danger from ſuch an author as this, whoſe malicious deſign is too apparent. I want none of his praiſe; his approbation would be diſgrace. And perhaps this may be his firſt eſſay, which he had a mind to ſet out with, and try its ſucceſs. But if a man would ſet about to anſwer all the cavils that ſuch ill-natured objectors might form, he would have a fine piece of work upon his hands.

If any Gentleman, or Scholar, (as this caviller ſeems be be neither) ſhould candidly make any objections in a proper manner, I ſhall think he deſerves to be taken notice of. But when a little ſour pedant, ſuch as this, who lies concealed in a hole, ſhall venture to criticiſe, to condemn and abuſe, and upon very ſlight grounds, I cannot think him deſerving of any notice. He

ought

ought to be looked upon with the greateſt contempt. Let him domineer at full liberty, in his little garret, or dark cell, and enjoy the odious pleaſure of doing private injury undiſcovered.

When a little dirty ſcribbler has a mind to calumniate, his only effectual way is, like this author, to creep into a corner, where he may lie hid, and remain inviſible; and when he is thus intrenched, he may dexterouſly ſhoot out his vengeance in the face of the enemy, unknown and unſeen. In that ſituation, all arguments ſpent upon him are loſt, and fly over his head; and if he happen to be wounded, even mortally, he can keep the anguiſh within himſelf, and nobody be any wiſer. He is ſecure, in his dark concealment, from any diſcovery. He tells us, however, that he will take his leave of this Aſtronomical Fœtus, (which is extremely witty) and ſo ſhall I for ever bid adieu to him. And whilſt he is depreciating others, to make way for his own boaſted ſpecifics; his fertile brain, bigotted to his own rules, and big with new inventions, travelling in birth, and in pain to be delivered, may in due time bring forth an aſtronomical monſter, to the aſtoniſhment of future ages, and to his own immortal reputation.

July 7. 1771. W. E.

M. URBAN,

TO ſuch of your readers as may chuſe to trace the whole apparent courſe of the late comet on the celeſtial globe, the following particulars may be acceptable.

	R Aſc.	N. Dec.
Mr. Meſſier, at Paris,		
April 1, 1771,	38° 47′	20° 18′
Ditto 6,	44 18	22 26
Mr. —, at Tenterden,		
Kent, *May* 17	102 0	29 0
Mr. Six at Canterbury,		
25	115 0	27 45
Ditto 30,	121 40	26 30

Canterbury, July 26. J. SIX.

HUETIANA, *continued from* p. 254.

CXXXVI.

Whether all the Senſes can be reduced to the Senſe of Feeling.

SOME Philoſophers have attempted to reduce the five ſenſes to a ſingle one, viz. that of feeling; pretending that ſight is performed by a kind of touching of the eye by the emanation of the viſible object; hearing by the air, ſhaken by ſound, touching the drum of the ear; ſmell, by the ſubtile effluvia from odoriferous bodies touching the nerve in the noſtrils; and taſte, by the ſapid particles of what we eat or drink touching the tongue or palate. I allow that every one of theſe ſenſations is performed by a kind of touch, or in other words, by an application of the object, or of the ſpecies flowing from the ſenſible object, on the organ, or inſtrument of ſenſation: But notwithſtanding that, I cannot allow that theſe five ſenſes are the ſame ſenſe. The ſame bow touches all the ſtrings, but does not excite the ſame ſound from them. The ſame pen forms the writing, but the letters of which the writing is compoſed, are not the ſame. The ſenſes have nothing common among them, but the application of the ſpecies of the outward object on the organ of ſenſation: Every thing is different, viz. the outward object, the organ of ſenſation, and even the manner of the impulſe: ſome of the ſpecies only ſtrike and make a tranſient impreſſion on the organ of ſenſation, as in the ſenſe of hearing; while others, penetrating the organ, inſinuate themſelves into it, and remain there, as in the ſenſe of taſting and of ſmelling. If we would comprehend all theſe ſenſations under the general term of feeling, it muſt be ſaid, that the word *feeling* has two meanings; the one general and common to all the ſenſes, which I have juſt explained; the other peculiar to the ſenſe of feeling, which is a ſenſation quite different from the other four.

CXXXVII.

Whether it be true that two unequal Numbers multiplied by themſelves, can produce the ſame Number?

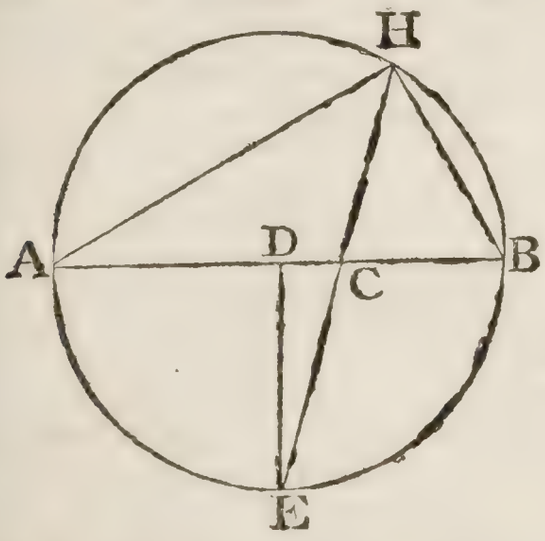
Clavius the Jeſuit has advanced in his Algebra, vol. 2. p. 17, a ſtrange propoſition, viz. that two unequal numbers being multiplied by the ſquare, that is to ſay, each by itſelf, produce ſometimes two equal numbers; that is to ſay, the ſame number. This ſeemed to him very ſurpriſing and incomprehenſible, and he referred the cauſe of it to the weakneſs of the human mind. However, the inſtance which he brings of that wonderful effect, plainly diſcovers his miſtake. The two numbers which he propoſes are 4—1, and 1—4; that is, 4 *minus* 1, and 1 *minus* 4. The ſquare of this firſt number, multiplied by itſelf, produces 9; and the ſquare of the ſecond multiplied by itſelf, produces alſo 9, according to Clavius. All this is true, but not in the ſenſe of Clavius. For the firſt 9 denotes

denotes 9 above nothing; and the second 9 denotes 9 below nothing, that is 9 less than nothing. If I give any one four crowns, *minus* one crown; that is to say, three crowns, he will receive three crowns profit, the square of which will be nine crowns profit. But if I give him one crown *minus* four crowns; that is to say, if, when he receives a crown from me, he gives me four, he will be a loser of three crowns, the square of which will be nine crowns loss. Now there is a great difference between nine crowns above nothing, and nine crowns below nothing; that is to say, between nine crowns profit, and nine crowns loss. It is surprizing that the good genius of Clavius should have failed him in this crisis; and that he should ascribe to the weakness of the human mind, what he ought to have ascribed to the weakness of his own.

CXXXVIII.

A Geometrical Problem.

In those dissertations which the late Abbé de Taladet had the care of collecting and publishing some years ago, he has given a demonstration of that problem which was proposed to M. Bouillaud: A right line terminated, being cut in some point, to find another point out of that line, from which having drawn three lines at the two extremities of the given line, and the point of section, they should make two equal angles. Tho' the demonstration of this problem, which is proposed in these dissertations, is regular, he has forgot to give another, which is much more simple and clear.



Let the line AB be cut at the point C. A point is to be found out of that line, from which having drawn three lines, the one falling on the point of section C, the two others falling on the extremities of the line AB, those three lines shall make two equal angles. Cut the line AB in two equal parts at the point D. From the point D, at the interval DB, describe the circle AHBE. From the point D, draw the perpendicular DE, which is terminated at the point of the circumference E, draw a line by the point of section C, as far as the circumference of the circle at the point H. From the point H draw two lines at the extremities of the line AB, viz HA, and HB; I say that the point H, is the point required, and that the angles AHC, and CHB are equal, as they stand on two equal portions of a circle AE and EB, by the 27th proposition of the 111th book of Euclid.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

AS the expression lately used in the papers in an article from Ireland, concerning a girl who was killed by lightning, viz. that "that she could not be "*waked* within doors," (after she was dead) seems unintelligible to most readers, it may be proper to mention, that it alludes to a custom among the Irish of dressing their dead in their best cloaths, to receive as many visitors as please to see them; and this is called, *keeping their wake.* The corpse of this girl, it seems, was so offensive, that this ceremony could not be performed (which is meant by her being *waked)* within doors. Yours, W. G.

Of the Ancient Manner of taking Refuge for Murder or Felony in the Cinque Ports. Extracted from Mr. James Hammond's Collections of the Antiquities of Dover, Folio 14 and 15. From the Customall of the Cinque Ports. Corrected and amended in the Reigns of Henry the 7th and 8th.

AND when any shall flee into the church or church yard for felony, claiming thereof the privilege, for any action of his life, the head officer of the same liberty, where the said church or church-yard is, with his fellow-jurats, or coroners of the same liberty, shall come to him, and shall ask him the cause of being there, and if he will not confess felony, he shall be had out of the said sanctuary; and if he will confess felony, immediately it shall be entered in record, and his goods and chattles shall be forfeited, and he shall tarry there forty days, or before, if he will, he shall make his abjuration in form following, before the head-officer, who shall assign to him the port of his passage, and after his abjuration, there shall be delivered unto him by the head-officer,

officer, or his aſſignees, a croſs, and proclamation ſhall be made, that while he be going by the highway towards the port to him aſſigned, he ſhall go in the King's peace, and that no man ſhall grieve him in ſo doing, on pain to forfeit his goods and chattles; and the ſaid felon ſhall lay his right-hand on the book and ſwear this:—"You hear Mr. "Coroner, that I, *A. B.* a thief, have "ſtolen ſuch a thing, or have killed "ſuch a woman, or man, or a child, "and am the King's felon; and for "that I have done many evil deeds and "felonies in this ſame his land, I "do abjure and forſwear the lands of "the King's of England, and that I "ſhall haſt myſelf to the port of "Do. which you have given or aſ-"ſigned me; and that I ſhall not go "out of the highway; and if I do, I "will that I ſhall be taken as a thief, "and the King's felon; and at the "ſame place I ſhall tarry but one ebb "and flood, if I may have paſſage; "and if I cannot have paſſage in the "ſame place, I ſhall go every day into "the ſea to my knees, and above, at-"tempting myſelf to go every day "to my knees, and above, crying, "*Paſſage for the love of God, and* "*King* N *his ſake*; and if I may not "within forty days together, I ſhall "get me again into the church, as the "King's felon.

"So God me help and by this book,
"according to your judgment."

And if a Clerk, flying to the church for felony, affirming himſelf to be a Clerk, he ſhall not abjure the realm, but yielding himſelf to the laws of the realm, ſhall enjoy the liberties of the church, and ſhall be delivered to the ordinary, to be ſafe kept in the convict priſon, according to the laudable cuſtom of the realm of England.

A Summary View of the Judgment of different Dealers in the different Counties of Great Britain, according to Number of Years, reſpecting the proportionate Decreaſe of Oak Timber.

Perſons.	Counties, &c.	Years.	Decreaſe.
Wood and Palmer	Whitehaven in the North	40	Seven eighths.
Okil	Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, N. Wales	50	Three fourths.
Galightly	Lanc. Cheſh. Shrop. Staff. Wales	50	Seven tenths.
Yoxal	Cheſhire	30	One half.
Walford	Shropſhire	30	Four fifths.
Bridge	Caernarvon. Denb. Merion. Flint	15	Two thirds.
Moſtin, Eſq;	In Denbigh. advertiſed for Sale	1	One third.
James	Caermarthen. Pemb. Cardigan.	30	Nine tenths.
Morgan	Caermarthenſhire, &c.	13	Seven eighths.
Lomax	Brecknockſhire	30	Two thirds.
Moore	Worceſt. Glouceſt. Heref. Monm.	40	Four fifths.
Smith	Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire	40	Four fifths.
Rooke	Devon. Dorſet. Somerſ. Cornwall.	40	Four fifths.
	Hants. Surry. Kent. Suſſex.	40	Nine tenths.
Steele	The South Parts	40 to 50	Seven eighths.
Chitty	Timber Counties in general	40	Nine tenths.
Dearſly	Eſſex, &c.	14	Three fourths.
Shields	Yorkſhire	40	Four fifths.
White	Hampſhire	40	Three fourths.
Morris	Surry, &c.	20	Three fourths.
Martin	Newport, Greenock, Ayre, Dumf	21	No ſupply.
Miller	River Clyde, Port Glaſgow	17	No ſupply.
Palmer	Shropſhire, Montgomeryſhire	Several	Great conſumption.
H. Williams	Pembrokeſhire	From a youth.	Great deſtruction.
W. Williams	Glam. Mon. Glou. Heref. Shrop.	15	Alm. entire deſtruction.
Matthews	Briſtol	10	Not 1 quarter of the choice
Andrews	Plymouth	30	Decr. very conſiderable. very little remaining.
Bird	London, all round		
Goldſworth	General	in 19	Price from 3l. to 4l. 5s.
Mills	Surry, Kent, Suſſex	40	Almoſt all taken down.
Sir John Philipp	Pembrokeſhire, and elſewhere		In danger to ceaſe to be a maritime nation

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

IT muſt be allowed that the ſituations of ſome of the villages about London are exceeding pleaſant; yet every beauty ariſing therefrom is in a good meaſure deſtroyed by building the houſes too near each other; ſome of them joining like a ſtreet, cauſe the gardens of courſe to be ſmall and narrow; while others, from their proximity, lay the inhabitants open to the obſervation of each other from the back windows.

It is ſtrange that ſuch a number of elegant and coſtly houſes ſhould be ſubject to this laſt mentioned inconvenience, for tho' the gardens may be large, and well laid out, yet one family cannot enjoy themſelves, or their intimate acquaintance, without being overlooked, and even their converſation heard, by their neighbours, where perhaps the ſtricteſt harmony may not always ſubſiſt. And the abſurdity of building ſo near, or even oppoſite each other, cannot be denied, as it obſtructs both the proſpect, and the free circulation of the air.

Not being wholly retired from buſineſs, for the conveniency of attending ſometimes in London, I took a houſe in a neighbouring *urbs in rure*; and ſince I have made it my principal dwelling, freſh and unexpected difficulties have ariſen. By a conſiderable engagement in buſineſs, a variety of acquaintance is naturally contracted, excluſive of relations, who are ſometimes very numerous. Now, Mr. URBAN, in the ſummer ſeaſon particularly, every one expects an invitation to eat a bit of mutton with me; and tho' I only aſk each individual once, which to them is no trouble, yet from their great number, the fatigue to me is continual, and my intentions of retirement are entirely fruſtrated; nay, what is ſtill more diſagreeable, many call with their wives and children, without any invitation, or any previous notice of the honour they intend me, at a time perhaps, when family affairs are not in a ſuitable ſituation for the reception of company; and really my houſe has ſometimes been more like an inn than a private dwelling.

I believe no man entertains his friends more chearfully than myſelf, and all I want to have redreſſed in this reſpect is, that my acquaintances would wait till it ſuits me to aſks them, or give me notice of their intended viſits, that I may avoid mixing of company, and thereby reſtore a freedom of converſation.

Cheapſide, Aug. 7, 1771. E. B.

Mr. URBAN,

THE great advantages which the world receives from the labours of eminent and learned men, are not ſo generally acknowledged as they ought to be. In our purſuit of literary knowledge, we ſeldom ſtop to reflect on the means whereby we are enabled to attain it. The chronologer, the annaliſt, the dictionary-maker, though men of infinite labour, and ſome genius, muſt not expect their reward in that ſort of gratitude which contributes to their fame; nay, muſt be content to be conſidered as the drudges and pioneers of literature, to ſmooth the way for others. Nor does it fare much better with tranſlators: In this caſe, the original author engroſſes the whole applauſe. A man reads the tranſlation with advantage and pleaſure; but thinks the commonwealth of letters no more indebted to the perſon who introduced it into the language, than to the printer who printed, or the bookſeller who ſells the book.

From whatever cauſe this neglect of tranſlators has ariſen, whether from the general inferiority of tranſlations to their originals, or from a miſtaken notion, that a tranſlator cannot be a good poet, (I mean here to ſpeak only of poetry) it is a prejudice that has done much harm to literature, by preventing and diſcouraging thoſe who are beſt able to turn their ſtudies that way. How commonly does the world exclaim, when any tranſlation is made by one who has had invention enough to compoſe an original piece, what pity it is that ſuch a genious ſhould ſubmit to the drudgery of tranſlation; forgetting that the genius of Pope thought it no ſubmiſſion to tranſlate Homer, nor the much greater genius of Dryden to tranſlate Virgil.

It has been ſaid of tranſlators, and it is, I think, pretty nearly the truth, that they ſhould be able to do ſomething like what they tranſlate, *i. e.* ſhould be almoſt as good original authors as thoſe they tranſlate; and if we duly conſider their neceſſary qualifications, a nice judgment to diſtinguiſh and preſerve all the beauties of their original; a capacity of giving to the manners their ſtrong and lively marks; to the ſpeeches their true character and ſpirit; to the ſentiments, their full force and ſublimity; to the deſcriptions, their natural and animated colours; beſides the diction and harmony of verſe, which are entirely their own; we ſhall perceive, that the great diſtance between the tranſlator

lator and the original will vaniſh, and be ready to own that tranſlation is not the buſineſs of thoſe who can only ſet a verſe upon its feet, and tag together half a dozen couplets.

It is worthy of the attention of a tranſlator to make his poem read like an original. Now this can never be attained by a literal tranſlation; but the queſtion is, what latitude ſhall be allowed to him? This, I think, depends upon the character of his author. In tranſlating authors of ſo much judgment as Homer and Virgil, he cannot follow them too cloſely, if he preſerves their fire and ſpirit. Their example will beſt teach him when to be plain, and when figurative and poetical; when to riſe into the bold and ſublime; when to be humble and unadorned, and when to pay a particular regard to that imitative harmony, in which they themſelves ſo much excel. Yet even here, he muſt often correct the idioms which are become obſolete and uncouth; he muſt ſoften the ſpeeches and the manners, which to this polite age would appear rude and coarſe; and in this he can be guided only by his own judgment. But in poets of leſs eminence he may uſe greater liberties. He muſt exerciſe his taſte to diſcover their defects, and his art to conceal them. He muſt lend them ſpirit where they are dull, and correct that which is too ardent. He muſt labour to heighten their beauties, and, where they are wanting, he may venture to ſupply them. In ſhort, I apprehend that tranſlation will bid faireſt for ſucceſs, which has moſt intrinſic merit, and which reads moſt like an original.

I have been induced to make theſe remarks by the peruſal of a tranſlation lately publiſhed at Oxford by Mr. Mickle; who has already favoured the public with two or three original pieces. The tranſlation I mean, is the firſt book of the Luſiad, a Portugueſe Epic poem in ten books, written by Camoens. Its ſubject is the famous and uſeful diſcovery of the Eaſt-Indies by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, under the conduct of Vaſco de Gama. The adventures of this voyage furniſhed the poet with real incidents, more beautiful and natural than fancy could have framed; and for his machinery he had recourſe to the Pagan ſyſtem.

This celebrated poem, though not equal to the firſt-rate Epics of Homer, Virgil, and Milton, may well hold a diſtinguiſhed rank among the ſecond; and it is with great pleaſure that I behold a reſolution taken of rendering it into Engliſh, by ſo able a writer as the Author of the Concubine.

The firſt knowledge I had of this tranſlation, was from an extract in your laſt Magazine, compared with the old tranſlation of Fanſhawe: the latter is indeed true to the ſenſe of Camoens; but no more to be compared to Mr. Mickle's, than a proſe tranſlation of the Æneid to Dryden's. If you will permit me to give an opinion, Mr. Mickle's tranſlation promiſes well to ſtand in competition with any made in the Engliſh language. His characters are well preſerved and ſtrongly marked; his ſpeeches have great force and ſpirit, his deſcriptions are maſterly and ſublime; his verſe is written in a nervous and lofty diction, and in a fine harmony of numbers. I ſhall beg leave to produce a few inſtances as proofs of theſe obſervations.

The character of Mars (p. 36.) is finely drawn; and as great and ſublime as any deſcription given of him in the firſt Claſſics. It is introduced with the following noble ſimile.

Thus when the ſtorm with ſudden guſt invades
The antient foreſt's deep and lofty ſhades,
The burſting whirlwinds tear their rapid courſe,
The ſhatter'd oaks craſh, and with ecchoes hoarſe
The mountains groan, while whirling on the blaſt
The thick'ning leaves a gloomy darkneſs caſt;
Such was the tumult of the bleſt abodes,
When Mars, high towering o'er the rival gods
Stept forth: Stern ſparkles from his eye-balls glanc'd;
And now, before the throne of Jove advanc'd,
O'er his left ſhoulder his broad ſhield he throws,
And lifts his helm above his dreadful brows:
Bold and enrag'd he ſtands, and frowning round
Strikes with his ſpear-ſtaff on the ſounding ground:

The effect of this action is exceedingly noble; the laſt circumſtance particularly is finely imagined;

Heav'n trembled, and the light turn'd pale——

The alluſion to the fable of Phaeton, p. 39, is highly poetical, and ends ſublimely.

The bending rowers on their features bore,
The ſwarthy marks of Phaeton's fall of yore; When

When flaming lightnings ſcorch'd the banks of Po,
And nations blacken'd in the dread o'erthrow

After deſcribing the firſt engagement with the Indians, p. 57, the poet goes on thus:

Unnumber'd ſea-fowl riſing from the ſhore,
Beat round in whirls at every cannon's roar;
Where o'er the ſmoke the maſts tall heads appear
Hovering they ſcream, then dart with ſudden fear;
On trembling wings far round and round they fly,
And fill with diſmal clang their native ſky.
Thus fled in rout confus'd the treacherous Moors.

The turning of one part of the deſcription into a ſimile and illuſtration of the other, ſhews great addreſs, and is a beauty of a new and ſingular kind, which till now had never a place in any poem.

I might quote many other beautiful paſſages in this tranſlation; particularly the fine deſcription of the night, p. 44; and that charming ſimile of the Pilgrim, p. 62; but I omit them, that I may have room to ſay a few words of that part of verſification, which is uſually called Sentimental Harmony.

By Sentimental Harmony, I mean not only the ſound of words, conſidered as rough, ſmooth, broad, ſoft, &c. but alſo the length and cadence of phraſe, adapted to any ſentiment. This I conceive to be as capable of being reduced to certain rules, as the ſcience of Muſic is; for ſound is equally the object of both. The cadence I conſider as equivalent, both to the time, and to the riſe and fall of the notes; and the rough, broad, ſoft ſound of words, as expreſſive of the Forte or Piano of Muſic. It is much to be deſired, that a good Treatiſe were compoſed on this ſubject, which would be a ſtandard rule, not only for compoſition, but pronunciation. If the narrow limits of the voice in ſpeech be mentioned as an objection, let it be remembered, that Muſic does not enjoy a great variety of expreſſion; and that the paſſions (of grief or joy, for example) are rather to be expreſſed by the movement, than by the riſing or ſinking of the notes. But the variety of ſound in ſpeech, is not leſs than of notes in muſic. Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſeus in his treatiſe De Compoſitione Verborum, ſays the voice in ſpeaking may riſe or ſink two notes and a half from its pitch; each of which is capable of a diviſion, even to the eighth part of a note, as may be demonſtrated by algebra; which gives no leſs than forty different ſounds. A difference of time too is conſtituted, both by the long and ſhort vowels, and by every conſonant that enters into a a ſyllable, as the abovementioned author has clearly proved; ſo that ſpeech, both for ſound and time, is equal in variety, tho' not in compaſs, to the notes of muſic.

Succeſs in this ſentimental harmony, conſtitutes one great difference between a pleaſing and a diſagreeable writer. An harmonious compoſition diſguiſes a multitude of faults. A nice ear then is as neceſſary to a fine writer, as to a good muſician: it is the only rule whereby he can judge of the length, the cadence, and the ſound of phraſe, that is beſt adapted to expreſs particular ſentiments; and though it be not always required to make the ſound imitate the ſentiment, yet a writer without an ear will be continually in danger of making the ſound counteract it, which is always to be avoided.

This imitation of the ſentiment by the phraſe, belongs to proſe-writers in common with poets; which is evident from hence, that poets in attempting it ſometimes fall into proſe, a licence not to be allowed, except in the drama. In the abovementioned tranſlation of the Luſiad, this kind of imitative harmony is often happily attained, as may be ſeen in the following inſtances.

The burſting whirlwinds tear their rapid courſe,
The ſhatter'd oaks craſh; and with echoes hoarſe
The mountains groan—P. 36.
The prows, their ſpeed ſtopt, o'er the ſurges nod.—P. 41.
The watchman's carol ecchoed from the prows,
Alone, at times, awakes the ſtill repoſe—P. 44.
There wait; and ſudden on the heedleſs foe
Ruſh, and deſtroy them ere they dread the blow.—P. 61.
A ſudden ſtorm ſhe rais'd, loud howl'd the blaſt,
The yard arms rattled, and each groaning maſt
Bended beneath the weight.—P 60.

I ſhall cloſe my remarks upon this excellent tranſlation, with a fine example of the other kind of imitative harmony, which

which is produced by a proper choice of words expreſſive of the ſubject by their ſound. Arms and armour are more fully repreſented to the imagination by terms of a bold and ſonorous tone: accordingly the poet in the following deſcription has ſelected ſuch words as are compoſed of open and broad vowels, joined with the roughest conſonants. The deſcription in itſelf is pictureſque and maſterly.

Strait as he ſpoke, the Magaz'nes diſplay'd
Their glorious ſhew, where, tire on tire inlaid,
Appea.'d of glittering ſteel the carabines,
There the plum'd helms, and pond'rous brigandines;
O'er the broad bucklers ſculptur'd orbs embos'd
The crooked faulchions, dreadful blades, were croſt;
Here claſping greaves and plaited mail-quilts ſtrong,
The long bows here, and rattling quivers hung,
And like a grove the burniſh'd ſpears were ſeen,
With darts, and halberts double-edg'd, between
Here dread grenadoes and tremendous bombs
With Death's ten thouſand lurking in their wombs;
And far around of brown and duſky red,
The pointed piles of iron balls were ſpread.

D. Z.

On the STATURE *and* FIGURE *of* OLD PEOPLE.

OLD perſons are never ſo tall as they were in their prime; they ſtoop, and their height is otherwiſe, as I apprehend, diminiſhed; and from what cauſes, it may be matter of ſome curioſity to enquire.

If an aged perſon, ſuppoſe of ſeventy, ſits upon a chair that is too high for him, for any long ſpace of time, and his feet for the time do not eaſily and fully touch the ground, he will find a pain in his thigh bone, which, I preſume, muſt be occaſioned by the weight of his legs and feet drawing it downwards, and preſſing it againſt the edge of the ſeat or chair. This conſequently induces a ſmall degree of curvature in the bone, which, if the ſame thing be continued or repeated, will ſtill be greater to the diminution of the perſon's ſtature; for as the elaſticity of the fibres of the bone is, in ſuch old ſubjects, in a great meaſure loſt, the bone never totally recovers its priſtine ſtate. This, I conjecture, may be the reaſon of thigh bones, both of men and women, being found ſometimes, as I have heard, in a ſtate of flexion more than natural.

The fleſh of elderly people generally either waſtes and ſhrinks, or it grows paſty, being deprived of its native and juvenile elaſticity. But now, in either caſe, the ſoles of the feet will of courſe grow flatter, to the prejudice of the perſon's height.

Theſe indeed are but trifling cauſes of the decreaſe of ſtature, in compariſon of what follows: for if the fleſh in old ſubjects is ſubject to loſe its elaſticity, the cartilages are much more ſo. Now, 'tis a known fact, that people are taller in a morning than at night, owing to the preſſure of the upper parts in the day-time, and whilſt the party is in an upright poſture, on the cartilages between the vertebræ of the neck and back; which cartilages, in young ſubjects, by their ſpring, reſume their tone and former dimenſions, by recumbency or the horizontal poſition of the body during ſleep, the incumbent weight or preſſure being for that interval, and by that poſture, removed; and for this reaſon, every youthful perſon is actually talleſt in the morning. But this is far from being the caſe with the aged. The cartilages in them are grown dry and thin, and ſpringleſs, whereby the ſtature will perpetually continue at the loweſt pitch. And as the interſtices of the vertebræ are conſequently enlarged, (to ſay nothing of the relaxed ſtate of the ſinews and ligaments) the head, by its weight, will moreover naturally fall forward, and a bending in the back will enſue, and chiefly in the weaker parts, about the loins and the ſmall of the back. Hence comes in ſome meaſure that *incurvation* ſo remarkable in old perſons, and of which the Poets have not failed to take notice; hence *Otway* makes the Hag or Witch in the Orphan to be

——————*with age grown double.*

And ſo *Sackvil*, in *Higgins*'s Talles of Princes, p. 263.

And next in order *ſad old age* we found,
His beard all hoare, his eyes hollow and blind,
With drouping cheere ſtill poring on the ground,
As on the place where Nature him aſſign'd
To reſt.

A weak-

A weakneſs in the *thorax* or cheſt, by which it becomes unable to ſupport in the beſt and moſt upright manner, the weight of the head and parts above, contributes mainly to this apparent incurvation. And this weakneſs in that part, of which old perſons are very ſenſible, and often will complain of, ſaying, *how hollow they find themſelves there, with a wearineſs and a ſmall degree of pain*, is owing, I conceive, partly to the relaxation of the tendons of the neck, particularly the *aponeuroſis*, which lets the head drop, as it were, and preſs the more upon the *thorax*; and partly to the dead and fixed ſtate, as now they are deprived of their ſpring, of the cartilages of the ribs, whereby the *os enſiforme* is but ill ſupported and fortified againſt this new and additional weight, yea rather gives way and yields unto it. Whatever is the cauſe, the *os* or *cartilago enſiformis* certainly does not duly and adequately perform its function in this advanced ſtage of life.

An Anatomiſt might probably ſay a great deal more on this ſubject, and illuſtrate it far better. To him I ſhall therefore leave it, (and it certainly deſerves his regard) only adding, it would give me pleaſure to ſee it further and more maſterly conſidered.

T. ROW.

The Rev. Mr. HORNE *to* JUNIUS.

[*See pag.* 313.]

SIR,

YOU have diſappointed me. When I told you that ſurmiſe and general abuſe, in however elegant language, ought not to paſs for proofs, I evidently hinted at the reply which I expected: But you have dropped your uſual elegance, and ſeem willing to try what will be the effect of ſurmiſe and general abuſe in very coarſe language. Your anſwer to my letter, (which I hope was cool, and temperate, and modeſt) has convinced me that my idea of a *Man* is much ſuperior to yours of a *Gentleman*. Of your former letters I have always ſaid, *Materiam ſuperabit opus*: I do not think ſo of the preſent; the principles are more deteſtable than the expreſſions are mean and illiberal. I am contented, that all thoſe who adopt the one ſhould for ever load me with the other.

I appeal to the common ſenſe of the public, to which I have ever directed myſelf: I believe they have it; though I am ſometimes half-inclined to ſuſpect, that Mr. Wilkes has formed a truer judgment of mankind than I have. However, of this I am ſure, that there is nothing elſe upon which to place a ſteady reliance. Trick, and low cunning, and addreſſing their prejudices and paſſions, may be the fitteſt means to carry a particular point; but if they have not common ſenſe, there is no proſpect of gaining from them any real permanent good. The ſame paſſions, which have been artfully uſed by an honeſt man for their advantage, may be more artfully employed by a diſhoneſt man for their deſtruction. I deſire them to apply their common ſenſe to this letter of *Junius*, not for my ſake, but their own; it concerns them moſt nearly, for the principles it contains lead to diſgrace and ruin, and are inconſiſtent with every notion of civil ſociety.

The charges, which *Junius* has brought againſt me, are made ridiculous by his own inconſiſtency and ſelf-contradiction. He charges me poſitively with "a new zeal in ſupport of Adminiſtration;" and with "endeavours in ſupport of the miniſterial nomination of Sheriffs." And he aſſigns two inconſiſtent motives for my conduct; either that I have "*ſold* myſelf to the Miniſtry;" or am inſtigated "by the ſolitary, vindictive *malice* of a Monk:" either that I am "influenced by a ſordid deſire of gain; or am hurried on by perſonal hatred, and blinded by reſentment." In his letter to the Duke of Grafton, he ſuppoſes me actuated by both: in his letter to me, he at firſt doubts which of the two, whether intereſt or revenge, is my motive: however, he at laſt determines for the former, and again poſitively aſſerts, that "the Miniſtry have made me promiſes;" yet he produces no inſtance of corruption, nor pretends to have any intelligence of a miniſterial connection: he mentions no cauſe of perſonal hatred to Mr. Wilkes, nor any reaſon for my reſentment or revenge; nor has Mr. Wilkes himſelf ever hinted any, tho' repeatedly preſſed. When *Junius* is called upon to juſtify his accuſation, he anſwers, "he cannot deſcend to any altercation with me in the news papers." *Junius*, who *exiſts* only in the newspapers, who acknowledges, "he has attacked my character" *there*, and "thinks I have ſome right to an *explanation*;" yet this *Junius* "cannot de-

ſcend to an altercation in the news-papers!" And becauſe he cannot deſcend to an altercation with me in the news-papers, he ſends a letter of abuſe by the Printer, which he finiſhes with telling me, "I am at liberty to publiſh it." This, to be ſure, is a moſt excellent method to avoid an altercation in the news-papers.

The *proofs* of his poſitive charges are as extraordinary. "He does not pretend to any intelligence concerning me, or to know more of my conduct than I myſelf have thought proper to communicate to the public." He does not ſuſpect me of ſuch groſs folly as to have ſolicited votes, or to have written anonymouſly in the news-papers; becauſe it is impoſſible to do either of theſe without being detected and brought to ſhame. Junius ſays this! who yet imagines that he has himſelf written two years under that ſignature, (and more under *others*) without being detected!—his warmeſt admirers will not hereafter add, without being brought to ſhame. But though he did never ſuſpect me of ſuch groſs folly, as to run the *hazard* of being detected and brought to ſhame by *anonymous* writing; he inſiſts that I have been guilty of the much groſſer folly of incurring the certainty of ſhame and detection by writings *ſigned* with my name; but this is a ſmall flight for the towering *Junius*: "He is FAR from thinking meanly of my abilities," though he is "convinced that I want judgment extremely," and can "really reſpect Mr. Sawbridge's character," though he declares him to be ſo poor a creature as not to be able to "ſee through the baſeſt deſign conducted in the pooreſt manner." And this moſt baſe deſign is conducted in the pooreſt manner, by a man whom he does not ſuſpect of groſs folly, and of whoſe abilities he is far from thinking meanly!

Should we aſk *Junius* to reconcile theſe contradictions, and explain this nonſenſe; the anſwer is ready, "he cannot deſcend to an altercation in the news-papers." He feels no reluctance to attack the character of any man: the throne is not too high, nor the cottage too low: his mighty malice can graſp both extremes: he hints not his accuſations as *opinion, conjecture,* or *inference*; but delivers them as *poſitive aſſertions*; do the accuſed complain of injuſtice? he acknowledges they have ſome ſort of right to an *explanation*; but if they aſk for *proofs and facts,* he begs to be excuſed: and though he is no where elſe to be encountered—"he cannot deſcend to an altercation in the news-papers."

And this, perhaps, *Junius* may think "the *liberal reſentment of a Gentleman:*" this ſkulking aſſaſſination he may call courage. In all things as in this I hope we differ.

"I thought that fortitude had been a mean
"'Twixt fear and raſhneſs; not a luſt obſcene
"Or appetite of offending; but a ſkill
"And nice diſcernment between good and ill.
"Her ends are honeſty and public good,
"And without theſe ſhe is not underſtood."

Of two things, however, he has condeſcended to give proof. He very properly produces a *young Lady* to prove that I am not a man; and a good *old woman,* my grandmother, to prove Mr. Oliver a fool. Poor old ſoul! ſhe read her bible far otherwiſe than *Junius!* ſhe often found there that the ſins of the fathers had been viſited on the children; and therefere was cautious that herſelf and her immediate deſcendants ſhould leave no reproach on her poſterity: and they left none: how little could ſhe foreſee this reverſe of *Junius,* who viſits my political ſins upon my *grandmother!* I do not charge this to the ſcore of malice in him, it proceeded entirely from his propenſity to blunder; that whilſt he was reproaching me for introducing, in the moſt harmleſs manner, the name of *one* female, he might himſelf, at the ſame inſtant, introduce *two.*

I am repreſented alternately as it ſuits *Junius*'s purpoſe, under the oppoſite characters of a *gloomy Monk,* and a man of *politeneſs and good humour.* I am called "*a ſolitary Monk,*" in order to confirm the notion given of me, in Mr. Wilkes's anonymous paragraphs, that I *never laugh*; and the terms of *politeneſs and good humour,* on which I am ſaid to have lived heretofore with the *young Lady,* are intended to confirm other paragraphs of Mr. Wilkes's, in which he is ſuppoſed to have offend me, by *refuſing his daughter.* Ridiculous! yet I cannot deny but that *Junius* has proved me *unmanly* and *ungenerous,* as clearly as he has ſhewn me *incorrupt* and *vindictive:* and I will tell him more: I have paid the preſent Miniſtry as many *viſits* and *compliments* as ever I paid to the *young*

Lady

Lady, and ſhall, all my life, treat them with the *ſame politeneſs and good humour.*

But *Junius* "begs me to believe that he meaſures the integrity of men by their *conduct*, not by their *profeſſions.*" Surely, this *Junius* muſt imagine his readers as void of underſtanding, as he is of modeſty. Where ſhall we find the ſtandard of HIS integrity? By *what* are we to meaſure the *conduct* of this lurking aſſaſſin?—And he ſays this to me, whoſe conduct, wherever I could perſonally appear, has been as direct and open and public, as my words! I have not, like him, concealed myſelf in my chamber to ſhoot my arrows out of the window; nor contented myſelf to view the battle from afar, but publicly mixed in the engagement, and ſhared in the danger. To whom have I, like him, refuſed my name upon complaint of injury? What printer have I deſired to conceal me? In the infinite variety of buſineſs I have been concerned, where it is not ſo eaſy to be faultleſs, which of my actions can he arraign? To what danger has any man been expoſed, which I have not faced? *information*, *action*, *impriſonment*, or *death?* What labour have I refuſed? what expence have I declined? what pleaſure have I not renounced?—But *Junius*, *to whom no conduct belongs*, "meaſures the integrity of men by their *conduct*, not by their profeſſions;" himſelf all the while being nothing but *profeſſions*, and thoſe too *anonymous!* The political ignorance or wilful falſehood of this *Declaimer* is extreme: his own *former* letters juſtify both my conduct, and thoſe whom his *laſt* letter abuſes: for the public meaſures, which *Junius* has been all along defending, were ours, whom he attacks; and the uniform oppoſer of thoſe meaſures has been Mr. Wilkes, whoſe bad actions and intentions he endeavours to ſcreen.

Let *Junius* now, if he pleaſes, change his abuſe; and, quitting his looſe hold of *intereſt* and *revenge*, accuſe me of *vanity*, and call this defence *boaſting*. I own I have a pride to ſee ſtatues decreed, and the higheſt honours conferred for meaſures and actions which all men have approved; whilſt thoſe who counſelled and cauſed them are execrated and inſulted. The darkneſs in which *Junius* thinks himſelf ſhrouded, has not concealed him; nor the artifice of only *attacking under that ſignature* thoſe he would pull down (whilſt he *recommends by other ways* thoſe he would have promoted) diſguiſed from me whoſe partizan he is. When Lord Chatham can forgive the awkward ſituation in which, for the ſake of the public, he was *deſignedly* placed by the thanks to him from the city: and when *Wilkes's name* ceaſes to be neceſſary to Lord Rockingham to keep up a clamour againſt the *perſons* of the Miniſtry, without obliging the different factions now in oppoſition to bind themſelves beforehand to ſome certain points, and to ſtipulate ſome preciſe advantages to the public; then, and not till then, may thoſe whom he now abuſes expect the approbation of *Junius*. The approbation of the public for our faithful attention to their intereſt by endeavours for thoſe ſtipulations, which have made us as obnoxious to the factious in oppoſition, as to thoſe in adminiſtration, is not perhaps to be expected till ſome years hence; when the public will look back, and ſee how ſhamefully they have been deluded; and by what arts they were made to loſe the golden opportunity of preventing what they will ſurely experience,—a change of Miniſters, without a *material* change of meaſures, and without any ſecurity for a tottering conſtitution.

But what cares *Junius* for the ſecurity of the conſtitution? He has now unfolded to us his diabolical principles. *As a public man, he muſt ever condemn* any meaſure which may tend even accidentally to *gratify* the Sovereign: and Mr. Wilkes is to be ſupported and aſſiſted in all his attempts (no matter how ridiculous or miſchievous his projects) *as long as he continues to be a thorn in the King's ſide!*—The *cauſe of the Country* it ſeems, in the opinion of *Junius*, is merely to vex the King; and any raſcal is to be ſupported in any roguery, provided he can only thereby plant *a thorn in the King's ſide!*—This is the very extremity of faction, and the laſt degree of political wickedneſs. Becauſe Lord Chatham has been ill-treated by the King, and treacherouſly betrayed by the Duke of Grafton, the latter is to be "the pillow on which *Junius* will reſt his reſentment;" and the public are to oppoſe the meaſures of government from mere motives of perſonal enmity to the Sovereign! Theſe are the avowed principles of the man, who, in the ſame letter, ſays, "if ever he ſhould be convinced that I had no motive but to deſtroy Wilkes, he ſhould then

then be ready to do juſtice to my character, and to declare to the world that he deſpiſes me ſomewhat leſs than he does at preſent." Had I ever acted from perſonal affection or enmity to Mr. Wilkes, I ſhould juſtly be deſpiſed: But what does he deſerve, whoſe avowed motive is perſonal enmity to the *Sovereign?* The contempt which I ſhould otherwiſe feel for the abſurdity and glaring inconſiſtency of *Junius*, is here ſwallowed up in my abhorrence of his principle. The *right divine* and *ſacredneſs* of Kings is to me a ſenſeleſs jargon. It was thought a daring expreſſion of Oliver Cromwell, in the time of Charles the Firſt, that if he found himſelf placed oppoſite to the King in battle, he would diſcharge his piece into his boſom as ſoon as into any other man's. I go farther; had I lived in thoſe days, I would not have waited for chance to give me an opportunity of doing my duty; I would have ſought him through the ranks, and without the leaſt perſonal enmity, have diſcharged my piece into his boſom, *rather* than into any other man's. The King, whoſe actions juſtify rebellion to his government, deſerves death from the hand of every ſubject. And ſhould ſuch a time arrive, I ſhall be as free to act as to ſay. But till then, my attachment to the perſon and family of the Sovereign ſhall ever be found more zealous and ſincere than that of his flatterers. I would offend the Sovereign with as much reluctance as the Parent; but if the happineſs and ſecurity of the whole family made it neceſſary, ſo far and no farther, I would offend him without remorſe.

But let us conſider a little whither theſe principles of *Junius* would lead us. Should Mr. Wilkes once more commiſſion Mr. Thomas Walpole to procure for him a penſion of *one thouſand pounds* upon the Iriſh eſtabliſhment for *thirty years*, he muſt be ſupported in the demand by the public—becauſe it would mortify the King.

Should he wiſh to ſee Lord Rockingham and his friends once more in adminiſtration, *unclogged by any ſtipulations for the people*, that he might again enjoy a *penſion of one thouſand and forty pounds* a year, viz. From the *firſt Lord of the Treaſury* 300l. From the *Lords of the Treaſury* 60l. each. From the *Lords of Trade* 40l. each, &c. The public muſt give up their attention to points of national benefit, and aſſiſt Mr. Wilkes in his attempt—becauſe it would mortify the King.

Should he demand the government of *Canada* or of *Jamaica*, or the embaſſy to *Conſtantinople*; and in caſe of refuſal, threaten to write them down, as he had before ſerved another adminiſtration, in a year and an half; he muſt be ſupported in his pretenſions, and upheld in his inſolence—becauſe it would mortify the King.

Junius may chuſe to ſuppoſe that theſe things cannot happen; but that they have happened, notwithſtanding Mr. Wilkes's denial, I do aver. I maintain that Mr. Wilkes did commiſſion Mr. *Thomas Walpole* to ſolicit for him a penſion of *one thouſand pounds* on the *Iriſh* eſtabliſhment for *thirty years*; with which, and a pardon, he declared he would be ſatisfied: and that, notwithſtanding his letter to Mr. Onſlow, he did accept a *clandeſtine, precarious*, and *eleemoſynary* penſion from the Rockingham adminiſtration; which they paid in proportion to, and out of their ſalaries; and ſo entirely was it miniſterial, that as any of them went out of the miniſtry, their names were ſcratched out of the liſt, and they contributed no longer. I ſay, he did ſolicit the governments and the embaſſy, and threatened their refuſal nearly in theſe words:—"It coſt me a year and an half to write down the laſt adminiſtration, ſhould I employ as much time upon you, very few of you would be in at the death." When theſe threats did not prevail, he came over to England to embarraſs them by his preſence; and when he found that Lord Rockingham was ſomething firmer and more manly than he expected, and refuſed to be bullied—into what he could not perform, Mr. Wilkes declared he could not leave England without money; and the Duke of Portland and Lord Rockingham purchaſed his abſence with *one hundred pounds a-piece*; with which he returned to Paris. And for the truth of what I here advance, I appeal to the Duke of Portland, to Lord Rockingham, to Lord John Cavendiſh, to Mr. Walpole, &c. I appeal to the handwriting of Mr. Wilkes, which is ſtill extant.

Should Mr. Wilkes afterwards (failing in this wholeſale trade) chuſe to dole out his popularity by the pound, and expoſe the city offices to ſale, to his Brother, his Attorney, &c. *Junius* will tell us, it is only an *ambition* that he

he has to make them *Chamberlain, Town-Clerk*, &c. and he muſt not be oppoſed in thus robbing the antient citizens of their birth-right—becauſe any defeat of Mr. Wilkes would gratify the King.

Should he, after conſuming the whole of his own fortune, and that of his wife, and incurring a debt of *twenty thouſand pounds* merely by his own private extravagance, without a ſingle ſervice or exertion all this time for the public whilſt his eſtate remained; ſhould he, at length, being undone, commence patriot, have the good fortune to be illegally perſecuted, and in conſideration of that illegality, be eſpouſed by a few Gentlemen of the pureſt public principles; ſhould his debts (though none of them were contracted for the public) and all his other incumbrances be diſcharged; ſhould he be offered 600l. or 1000l. a year, to make him independent for the future; and ſhould he, after all, inſtead of gratitude for theſe ſervices, inſolently forbid his benefactors to beſtow their own money upon any other object but himſelf, and revile them for ſetting any bounds to their ſupplies; *Junius* (who, any more than Lord Chatham, never contributed one farthing to theſe enormous expences) will tell them, that if they think of converting the ſupplies of Mr. Wilkes's private extravagance to the ſupport of public meaſures—they are as great fools as my *grandmother*; and that Mr. Wilkes ought to hold the ſtrings of their purſes——*as long as he continues to be a thorn in the King's ſide!*

Upon theſe principles I never have acted, and I never will act. In my opinion, it is leſs diſhonourable to be the creature of a court, than the tool of a faction. I will not be either. I underſtand the two great leaders of oppoſition to be Lord Rockingham and Lord Chatham; under one of whoſe banners all the oppoſing members of both houſes, who deſire to get places, enliſt. I can place no confidence in either of them, or in any others, unleſs they will now engage, whilſt they are OUT, to grant certain eſſential advantages for the ſecurity of the public when they ſhall be IN adminiſtration. Theſe points they refuſe to ſtipulate, becauſe they are fearful leſt they ſhould prevent any future overtures from the court. To force them to theſe ſtipulations has been the uniform endeavour of Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Townſend, Mr. Oliver, &c. and therefore they are abuſed by *Junius*. I know no reaſon but my zeal and induſtry in the ſame cauſe, that ſhould entitle me to the honour of being ranked by his abuſe with perſons of their fortune and ſtation. It is a duty I owe to the memory of the late Mr. Beckford to ſay, that he had no other aim than this, when he provided that ſumptuous entertainment at the Manſion-houſe, for the members of both houſes in oppoſition. At that time he drew up the heads of an engagement, which he gave to me, with a requeſt, that I would couch it in terms ſo cautious and preciſe, as to leave no room for future quibble and evaſion, but to oblige them either to fulfil the intent of the obligation, or to ſign their own infamy, and leave it on record; and this engagement he was determined to propoſe to them at the Manſion houſe, that either by their refuſal they might forfeit the confidence of the public, or by the engagement lay a foundation for confidence. When they were informed of the intention, Lord Rockingham and his friends flatly refuſed any engagement; and Mr. Beckford as flatly ſwore, they ſhould then "eat none of his broth;" and he was determined to put off the entertainment: but Mr. Beckford was prevailed upon by —— to indulge them in the ridiculous parade of a popular proceſſion through the city, and to give them the fooliſh pleaſure of an imaginary conſequence, for the real benefit only of the cooks and purveyors.

It was the ſame motive which dictated the thanks of the city to Lord Chatham, which were expreſſed to be given for his declaration in favour of ſhort parliaments, in order thereby to fix Lord Chatham at leaſt to that one conſtitutional remedy, without which all others can afford no ſecurity. The embarraſſment, no doubt, was cruel. He had his choice either to offend the Rockingham party, who declared formally againſt ſhort parliaments, and with the aſſiſtance of whoſe numbers, in both houſes, he muſt expect again to be Miniſter, or to give up the confidence of the public, from whom, finally, all real conſequence muſt proceed. Lord Chatham choſe the latter; and I will venture to ſay, that by his anſwer to thoſe thanks, he has given up the people, without gaining the friendſhip or cordial aſſiſtance of the Rockingham faction, whoſe little politics are confined to the making of matches

matches, and extending their family connections, and who think they gain more by procuring one additional vote to their party in the House of Commons, than by adding to their languid property and feeble character, the abilities of a Chatham, or the confidence of a public.

Whatever may be the event of the present wretched state of politics in this country, the principles of *Junius* will suit no form of government. They are not to be tolerated under any constitution. Personal enmity is a motive fit only for the Devil. Whoever or whatever is Sovereign demands the respect and support of the people. The union is formed for their happiness, which cannot be had without mutual respect; and he counsels maliciously, who would persuade either to a wanton breach of it. When it is banished by either party, and when every method has been tried in vain to restore it, there is no remedy but a divorce: but even then he must have a hard and a wicked heart indeed, who punishes the greatest criminal merely for the sake of the punishment, and who does not let fall a tear for every drop of blood that is shed in a public struggle, however just the quarrel.

JOHN HORNE.

JUNIUS's *Letter in Reply to the Rev. Mr.* HORNE.

SIR, *August* 10, 1771.

I Ought to make an apology to the Duke of Grafton, for suffering any part of my attention to be be diverted from his Grace to Mr. Horne. I am not justified by the similarity of their dispositions. Private vices, however detestable, have not dignity sufficient to attract the censure of the press, unless they are united with the power of doing some signal mischief to the Community. — Mr. Horne's situation does not correspond with his intentions—In my own opinion, (which, I know, will be attributed to my usual vanity and presumption) his letter to me does not deserve an answer. But I understand that the public are not satisfied with my silence;—that an answer is expected from me; and that, if I persist in refusing to plead, it will be taken for conviction. I should be inconsistent with the principles I profess, if I declined an appeal to the good sense of the people, or did not willingly submit myself to the judgment of my Peers.

If any coarse expressions have escaped me, I am ready to agree that they are unfit for Junius to make use of; but I see no reason to admit that they have been improperly applied.

Mr. Horne, it seems, is unable to comprehend how an extreme want of conduct and discretion can subsist with the abilities I have allowed him; nor can conceive that a very honest man, with a very good understanding, may be deceived by a Knave. His knowledge of human nature must be limitted indeed. Had he never mixed with the world, one would think that even his books might have taught him better. Did he hear Lord Mansfield, when he defended his doctrine concerning Libels?—Or when he stated the law in prosecutions for criminal conversation?—Or when he delivered his reasons for calling the House of Lords together, to receive a copy of his charge to the Jury in Woodfall's trial?—Had he been present upon any of these occasions, he would have seen how possible it is for a man of the first talents, to confound himself in absurdities, which would disgrace the lips of an Ideot. Perhaps the example might have taught him not to value his own understanding so highly.——Lord Lyttleton's integrity and judgment are unquestionable;—yet he is known to admire that cunning Scotchman, and verily believes him an honest man.—— I speak to facts, with which all of us are conversant.—I speak to men, and to their experience, and will not descend to answer the little, sneering sophistries of a Collegian.—Distinguished talents are not necessarily connected with discretion. If there be any thing remarkable in the character of Mr. Horne, it is, that extreme want of judgment should be united with his very moderate capacity. Yet I have not forgotten the acknowledgment I made him. He owes it to my bounty; and though his letter has lowered him in my opinion I scorn to retract the charitable donation.

I said it would be *very difficult* for Mr. Horne to write directly in defence of a ministerial measure, and not to be detected; — and even that difficulty confined to *his* particular situation. He changes the terms of the proposition and supposes me to assert, that it would be *impossible* for *any* man to write for the news-papers, and not be discovered.

He repeatedly affirms, or intimates at least, that he knows the Author of the

letter

letters. ——With what colour of truth, then, can he pretend *that I am no where to be encountered but in a news-paper?* I ſhall leave him to his ſuſpicions. It is not neceſſary that I ſhould confide in the honour or diſcretion of a man, who already ſeems to hate me with as much rancour as if I had formerly been his friend.——But he aſſerts, that he has traced me through a variety of ſignatures. To make the diſcovery of any importance to his purpoſe, he ſhould have proved, either that the fictitious character of Junius has not been conſiſtently ſupported, or that the Author has maintained different principles under different ſignatures.—— I cannot recall to my memory the numberleſs trifles I have written; ——but I rely upon the conſciouſneſs of my own integrity, and defy him to fix any colourable charge of inconſiſtency upon me.

I am not bound to aſſign the ſecret motives of his apparent hatred of Mr. Wilkes; nor does it follow that I may not judge fairly of *his* conduct, though it were true *that I had no conduct of my own.*—— Mr. Horne enlarges, with rapture, upon the importance of his ſervices;——the dreadful battles which he might have been engaged in, and the dangers he has eſcaped.——In ſupport of the formidable deſcription, he quotes verſes without mercy. The Gentleman deals in fiction, and naturally appeals to the evidence of the Poets.——Taking him at his word, he cannot but admit the ſuperiority of Mr. Wilkes in this line of ſervice. On one ſide we ſee nothing but imaginary diſtreſſes. On the other we ſee real proſecutions;—— real penalties;—— real impriſonment;—— life repeatedly hazarded; and, at one moment, almoſt the certainty of death. Thanks are undoubtedly due to every man who does his duty in the engagement; but it is the wounded ſoldier who deſerves the reward.

I did not mean to deny that Mr. Horne had been an active partizan. It would defeat my own purpoſe not to allow him a degree of merit, which aggravates his guilt. The very charge *of contributing his utmoſt efforts to ſupport a miniſterial meaſure*, implies an acknowledgment of his former ſervices. If he had not once been diſtinguiſhed by his apparent zeal in defence of the common cauſe, he could not now be diſtinguiſhed by deſerting it.——As for myſelf, it is no longer a queſtion *whether I ſhall mix with the throng, and take a ſingle ſhare in the danger.* Whenever Junius appears, he muſt encounter a hoſt of enemies. But is there no honourable way to ſerve the public, without engaging in perſonal quarrels with inſignificant individuals, or ſubmitting to the drudgery of canvaſſing votes for an election? Is there no merit in dedicating my life to the information of my fellow ſubjects? ——— What public queſtion have I declined, what villain have I ſpared? ——— Is there no labour in the compoſition of theſe letters? Mr. Horne, I fear, is partial to me, and meaſures the facility of *my* writings, by the fluency of his own.

He talks to us, in high terms, of the gallant feats he would have performed, if he had lived in the laſt century. The unhappy Charles could hardly have eſcaped him. But living Princes have a claim to his attachment and reſpect. Upon theſe terms, there is no danger in being a Patriot. But, if he means any thing more than a pompous rhapſody, let us try how well his argument holds together. ——— I preſume he is not yet ſo much a Courtier as to affirm that the Conſtitution has not been groſsly and daringly violated under the preſent reign. He will not ſay, that the laws have not been ſhamefully broken or perverted;—that the rights of the ſubject have not been invaded, or that redreſs has not been repeatedly ſolicited and refuſed.——Grievances like theſe were the foundation of the Rebellion in the laſt century, and, if I underſtand Mr. Horne, they would, at that period, have juſtified him to his own mind, in deliberately attacking the life of his Sovereign. I ſhall not aſk him to what political Conſtitution this doctrine can be reconciled. But, at leaſt, it is incumbent upon him to ſhew, that the preſent King has better excuſes than Charles the Firſt, for the errors of his Government. He ought to demonſtrate to us that the Conſtitution was better underſtood a hundred years ago than it is at preſent;——that the legal rights of the ſubject, and the limits of the prerogative were more accurately defined, and more clearly comprehended. If propoſitions like theſe cannot be fairly maintained, I do not ſee how he can reconcile it to his conſcience, not to act immediately with the ſame freedom with which he ſpeaks. I reverence the character of Charles the Firſt as little as Mr. Horne; but I will not inſult the memory of his misfortunes, by a compariſon that would degrade him.

It is worth obſerving, by what gentle degrees the furious, perſecuting zeal of Mr. Horne has ſoftened into moderation. Men and meaſures were yeſterday his object. What pains did he once take to bring that great ſtate criminal *Macquirk* to execution!——To-day he confines himſelf to meaſures only.——No penal example is to be left to the ſucceſſors of the Duke of Grafton.——To-morrow, I preſume, both men and meaſures will be forgiven. The flaming Patriot, who ſo lately ſcorched us in the meridian, ſinks temperately to the weſt, and is hardly felt as he deſcends.

I comprehend the policy of endeavouring to communicate to Mr. Oliver and Mr. Sawbridge a ſhare in the reproaches, with which he ſuppoſes me to have loaded him. My memory fails me, if I have mentioned their names with diſreſpect;—— unleſs it be rereproachful to acknowledge a ſincere reſpect for the character of Mr. Sawbridge, and not to have queſtioned the innocence of Mr. Oliver's intentions.

It ſeems I am a Partizan of the great Leader of the Oppoſition. If the charge had been a reproach, it ſhould have been better ſupported. I did not intend to make a public declaration of the reſpect I bear Lord Chatham. I well knew what unworthy concluſions would be drawn from it. But I am called upon to deliver in my opinion, and ſurely it is not in the little cenſure of Mr. Horne to deter me from doing ſignal juſtice to a man, who I confeſs, has grown upon my eſteem. As for the common, ſordid views of Avarice, or any purpoſe of vulgar Ambition, I queſtion whether the applauſe of Junius would be of ſervice to Lord Chatham. *My* vote will hardly recommend him to an increaſe of his penſion, or to a ſeat in the cabinet. But if his ambition be upon a level with his underſtanding,—if he judges of what is truly honourable, for himſelf, with the ſame ſuperior genius which animates and directs him to eloquence in debate, to wiſdom in diciſion, even the pen of Junius ſhall contribute to reward him. Recorded honours ſhall gather round his monument, and thicken over him. It is a ſolid fabric, and will ſupport the laurels that adorn it.——I am not converſant in the language of panegyric.—— Theſe praiſes are extorted from me; but they will wear well, for they have been dearly earned.

My deteſtation of the Duke of Grafton is not founded upon his treachery to any individual; though I am willing enough to ſuppoſe that, in public affairs, it would be impoſſible to deſert or betray Lord Chatham, without doing an eſſential injury to this country. My abhorrence of the Duke ariſes from an intimate knowledge of his character, and from a thorough conviction, that his baſeneſs has been the cauſe of greater miſchief in England, than even the unfortunate ambition of Lord Bute.

The ſhortening the Duration of Parliaments is a ſubject, on which Mr. Horne cannot enlarge too warmly; nor will I queſtion his ſincerity. If I did not profeſs the ſame ſentiments, I ſhould be ſhamefully inconſiſtent with myſelf. It is unneceſſary to bind Lord Chatham by the written formality of an engagement. He has publickly declared himſelf a convert to Triennial Parliaments; and, though I have long been convinced that this is the only poſſible reſource we have left to preſerve the ſubſtantial freedom of the Conſtitution, I do not think we have a right to determine againſt the integrity of Lord Rockingham, or his friends. Other meaſures may undoubtedly be ſupported in argument, as better adapted to the diſorder, or more likely to be obtained.

Mr. Horne is well aſſured, that I never was the champion of Mr. Wilkes. But, though I am not obliged to anſwer for the firmneſs of his future adherence to the principles he profeſſes, I have no reaſon to preſume that he will hereafter diſgrace them. As for all thoſe imaginary caſes, which Mr. Horne ſo petulantly urges againſt me, I have one plain, honeſt anſwer to make to him.——Whenever Mr. Wilkes ſhall be convicted of ſoliciting a Penſion, an Embaſſy, or a Government, he muſt depart from that ſituation, and renounce that character, which he aſſumes at preſent, and which, in *my* opinion, intitle him to the ſupport of the public. By the ſame act, and at the ſame moment, he will forfeit his power of mortifying the K——, and though he can never be a favourite at St. James, his baſeneſs may adminiſter a ſolid ſatisfaction to the royal mind. The man I ſpeak of, has not a heart to feel for the frailties of his fellow creatures. It is their virtues that afflict, it is their vices that conſole him.

I give every poſſible advantage to Mr. Horne, when I take the facts he refers to for granted. That they are the produce of his invention, ſeems highly

highly probable;—that they are axaggerated I have no doubt: At the worſt, what do they amount to, but that Mr. Wilkes, who never was thought of as a perfect pattern of morality, has not been at all times proof againſt the extremity of diſtreſs? How ſhameful is it, in a man who has lived in friendſhip with him, to reproach him with failings, too naturally connected with deſpair! Is no allowance to be made for baniſhment and ruin? Does a two years priſon make no atonement for his crimes?—The reſentment of a Prieſt is implacable. No ſufferings can ſoften, no penitence can appeaſe him.—Yet he himſelf, I think, upon his own ſyſtem, has a multitude of political offences to attone for. I will not inſiſt upon the nauſeous detail, with which he ſo long diſguſted the Public. He ſeems to be aſhamed of it. But what excuſe will he make to the Friends of the Conſtitution for labouring to promote *this conſummately bad man* to a ſtation of the higheſt national truſt and importance? Upon what honourable motives did he recommend him to the Livery of London for their Repreſentative;———to the Ward of Farringdon for their Alderman———to the County of Middleſex for their Knight? Will he affirm that, at that time, he was ignorant of Mr. Wilkes's ſolicitations to the Miniſtry.———That he ſhould ſay ſo, is indeed very neceſſary for his own juſtification, but where will he find credulity to believe him?

In what School this Gentleman got his Ethics I know not. His *Logic* ſeems to have been ſtudied under Mr. Dyſon. That miſerable Pamphleteer, by dividing the only precedent in point, and taking as much of it as ſuited his purpoſe, had reduced his argument upon the Middleſex Election, to ſomething like the ſhape of a ſyllogiſm. Mr. Horne has conducted himſelf with ſomething like the ſame ingenuity and candour. I had affirmed, that Mr. Wilkes would preſerve the public favour, "as long as he ſtood forth againſt a Miniſtry and Parliament, who were doing every thing they could to enſlave the Country, *and* as long as he was a thorn in the King's ſide." Yet, from the exulting triumph of Mr. Horne's Reply, one would think that I had reſted my expectation, that Mr. Wilkes would be ſupported by the Public, upon the ſingle condition of his mortifying the King. This may be Logic at Cambridge, or at the Treaſury, but, among men of ſenſe and honour, it is folly or villainy in the extreme.

I ſee the pitiful advantage he has taken of a ſingle unguarded expreſſion, in a letter not intended for the Public. Yet it is the only *expreſſion* that is unguarded. I adhere to the true meaning of that member of the ſentence, taken ſeparately as *he* takes it, and now, upon the cooleſt deliberation, reaſſert, that, for the purpoſes I referred to, it may be highly meritorious to the Public, to wound the perſonal feelings of the Sovereign. It is not a general propoſition, nor is it generally applied to the Chief Magiſtrate of this, or any other Conſtitution. Mr Horne knows as well as I do, that the beſt of Princes is not diſpleaſed with the abuſe, which he ſees thrown upon his oſtenſible Miniſters. It makes them, I preſume, more properly the objects of his Royal compaſſion;——neither does it eſcape his ſagacity, that the lower they are degraded in the public eſteem, the more ſubmiſſively they muſt depend upon his favour for protection. This I affirm, upon the moſt ſolemn conviction, and the moſt certain knowledge, is a leading maxim in the policy of the Cloſet.——It is unneceſſary to purſue the argument any farther.

Mr. Horne is now a very loyal ſubject. He laments the wretched ſtate of politics in this country, and ſees in a new light, the weakneſs and folly of the Oppoſition. *Whoever, or whatever is Sovereign, demands the reſpect and ſupport of the people.* It was not ſo, *when Nero fiddled while Rome was burning.* Our gracious Sovereign has had wonderful ſucceſs, in creating new attachments *to his Perſon and Family.* He owes it, I preſume, to the regular ſyſtem he has purſued in the myſtery of converſion. He began with an experiment upon the Scotch, and concludes with converting Mr. Horne.——What a pity it is, that the *Jews* ſhould be condemned by Providence to wait for a Meſſiah of their own!

The Prieſthood are accuſed of miſinterpreting the Scriptures. Mr. Horne has improved upon his profeſſion. He alters the text, and creates a refutable doctrine of his own. Such artifices cannot long delude the underſtanding of the people; and, without meaning any indecent compariſon, I may venture to foretell, that the Bible and Junius will be read, when the Commentaries of the Jeſuits are forgotten.

JUNIUS.

To JUNIUS.

I Congratulate you, Sir, on the recovery of your wonted ſtyle, though it has coſt you a fortnight. I compaſſionate your labour in the compoſition of your letters, and will communicate to you the ſecret of my fluency.—Truth needs no ornament; and, in my opinion, what ſhe borrows from the pencil is deformity.

You brought a poſitive charge againſt me of corruption. I denied the charge, and called for your proofs. You replied with abuſe, and re-aſſerted your charge. I called again for proofs. You reply again with abuſe only, and drop your accuſation. In your fortnight's letter there is not one word upon the ſubject of my corruption.

I have no more to ſay, but to return thanks to you for your *condeſcenſion*, and to a *grateful* Public and *honeſt* Miniſtry for all the favours they have conferred upon me. The two latter, I am ſure, will never refuſe me any grace I ſhall ſolicit, and ſince you have been pleaſed to acknowledge that you told a deliberate lye in my favour, out of bounty, and as a charitable donation, why may I not expect that you will hereafter (if you do not forget you ever mentioned my name with diſreſpect) make the ſame acknowledgement for what you have ſaid to my prejudice? This ſecond recantation will perhaps be more abhorrent from your diſpoſition; but ſhould you decline it, you will only afford one more inſtance how much eaſier it is to be generous than juſt, and that men are ſometimes bountiful who are not honeſt.

At all events, I am as well ſatisfied with your panegyric as Lord Chatham can be. Monument I ſhall have none, but over my grave it will be ſaid, in your own words, "*Horne's Situation did not correſpond with his Intentions.*"

JOHN HORNE.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for *September* 1770.

September 1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N N E freſh	29 8½	60	cloudy morning, very bright afternoon.
2	Ditto	29 7	60	Ditto
3	N E to S W little	29 6	62	ſoft rains all the morning, very bright aftern.
4	N E little	29 6	61	thick fog with ſlight rains morn, fine afternoon.
5	Ditto	29 6	61	many black clouds, and ſome ſmart ſhowers.
6	Ditto	29 7½	61	very foggy morning, bright day.
7	S W little	29 7	62	a fine day, wet even ng.
8	W to N E ditto	29 6	62	many flying clouds, and ſome ſtrong ſhowers.
9	N Ditto	29 6½	60	foggy morning, fine day.
10	N N W ditto	29 6½	59	foggy early, very fine bright day.
11	N to S ditto	29 5	60	a very wet day.
12	S ditto	29 3½	60	a good deal of rain at times.
13	S W ditto	29 3½	60	a few ſhowers, but a fine day.
14	Ditto	29 6	61	a good deal of rain at times.
15	Ditto	29 7½	63	a very fine warm day.
16	S S W freſh	29 7½	64	Ditto
17	S little	29 7½	66	very hot and gloomy.
18	Ditto freſh	29 7	66	an exceeding bright, hot day.
19	S W ſtrong	29 6½	66	ſtormy night, a few ſhowers in the day.
20	Ditto	29 6½	64	many flying clouds, a few ſlight ſhowers.
21	S S W ſtrong	29 6	64	very wet morning, cloudy afternoon.
22	Ditto freſh	29 5	61	wet, damp and cold.
23	Ditto little	29 5	59	a very fine day, ſome flying clouds, but no rain.
24	S S W freſh	29 5	60	ſlight ſhowers in the morning, very wet aftern.
25	S W ſtrong	29 5	60	a very wet day.
26	Ditto ſtormy	29 3½	60	Ditto.
27	Ditto	29 3½	61	ſome ſmart ſhowers, but moſtly fair.
28	W S W freſh	29 8½	60	a very fine bright day.
29	Ditto calm	29 9½	59	hazy morning, fine bright afternoon.
30	S W freſh	29 9½	59	chiefly cloudy, very little ſun.

21. *The Hermit of Warkworth: A Ballad in Three Cantos.* T. Davis, 2s. 6d.

TO this ballad is prefixed the following Advertiſement: "Warkworth Caſtle in Northumberland ſtands very boldly on a neck of land near the ſeaſhore, almoſt ſurrounded by the river Coquet, (called by our old Latin Hiſtorians, Coqueda) which runs with a clear rapid ſtream, but when ſwoln with rains, becomes violent and dangerous.

"About a mile from the Caſtle, in a deep romantic valley, are the remains of a Hermitage; of which the Chapel is ſtill intire. This is hollowed with great elegance in a cliff near the river; as are alſo two adjoining apartments, which probably ſerved for an Antechapel and Veſtry, or were appropriated to ſome other ſacred uſes: for the former of theſe, which runs parallel with the Chapel, is thought to have had an Altar in it, at which Maſs was occaſionally celebrated, as well as in the Chapel itſelf.

"Each of theſe apartments is extremely ſmall; for that which was the principal Chapel does not in length exceed eighteen feet; nor is more than ſeven feet and a half in breadth and height: it is however very beautifully deſigned and executed in the ſolid rock; and has all the decorations of a compleat Gothic Church or Cathedral in miniature.

"But what principally diſtinguiſhes the chapel, is a ſmall tomb or monument, on the ſouth ſide the altar: on the top of which, lies a female figure extended in the manner that effigies are uſually exhibited praying on antient tombs. This Figure, which is very delicately deſigned, ſome have ignorantly called an image of the Virgin Mary; though it has not the leaſt reſemblance to the manner in which ſhe is repreſented in the Romiſh Churches; who is uſually erect, as the object of adoration, and never in a proſtrate or recumbent poſture. Indeed the real image of the Bleſſed Virgin probably ſtood in a ſmall nich, ſtill viſible behind the altar: whereas the figure of a Bull's head, which is rudely carved at this Lady's feet, the uſual place for the Creſt in old monuments, plainly proves her to have been a very different perſonage.

"About the tomb are ſeveral other Figures, which as well as the principal one above mentioned, are cut in the natural rock, in the ſame manner as the little Chapel itſelf, with all its ornaments, and the two adjoining apartments.

"The Founder of this Hermitage was one of the *Bertram* family, which had once conſiderabe poſſeſſions in Northumberland, and were anciently Lords of Bothel-Caſtle, ſituated about ten miles from Warkworth, but not the ſame *Bertram* that endowed Brinkburn Priory, and built Brenteſhaugh Chapel, as has been ſuppoſed; and the poem is formed chiefly of ſuch traditions as are ſcattered through the country, concerning the origin and foundation of the Hermitage and Tomb."

The meaſure is the long verſe of our fore-fathers, conſiſting of fourteen ſyllables, in couplets; but according to a later cuſtom, is printed in ſtanzas of four verſes, two of eight ſyllables, and two of ſix, rhiming only in the ſecond and fourth.

The fable is this: Henry Piercy, ſurnamed Hotſpur, having loſt his life in a battle againſt Henry the IVth, near Shrewſbury, his ſon, an infant, whoſe name alſo was Henry, was ſent into Scotland, as a place of ſafety by his grandfather, where he was brought up by the Regent, Robert Stuart, Duke of Albany, in a manner worthy of his birth. Being at length impatient to ſee his native country, and the manſion and domains to which he was heir, he by the permiſſion of the Regent diſguiſed himſelf like a forreſter, and entered England, wandering about as if purſuing the chace, till he came to Raby-Caſtle, the reſidence of *Ralp Neville*, the firſt Earl of Weſtmoreland, in the Biſhoprick of Durham, where he was retained in the character of a huntſman.

When he had continued ſome time unknown in this ſituation and character, *Eleanor*, the Earl's daughter, was beſet by ſome Scotch banditti, called Moſs-Troopers, who had lain in wait near the Caſtle, as ſhe was walking in the neighbouring woods. *Piercy* was within hearing, and her cries brought him to her aſſiſtance; being armed with a hunting ſpear and dagger, he kept the robbers at bay till more aſſiſtance came up, and the favour which this accident gave him with the Lady, encouraged him to addreſs her as a lover; he ſoon truſted her with the ſecret of his name and birth, and in return, ſhe promiſed to become his wife.

The lovers however had many difficulties to ſurmount. *Joan*, Counteſs of Weſtmoreland, the Lady's mother, was daughter of *John* of *Gaunt*, and half ſiſter to *Henry* the IVth, in a bat-

tle

tle againſt whom *Percy*'s father had been ſlain, and deſpairing to gain her conſent to their union, they agreed to leave the caſtle privately, and make the beſt of their way into Scotland. They mounted their horſes, to put this project into execution; but one evening, having ſome reaſon to think they were purſued, they turned into a lonely wood, near Warkworth-Caſtle in Northumberland, where being overtaken by a violent ſtorm of thunder, lightening and rain, they quitted their horſes, and by ſome means were ſeparated from each other. The Lady ſat down under a tree, and her complaints were heard by the hermit in the neighbouring cell, who went to her relief.

The hoſpitable Hermit having brought her into his cell, and being told that ſhe had loſt her companion, went in ſearch of him; he ſoon found him, and the lovers were once more in ſafety and together. In a converſation that immediately followed, they diſcovered themſelves to the Hermit, and the next morning *Henry* perſuaded *Eleanor* to marry him before they left the Hermitage, in which there was a chapel proper for the purpoſe. A Friar was accordingly fetched from the neighbouring iſland of Coquet, where there are ſtill the ruins of a cell, which belonged to the Benedictine Monks of Tinemouth-Abbey, who having performed his office, went to intercede with the Earl and Counteſs of Weſtmoreland at Raby, for the couple whom he had married againſt their conſent.

Henry and *Eleanor* remained at the Hermitage, where they were ſhewn a tomb on which were the ſtatues of a young woman, with an Angel leaning over her breaſt, and of a young man in armour weeping at her feet. They enquired who were repreſented by the figures of the hero and the maid, and the Hermit related their ſtory to the following effect:

Sir *Bertram*, the friend of young *Percy*'s grandfather, who had large domains not far from the Hermitage that now afforded him ſhelter, became enamoured of a young Lady, the daughter of *Widdrington*, an old Northumberland chief, who was the poſſeſſor of Widdrington-Caſtle, which was alſo in the neighbourhood of Warkworth; her father's conſent was obtained, and ſhe had herſelf fixed her affections upon *Bertram*, yet ſhe delayed the marriage upon various pretences, being willing to make proof of his conſtancy, and her own power.

Bertram being one day preſent at a feaſt which was made by Lord *Piercy* for his Chiefs and Barons, a Lady came into the hall, and in the preſence of the company, preſented him with a helmet, telling him, that it was the gift of a Lady, who conſented to be his bride, when he ſhould have proved it in fight. *Bertram* accepted the gift under the condition, and Lord *Percy* with his Barons fixed upon a day to ſcour the Marches, which had been lately infeſted by the Scotch, and harraſs them on their borders by way of retaliation.

On the day appointed, having ranged the Marches, they croſſed the Tweed in a large body, conſiſting of a thouſand men, and were ſoon met, in Tiviotdale, by *Douglas* the Scottiſh chief, with an equal number. Lord *Percy* ſeeing a party of Scottiſh youth advance beyond the main body, obſerved to *Bertram*, that now was his time to make proof of his helmet, promiſſing to reſcue him, ſays the Ballad, *dead* or *alive*.

Bertram inſtantly attacked them, and killed many, but, as muſt of neceſſity happen, was at length overpowered by numbers; his helmet was cleft with an ax, and being dangerouſly wounded he fell to the ground. *Percy* ruſhed forward, ſupported by a conſiderable number of his partiſans, to fulfill his promiſe, and after an obſtinate conteſt, bore off the wounded lover, and conveyed him to Wark——Caſtle, an Engliſh fortreſs on the ſouthern banks of the Tweed, a little to the Eaſt of Tiviotdale. *Widdrington*, the father of the Lady, who had born Lord *Percy*'s ſtandard, congratulated him upon his having ſo well deſerved the love of his daughter, and promiſing that ſhe ſhould attend him as his nurſe, till his wounds ſhould be healed, ſent a meſſage to her, requiring her preſence, but ſhe did not come.

Bertram, however, ſlowly recovered, and being impatient to ſee his Lady, ſet out attended by his brother, as his wounds were yet green, and after a long day's journey, reached Widdrington Caſtle in the evening. After much knocking and calling at the gate, an old woman appeared, who, to their great grief and conſternation, told them that the young Lady had ſet out to viſit him ſix days ago, in an agony of diſtreſs at hearing that he was wounded, and bitterly reproaching herſelf as the cauſe of his misfortune.

Bertram, ſuppoſing that his Lady had been ſeized by ſome Scottiſh Freebooters,

booters, ſet out early the next morning with his brother to ſeek her, determining however to travel in diſguiſe, and take different ways.

Bertram ſometimes got admiſſion into halls and caſtles as a Palmer, and ſometimes as a Minſtrel. As he was one day ſitting very diſconſolately under a thorn, he was accoſted by a pilgrim; "All the Minſtrels that I have ever yet ſeen," ſaid the pilgrim, "have appeared jocund and chearful; what then is the cauſe that thou lookeſt ſo ſad?" "I ſerve," replied *Bertram*, "an ancient Lord, whoſe only child has been ſtolen away, and for whom I have ſearched theſe parts in vain." The pilgrim, hearing this, told him, that at a ſtrong caſtle beyond ſome ſteep hills then in view, a Lady was confined, whom he had accidentally heard complain, and that when he enquired the cauſe of her diſtreſs, he was rudely driven away.

To this Caſtle *Bertram* with all ſpeed repaired, and ſitting down at the gate, began to play upon his pipe; the ſound brought out the porter, of whom he enquired whether his Lord was at home, and would hear a ſong, and whether he might be permitted to lodge in the caſtle. The porter told him that his Lord was not at home, and that he had been forbidden, upon pain of death, to let a ſtranger into the caſtle. He was, however, ſo well pleaſed with his muſic, that he directed him to a neighbouring cave, where he might ſafely ſleep, and promiſed to ſupport him with proviſion from the caſtle. *Bertram* paſſed ſeveral days at the gate with his pipe, and lurked two nights about the caſtle. The firſt night he heard his Lady's voice in the Tower; the ſecond night he ſaw a glimpſe of her through the grate; the third night being overcome with watching and fatigue, he ſlept; at the dawn of the morning, however, he awaked, and taking his ſword haſted from his cave to the caſtle, determined to attempt her reſcue. When he came to the wall he perceived a ladder of ropes hanging from the battlements, and a poplar laid croſs the mote: as he was gazing in ſuſpence at theſe preparations for flight, he ſaw his Lady deſcend the ladder with the aſſiſtance of a ſtout young man, in an highland dreſs, croſs the mote, and climb the hill that was adjacent to the caſtle.

The pleaſure, which *Bertram* felt at ſeeing his Lady once mere at liberty and within his reach, was checked by a ſuſpicion that ſhe was not faithful to his love; he therefore ſecretly followed them, and with all the rage of confirmed jealouſy, ſaw her hang fondly upon the arm of her companion, and heard her tenderly promiſe, that her grateful heart ſhould reward his ſervices, and atone for the dangers that he had run. Not being able longer to contain himſelf, he ſuddenly called out to the youth, and in opprobrious terms required him to deliver up the Lady; a battle inſtantly enſued, in which *Bertram* ſoon brought his antagoniſt to the ground. The Lady, who had now diſcovered the ſtranger by his voice, threw herſelf between her proſtrate champion and his ſword, calling out that he was killing his brother. His brother he had unhappily already wounded to death, and the ſword, which his rage had raiſed for another ſtroke, and was deſcending when his Lady interpoſed, pierced her boſom as ſhe ſpoke; and *Bertram* diſcovered his miſtake at the moment in which it had proved fatal to his brother and to his love.

The Hermit related this ſtory with an emotion that very early diſcovered his intereſt in it; and when he deſcribed the death of the Lady, he mentioned *Bertram* in the firſt perſon, by which his gueſts knew that he was himſelf the unhappy Lover, and that it was his own misfortune which he had commemorated by the figures which he had cut in the living rock, during his reſidence in that abode of ſolitude and ſorrow.

The Lady lived juſt to tell him, that ſhe had been ſeized as ſhe was coming to attend him, till he ſhould recover of his wounds, upon her father's ſummons, by a ſon of Lord Malcomb, who ſlew her attendants, and upon her refuſing his addreſſes, kept her a cloſe priſoner in his caſtle. That the youth who lay dead at their feet, having diſguiſed himſelf in a highland dreſs, the better to avoid ſuſpicion, at length diſcovered her, and formed the deſign to deliver her, which had been juſt executed, horſes being then waiting for them on the neighbouring moor, which in a few minutes they would have reached.

Being now exhauſted, ſhe expired in his arms, and he fell ſenſeleſs with her to the ground; when he revived, he attempted to put an end to his own life with

with the ſword that had ſlain his miſtreſs and his brother, but felt himſelf ſuddenly ſeized by an unknown hand, which wrenched the weapon from him. He was in a moment ſurrounded by a crowd from the caſtle, who had miſſed their priſoner, and being dragged thither, was thrown into the dungeon.

It happened, that their chief had that very morning been made priſoner by Lord Percy, and he was ſoon after exchanged for the unhappy *Bertram*. The grief of *Bertram*, however, would admit of no comfort but that of religion, and having given his lands to the poor, he changed his name to *Benedict*, and took up his reſidence in that Hermitage.

The young couple, having heard this mournful tale, and ſympathized in the Hermit's diſtreſs, retired by his advice to Scotland, where ſoon after they were made happy by a reconciliation with the parents of the Lady, and by their interceſſion young Percy was reſtored to his honours and eſtate.

Such is the ſubject of this ballad, which, for the variety of the events, and the intereſt they produce, is not eaſily to be parallelled among the ſtories that have hitherto been recorded by hiſtory or fiction. Criticiſm has no right to cenſure the ingenious author, who has thought fit to bring theſe incidents into a ballad, for not writing a work of a different kind, and giving them the advantages, which they might have derived from poetry, any more than to condemn the ballad for the want of beauties, to which it makes no pretence. The author's intent was to tell a pathetic tale in rhime, after the manner of our Anceſtors, when not only our poetry, but our language was in its rudiments; and in this he has perfectly ſucceeded. Our Anceſtors related both hiſtorical and fictitious events in rhime, probably to aſſiſt the memory, and threw them into a kind of rude meaſure, that they might upon ſolemn occaſions be ſung to ſome ſimple melody, on ſuch inſtruments as were then in uſe. Such meaſure and ſuch rhime we have in this imitation, and no other. And though it ſhould be ſaid, that there is not a ſingle poetical image or ſentiment in the whole compoſition, it may be anſwered, that none was intended. We find, indeed, the deſcent of the ſword of *Bertram* upon his enemies reſembled to a flaſh of lightning rending a grove of oak ſaplings. *Douglas*, when he came to meet *Percy*, to a lion rous'd in his den by the cries of the hunter, and *Percy*'s covering *Bertram* with his ſhield, when he lay wounded among his enemies, to an eagle ſpreading her wings to protect her young, but theſe images are ſo obvious and ſo trite, that they can no more be charged upon the author, as an affectation of poetry, than the figures and ſimilitudes which have become phraſes in common converſation. If the author had told his tale in another manner, he would, probably, have pleaſed us leſs: his entertainment, however homely, is taſteful: and the public is obliged to him for a pleaſure which is at leaſt allied to virtue, as it ſtrongly excites thoſe paſſions which incline us to effect its purpoſes.

Some little inaccuracies of language there are, which thoſe who are beſt able to diſcover will be moſt inclined to excuſe; and there is a little inconſiſtency in the ſtory, which would not be mentioned here, but that perhaps in another edition it may be removed.

Percy and *Eleanor*, when received by the Hermit, are thus deſcribed:

The Youth was clad in foreſt-green,
With bugle-horn ſo bright:
She in a ſilken robe and ſcarf,
Snatch'd up in haſty flight.

But it appears in a ſubſequent part of the Ballad, that their flight had been deliberately concerted, and was not precipitated by ſudden emergency.

Deſpairing then to gain conſent;
At length to fly with me
I won this lovely tim'rous Maid;
To Scotland bound are we.

With this account her *ſnatching* up a ſilken robe and ſcarf in haſty flight does not agree. X.

22. *The Book of Job, in Engliſh verſe; tranſlated from the original Hebrew, with Remarks, hiſtorical, critical and explanatory.* By Thomas Scott, *in One Vol. Quarto.* T. Cadell 11. 1s.

The book of Job is univerſally allowed to be the moſt ancient poem in the world; and the learned and ingenious of all nations have agreed, that, in many particulars, it is the beſt. In the ſublime and deſcriptive it is ſuperior to Homer, even in the opinion of Mr. Pope, who devoted great part of his life to the tranſlation of him; and in the pathetic it has ſeldom been equalled; its moral or ſcope, is in the language of Milton, "to juſtify the ways

"of

" of God to man;" and it abounds with ideas of the ſupreme Being, and principles of morality, which exhibit a rule of life, both with reſpect to religion and virtue, infinitely ſuperior to any that are to be found in the moſt celebrated remains of Greece and Rome; moſt of which, with reſpect to this book, may be conſidered as works of a middle age. An attempt therefore to tranſcribe into our language ſuch ſentiment, images, and deſcriptions, with the beauty and force which they derive from poetic numbers in the original, will certainly appear worthy of encouragement, not only to the moraliſt and divine, but to every friend of ancient learning, and polite literature.

With this hope Mr. Scott undertook the work, nor was he diſcouraged by the growing labour, which many difficulties, not immediately foreſeen, intailed upon him.

The great antiquity of the compoſition, and diſtance of the ſcene, rendered ſome occaſional account of the manners peculiar to the time and country neceſſary for its illuſtration in many parts, which would otherwiſe, if not wholly unintelligible, be yet ſo obſcure as to loſe great part of their effect.

As a poem, which cannot throughout be taken literally, whether the events are ſuppoſed to be hiſtorical or fictitious, it requires elucidation of another kind, by ſhewing what parts are allegorical, and tracing the allegory to its literal ſenſe.

As a poem written in a language which has been long dead, and in which no other work now extant, except the books of the Old Teſtament is written, many obſcurities were to be removed by grammatical criticiſm, and many miſtakes corrected, which other tranſlators, however able, have committed; and which, perhaps, if their attention had been wholly confined to a ſmall part of what they had undertaken, would not have eſcaped them.

To the tranſlation of this poem, therefore, Mr. Scott has added ſuch notes as appeared to be neceſſary for its illuſtration in each of theſe particulars.

In the original, the book of Job is not all written in poetical language. The poetry begins with the ſecond verſe of the 3d chapter, and ends with the 6th verſe of the laſt. Mr. Scott, however, has made no ſuch diſtinction, but has given a poetical verſion of the whole.

With reſpect to the verſification, it is, in many places, equal to any in the language, and it is frequently animated with a ſpirit of poetry, which gives a warmth and elevation to the language independant of the meaſure.

The notes are a curious, and valuable treaſury of critical and hiſtorical knowledge, judiciouſly ſelected from a great variety of authors in many languages, with great diligence and labour.

As a ſpecimen both of the text and notes, we have ſelected the firſt twenty-eight verſes, that we might avoid the charge of partiality.

There liv'd an Arab, of diſtinguiſh'd fame,
In Idumean Uz; and Job his name:
Of ſpotleſs manners, with a ſoul ſincere,
Evil his hate, and God alone his fear.
Seven ſons his patriarchal ſway rever'd,
His houſhold cares three beauteous daughters cheer'd.
His flocks in thouſands brows'd, his camels fed
In thouſands; o'er his fertile paſtures ſpread.
In beeves, and beaſts of more ignoble ſtrain,
In rural magazines, and ruſtic train,
His mighty opulence no rival found,
Among the Princes in Arabia's bound.
On the glad ſeaſon of each natal day
Sweet friendſhip call'd, the brother friends obey:
The feſtal in the birth day houſe was bleſs'd,
And each fair ſiſter came a bidden gueſt.

Uz.] A territory in the land of Edom. The land of Edom was a portion of Arabia Petræa, lying between Egypt and the ſouth boundary of Paleſtine. Hence it is reaſonable to imagine, that Job was well acquainted with Egypt: hence, alſo, we may account for the mention of the *Jordan* in the poem: the *Euphrates*, doubtleſs, would have been thus honoured, had Job lived in Arabia Deſerta near the banks of that river, as many have ſuppoſed.

Three thouſand camels] The Arabs uſed theſe animals in war, in their caravans, and for food. One of their ancient poets, whoſe hoſpitality grew into a proverb, is reported to have killed yearly in a certain month ten camels every day for the entertainment of his friends.

Of all the men of the eaſt.] The land of Uz, where Job dwelt, lay ſouth of Paleſtine: but it was in Arabia Petræa: and as a conſiderable part of Arabia Petræa formed the eaſtern boundary of Paleſtine, it was natural for a Jewiſh hiſtorian to denominate *all* the Petræan Arabians, *men of the eaſt*. Bp. Lowth has alſo ſhown, that all that tract of land, which was between Egypt and the river Euphrates, was called *the eaſt*. He remarks from Mr. Joſeph Mede, that the Iſraelites learned this phraſeology while they ſojourned in Egypt.

Oft

Oft as theſe rounds of ſocial joy expir'd,
The pious father holy rites requir'd:
By due ablutions cleans'd, the filial band
For ſolemn ſacrifice around him ſtand;
When, riſing with the morn, the prieſtly fire
Diſpos'd th' atonement on the hallow'd fire.
For every child a coſtly victim blaz'd,
For every child the fervid prayer he rais'd:
"Forgive my children's ſin, all-gracious "pow'r,
"If ought diſpleas'd thee in their mirth-"ful hour:
"If ſome looſe moment's gaity of heart
"E'er ſaid to piety and God, depart."

We cannot forbear, however, to give the reader a few inſtances of the force and beauty of Mr. Scott's numbers, from paſſages in which they are particularly conſpicuous.

Eliphaz, in the ſeventeenth and following verſes of the 5th chapter, mentions "the happy End of God's Correction" in the following terms:

From Heav'n's rebuke what heav'nly bleſſings flow!
Happy who ſcorn not the reforming blow:
O ſcorn not thou; the ſame kind wounding hand
Its balm infuſes, and applies its band.
Then ills on ills about thy path may ſwell;
In vain! his arm will every ill repel.
In famine fulneſs ſhall thy table cheer,
And war, wide-waſting, ſhake his harmleſs ſpear.
Rages the tongue of ſlander? undiſmay'd,
Walk thou in covert of Almighty ſhade.
When beaſts of miſchief prowl, with ſmile behold
Thy cluſt'ring vineyard and thy crowded fold.

The following paſſage, in which Job reproves his friends for unkindneſs, is very poetical.

My brethren fail me, like the floods which roar,
Down the ſteep hills with temporary ſtore:
Thick with the vernal thaw their torrents grow,
And foam impetuous with diſſolving ſnow.
Anon, the fury of the ſcorching beams
Drains their full channels, and imbibes their ſtreams:
Short and more ſhort the ſhrinking currents run,
Steal into air, and periſh in the ſun.

The following acknowledgment of the wiſdom and ſtrength of God is worthy the original.

Sapience and pow'r to God alone belong;
Wiſe are his counſels, and his arm is ſtrong:
He overturns, what hand erects again?
He binds; who burſts his adamantine chain?
He checks the waters; all is deſert round;
He ſends them forth; they deſolate the ground.

The pathetic of the original in the following paſſage is happily preſerved.

O hide me, ſcreen me in ſepulchral ſhade;
Till this fierce tempeſt of thy wrath be laid:
Set me a ſeaſon, when, with accent mild,
Thy voice ſhall waken thy remember'd child.

In Job's deſcription of his former proſperity are the following fine verſes; When I went to the Seat of Judgment, ſays Job,

The youths, abaſh'd, retir'd; and, bent with age,
In dumb reſpect up roſe the hoary ſage:
The ranks of pow'r ſtood all attention round,
And every tongue in every mouth was bound,
Princes and peers; all waiting to receive
The ſentence wiſdom in my voice ſhould give:
Rapture in every ear the ſentence rais'd,
And every eye with look applauding gaz'd.

We could encreaſe our readers entertainment by multiplying our extracts; but muſt leave room for other pieces.

There is an Appendix to this work containing four articles. The firſt contains queries and obſervations concerning the Author of the book of Job.

It has been remarked that in the 1ſt and 2d chapter, and in the eleven verſes which conclude the laſt, the name of *Jehovah* accurs no leſs than ſix and twenty times, and that in the reſt of the book, which is poetical, it occurs but once. Mr. Scott ſuppoſes that the name *Jehovah* is avoided in the dialogue, becauſe the ſpeakers were Arabians, and this appellation of the ſupreme being was peculiar to the Jews; and that it's occurring once is the effect of careleſſneſs

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Curſed God in their hearts.] It ſhocks credibility, that this excellent father ſhould conceive ſo groſs a ſentiment of his amiable children. He was only apprehenſive, leſt, in the gaiety of a feſtival, they had let looſe their minds from the reſtraints of religion. The word conſtantly ſignifies *to bleſs*. It was the term of compliment between friends at their meeting, and at parting: in the latter uſe of it, it anſwered, as Bp. Lowth obſerves, to our Engliſh phraſe *fare you well:* and probably, like that, came to be uſed in a bad ſenſe, for *renouncing an acquaintance*. This paſſage, therefore, might have been turned, *and have bidden farewel to* (or *renounced*) *God in their hearts*.

leſſneſs in a Hebrew tranſcriber, or of inattention in the Author. It has been doubted whether the Author of this book was an Arabian or a Hebrew: Mr. Scott obſerves, that if the word *Jehovah*, which occurs once in the dialogue, ſlipped from the pen of the Author, it may be fairly preſumed that he was an Hebrew, for the lapſe can be accounted for no otherwiſe, than by ſuppoſing the uſe of the name *Jehovah* to have been habitual. He thinks alſo, that the Author muſt have been an Hebrew, and a reputed Prophet, otherwiſe his work would never have been admitted into the Canon of Scripture.

He allows that the ſame reaſon which excluded the name from the dialogue, ſhould have prevented its being put into the mouth of Job in the narrative, for Job was an Arabian; but he ſuppoſes the Author might think the laws of hiſtory not ſo ſevere as thoſe of a dramatic poem. As to the ſtile, he ſays, that it is written after the manner of all the Hebrew poems; which are broken into ſhort periods, conſiſting generally of two ſhort ſentences, the latter either ſynonimous with the former, or forming an antetheſis to it. Yet he acknowledges, that there are many words, phraſes and idioms in this compoſition, which appear no where elſe in the Hebrew bible, and which cannot be underſtood without aſſiſtance from Chaldee, Syria, and Arabic dialects. This however, in his opinion, proves only the great ability and addreſs of the Author, who was perhaps, maſter of the old language, and the perſons of his dialogue being ſuppoſed to have lived in very early times, he might make them ſpeak the language that was ſpoken in their days, to give his poem an air of antiquity.

The ſecond article contains an enquiry into the ſenſe of the word *Sheol*, which occurs in the book of Job, and is ſometimes rendered Grave, and ſometimes Hell. In his opinion, it ſometimes ſignifies the common receptacle of ſouls after death; and this receptacle, he imagines, was thought to be the bowels of the earth under the great abyſs. He ſays, it ſeems to have been a very ancient opinion of the Hebrews, that the dwelling of unbodied ſouls is within the earth, and quotes the ſpeech of the Witch of Endor to Saul, who ſays, "I ſaw the *Judge*," which our tranſlators have rendered *Gods* aſcending out of the earth. Sheol alſo ſometimes ſignifies the tomb or place of burial.

The third article contains a diſſertation on the celebrated paſſage, chap. xix. verſe 25, 26, 27, which is tranſlated thus: "For I know, my Re-
"deemer *is* the living *one*; and *he* the
"laſt will over the duſt riſe up. And
"my ſkin, *which* is thus torn, *ſhall*
"*become* another: and in my fleſh I
"ſhall ſee God. Whom I ſhall ſee,
"even mine eyes ſhall behold, on my
"ſide and not eſtranged. My reins
"are conſumed within me."

Mr. Scott obſerves, that this paſſage cannot relate to a temporal ſalvation, becauſe Job had all along deſpaired of ſuch deliverance, and appears to do ſo, even after he had uttered theſe words. He is alſo addreſſed by Elihu, as a perſon without hope of recovery. Neither, ſays he, can they relate to the manifeſtation of God in his favour, chap. XLII verſe 7, 8. For that manifeſtation was not *ſeen* by Job; it was made to Eliphaz alone. Nor can it relate to God's appearance to Job in the poem, for the deſign of that appearance was to reprove and humble him: it follows therefore, that it relates to a reſurrection and future judgment. He obſerves that the *living one* and *the laſt*, are expreſſions uſed in other parts of ſcripture to ſignify the ſupreme being; and that the duſt ſignifies the grave in the ſixteenth verſe of the ſeventh chapter, and by a common figure is put for the dead in the ninth verſe of the xxxth pſalm, ſhall the duſt [the dead] praiſe thee? That the expreſſion *riſe up*, refers to the judgment of the world, as it does in the fourteenth verſe of the xxxiſt chapter, "What ſhall I do when God
"riſeth up." The ſenſe therefore, according to this interpretation is, "I
"know that my redeemer is the ſu-
"preme being, and that he will judge
"the dead." Job is ſuppoſed to have derived theſe ſentiments by tradition, from the prophecy of Enoch and his tranſlation. The fourth article is an attempt to reſtore the original text in chap. xxxvi. verſe 14, which he renders, "Their breath dieth in youth,
"and their life [is deſtroyed] by the
"holy beings."—For his defence of this ſenſe, we muſt refer the learned reader to the work. X.

23. *The Doctor Diſſected; or Willy Cadogan in the Kitchen. Addreſſed to all Invalids and Readers of a late Diſſertation on the Gout. By a Lady.*

A Wretched attempt to engraft the ſale of two ſheets of Doggrel Rhimes

for

for a ſhilling, upon the popularity of Dr. Cadogan's Diſſertation on the Gout. It conſiſts principally of extracts from the Diſſertation, degraded by bad rhime and falſe grammar; *ecce ſignum!*

From plain decorations on table when ſeen,
We never ſuſpect any ill, ſo I ween:
Salt, muſtard and pepper, ay! vinegar *too*,
Are quite as unwholeſome as pudding I *vow*;
And bread, the main ſtaff of our life, he *does* call,
No more, *nor no* leſs—than the worſt thing of all.

X.

24. *The Debauchee, a Poem, in Six Cantos; with an Elegy on the Death of a Libertine. By Francis Bacon Lee.* J. Cooke, 2s.

THESE ſix cantos are diſtinguiſhed by the titles of the Initiation, the Brothel, the Violation, the Seduction, the Adultery, and the Cataſtrophe. The beſt that can be ſaid of this performance is, that it ſeems to have been well intended: there is no deſcription of vice that can inflame the paſſions, though various miſeries are enumerated that may repreſs them. The author, however, has not always written verſe, nor always grammar.

"'Till near fam'd Covent-Garden kind zephyr blows,"

is one line; and

"Who iniquity's cream ſerenely ſkims,"

is another, which proves the firſt ſtricture; and the following will prove the ſecond.

——————the door receives—
His Grace of Bilbo, and the coxcomb Blair;
With *he*, who fought a duel in a fit,
And *he*, &c.

In this paſſage the door ſhould not be ſaid to receive *he* but *him*.

The following will ſerve as a ſpecimen of the author's ſkill in poetical figures, particularly the metaphor.

"Imprudent youth, while roſy health remains,
For *pleaſure's freehold* pay a *tax of pains*;
Imagine fate on preſent moments caſt;
Foreſee no future, nor regard the paſt.
Our hero thus elate with empty pride,
Prudential care as cowardice defy'd;
Then launch'd his bark on diſſipation's ſea,
In full purſuit of fair variety;
The ſilken ſails of extacy diſplay'd,
While rapture's rudder pleaſing currents made:
Conſpicuous ſeen joy's pendant ſtream'd on high,
And hope gave glory to an azure ſky:
But underneath the waves rough rocks, unſeen,
Lurk to deſtroy the beauty of the ſcene:
Around the bark a thouſand dangers wait,
Big with the mandate of impelling fate;
Breezes that ſcorch, and northern blaſts that freeze;
Shoals of deſpair, and quickſands of diſeaſe:
'Till ev'ry hope and ev'ry effort paſt,
The veſſel's loſt on ruin's coaſt at laſt.

There is no neceſſity to anticipate the judgment or taſte of our readers, by giving our opinion of a bark, of which the ſails, rudder, and pendant were ſeverally furniſhed by extacy, rapture, and joy, and the rudder of which made a *pleaſing current* in a *ſea* of diſſipation.

X.

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Mr. URBAN.

THE friends of the Muſes cannot but be pleaſed with the following little elegant EM, which I wiſh to ſee preſerved in your llection. It was intended as a compliment a friend on his birth-day, and proves that poetry, as in painting, there is no ſubject, wever trite, but is capable of receiving new aces from the hand of a maſter. Both the uthor and his friend are now far removed om the reach of cenſure or applauſe; I hope may therefore gain credit when I add, that is was the tribute of no venal muſe, but the ateful offering of the ſincereſt affection to-ards a Gentleman whoſe virtues and abilities ere too conſpicuous to borrow luſtre from tion. *I am, &c.*

THE COMPLIMENT OF THE DAY.

o ZACHARY BAYLY, *Eſq; of* Jamaica.

By the Rev. ISAAC TEALE, *A. M.*

Written May 30, 1761.

THE table, tea, and cards are ſet,
And all the company now met.
ay *Fortune* pleas'd, the ev'ning ſpends
'ith a few chearful choſen friends.
ne ſmil'd to ſee the chief were there,
nd ſpoke,—while conſcious was her air;
'A favourite of mine you know,
Was born juſt forty years ago;
Whom ſpiteful *Envy*'s ſneering tone
Hath often hinted all my own.
But if his firm and fair endeavour
Hath ſought, and gain'd, and kept my favour,
You Ladies, and the world, may find
Dame Fortune is not always blind.'
At this grave *Prudence* rais'd her head,—
Mildly ſhe ſpoke, and calmly ſaid;
We own your happy choice demands
Moſt juſt applauſe at all our hands;
Yet, with the world, you muſt agree
No trifling debt is due to me.
With Temper, ever by his ſide,
Still have I been his cautious guide!'
With eager air and earneſt eye,
Warm *Induſtry* thus made reply.
What Ladies, is there nothing due
To me? Suppoſe I grant it true,
Prudence his happy ſteps you led,
Yet mine his hand, if yours his head:
And tho' I would not ſeem ſevere,
Fortune can claim but little ſhare.'
She ſaid:—A mild but princely dame,
—'Twas *Generoſity* by name,—
Attentive heard the kind diſpute,
And pleas'd their ſentiments to ſuit,
Obſerv'd that each had done her part;—
He thinks ſo,—for I hold his heart.
And ſince I hope we all delight
True merit ever to requite,
Suppoſe our compliments we pay,—
You hear it is his natal day.
But then what meſſenger to ſend?'
—Says *Prudence*,—'GRATITUDE *your friend.*'
She heard and roſe, with eager ſtart,
Fix'd was her eye,—for full her heart.
'Dear maid, (ſays *Generoſity*)
'Thy wiſh in that warm look I ſee;
'Haſte then my friend in early hour,
'*Virtue* ſhall guide thee to his bow'r;
'There to its gentle owner ſay
'What chanc'd among his friend to-day,
'How *Fortune*, *Prudence*, *Induſtry*,
'Gladly conſenting, join'd with me
'To promiſe him our full protection,
'Firm friendſhip, and ſincere affection.
'Our aid ſhall ſooth life's future cares,
'And bleſs him down the vale of years.
'But leaſt thy beauties ſhould ſurprize,
'And blaze too bright for mortal eyes,
'Thoſe charms in humble form conceal,
'And look to-night like *Parſon Teale.*

On Mr. POPE's *Characters of* WOMEN.

By a LADY *of Quality.*

BY cuſtom doom'd to folly, ſloth, and eaſe,
No wonder Pope ſuch female trifles ſees;
But, would the ſatyriſt confeſs the truth,
Nothing ſo like as male and female youth;
Nothing ſo like as man and woman old,
Their joys, their loves, their hates, if truly told,
Tho' diff'rent acts ſeem diff'rent ſexes growth,
'Tis the ſame principle impels them both.
View daring man, ſtung with Ambition's fire,
The conqu'ring hero, or the youthful 'ſquire,
By diff'rent deeds aſpire to deathleſs fame,
One murders man, the other murders game.
View a fair nymph, bleſs'd with ſuperior charms,
Whoſe tempting form the coldeſt boſom warms;
No Eaſtern Monarch more deſpotic reigns,
Than this fair tyrant of the Cyprian plains.
Whether a crown or bauble we deſire,
Whether to learning, or to dreſs aſpire:
Whether we wait with joy the trumpet's call,
Or wiſh to ſhine the faireſt at a ball;
In either ſex the appetite's the ſame,
For love of pow'r is ſtill the love of fame.
Women muſt in a narrow orbit move,
But power, alike, both males and females love.
What makes the diff'rence, then, you may enquire,
Between the hero, and the rural 'ſquire?
Between the maid bred up with courtly care,
Or ſhe who earns, by toil, her daily fare?
Their pow'r is ſtinted, but not ſo their will,
Ambitious thoughts the humbleſt cottage fill;
Far as they can, they puſh their little fame,
And try to leave behind a deathleſs name.
In education all the diff'rence lies;
Women, if taught, would be as learn'd and wiſe
As haughty man, improv'd by arts and rules;
Where God makes one, Neglect makes many fools;
And though Nugatrixes are daily found,
Flutt'ring Nugators equally abound.
Such heads are toy-ſhops, fill'd with trifling ware,
And can each folly with each female ſhare:
A female mind like a rude fallow lies,
No ſeed is ſown, but weeds ſpontaneous riſe.

As

As well might we expect in winter, ſpring,
As land untill'd a fruitful crop ſhould bring;
As well we might expect Peruvian ore
We ſhould poſſeſs, yet dig not for the ſtore.
Culture improves all fruits, all ſorts we find,
Wit, judgement, ſenſe, fruits of the human mind.

Aſk the rich merchant, converſant in trade,
How Nature op'rates in the growing blade?
Aſk the Philoſopher the price of ſtocks?
Aſk the gay Courtier how to manage flocks?
Enquire the dogmas of the learned ſchools,
From Ariſtotle down to Newton's rules,
Of a rough Soldier, bred to boiſt'rous war,
Or one ſtill rougher, a true Britiſh Tar?
They'll all reply, unpractis'd in ſuch laws,
The effect they know, though ign'rant of the cauſe.

The Sailor may, perchance, have equal parts
With him bred up to ſcience and to arts;
And he who at the helm or ſtern is ſeen,
Philoſopher or hero might have been.
The whole in application is compris'd,
Reaſon's not reaſon, if not exercis'd.
Uſe, not poſſeſſion, real good affords,
No miſer's rich that dares not touch his hoards!
Can female youth, left to weak woman's care,
Miſled by Cuſtom, Folly's fruitful heir;
Told that their charms a monarch may enſlave,
That beauty, like the Gods, can kill, or ſave;
Taught th' arcanas, the myſterious arts,
By ambuſh dreſs, to catch unwary hearts:
If wealthy born, taught to liſp French, and dance;
Their morals left, Lucretius-like, to chance:
Strangers to reaſon and reflection made,
Left to their paſſions, and by them betray'd;
Untaught the noble end of glorious truth,
Bred to deceive, ev'n from their earlieſt youth!
Unus'd to books, nor virtue taught to prize,
Whoſe mind, a ſavage waſte, unpeopled lies;
Which to ſupply, trifles fill up the void,
And idly buſy, to no end employ'd.
Can theſe, from ſuch a ſchool, more virtue ſhow?
Or tempting vice, treat like a common foe?
Can they reſiſt, when ſoothing pleaſure wooes?
Preſerve their virtue, when their fame they loſe?
Can they on other themes converſe or write,
Than what they hear all day, or dream all night?
Not ſo the Roman female fame was ſpread,
Not ſo was Clelia, or Lucretia bred;
Not ſo ſuch Heroines true glory ſought,
Not ſo was Portia, or Cornelia taught!
Portia, the glory of the female race!
Portia, more lovely by her mind than face!
Early inform'd, by Truth's unerring beam,
What to reject, what juſtly to eſteem;
Taught by philoſophy all moral good,
How to repel in youth th' impetuous blood!
How her moſt fav'rite paſſions to ſubdue,
And Fame through Virtue's avenues purſue;
She tries herſelf, and finds, ev'n dolorous pain
Can't the great ſecret from her breaſt obtain;
To Cato born, to noble Brutus join'd,
She ſhines invincible in form and mind!

No more ſuch gen'rous ſentiments we tr
In the gay moderns of the female race!
No more, alas! heroic virtue's ſhown,
Since knowledge ceas'd, philoſophy's known.
No more can we expect our modern wive
Heroes ſhould breed, who lead ſuch uſ lives.
Would you, who know th' arcana of the
The ſecret ſprings which move and guid whole;
Would you, who can inſtruct as well as pl
Beſtow ſome moments of your darling eas
To reſcue woman from this Gothic ſtate,
New paſſions raiſe, their minds a new cre
Then for the Spartan virtues we might hop
For who ſtands unconvinc'd by gen'rous P
Then would the Britiſh Fair perpetual bl
And vie in fame with antient Greece and R

The third ODE *of the ſecond Book of* Hor

To DELLIUS.

NE'ER thou repine at Fate's decree,
But live contented with thy ſtat
From all immoderate pleaſures free;——
My Dellius you muſt yield to fate.

Whether your life ſlide dull away,
Or, whether laid upon the graſs,
Remote from men, each feſtal day,
You joyous take your cheerfull glaſs.

Where poplars white, the lofty pine,
Admit of no perplexing ray;
And where the labouring waters twine,
Slow murm'ring in their winding way.

Here bring thy wine, and ſweet perfumes,
With ſhort-liv'd roſes deck thy head,
Whilſt life in fulleſt vigour blooms,
And Fate prolongs the vital thread.

For you muſt leave your houſe and woods,
Where Tiber's yellow waters flow;
Your heap'd up wealth, and ſplendid goo
To your ungrateful heir muſt go.

Tho' you a monarch's bleſſings ſhare,
Tho' ſtreams of gold around thee flow,
Or meanly bred in open air,
To none will Pluto mercy ſhow.

We all muſt ſhare an equal fate,
'Tis thus our mortal urn goes round:
In Charon's boat, or ſoon, or late,
T'eternal baniſhment we all are bound.

Y

VERSES

Written in a LADY'*s Prayer-Bo*

HERE, tracing duty's path, redee
from care,
I heal my ſorrows with the balm of pray'
Patience, that arms the mind for ev'ry ſtat
Has taught me not to feel affliction's weig
They who can bravely bear the woes of li
Steer ſafe and ſteady through a ſea of ſtrif
While they who pine their hope to feed
grief,
Emboſom anguiſh, and reſiſt relief.

Hiſtorical Chronicle, *Auguſt*, 1771.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Aleppo, July 11.

WE are aſſured that Oſman Pacha was ſhut up in the city of Damas with about 30,000 men, where he was beſieged by Ali Bey; but that 20,000 Druſes having come to his aſſiſtance, they had beat and driven away the beſiegers, of which 500 or 600 had been killed or wounded.

Kaminoi Oſtroff, July 23. We have theſe two days paſt had ſtorms of thunder and lightning, ſo violent, that many perſons here, who have been in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, aſſure us, they have never ſeen the like.

Yeſterday the lightning ſtruck upon the Galleren Haven, and occaſioned three fires, by which twenty-ſix galleys were entirely conſumed, and a magazine of pitch, maſts, and cordage, belonging to the galleys, were burnt.

Peterſburgh, July 28. We this moment receive the agreeable news, that Prince Dolgorucki, after beating a corps of 27,000 Turks, under the walls of Caffa, hath taken that Fortreſs, and made priſoner the Seraſkier Pacha of Three Tails, with 1000 Turks who were there in garriſon.

The Turks, at the ſame time, abandoned the important Key of the Sea of Aſoph, in the Black Sea, viz. the Fortreſs of Jenicala, and the Caſtle of Kertſch. In the former were found upwards of 70 pieces of cannon, beſides grand magazines of arms, ammunition, and proviſion. There remains nothing more for Prince Dolgorucki, than to take the Fortreſs of Balaclaw, to be maſter of the whole Crimea; and that Fortreſs being ſituated between thoſe of Koſlew and Caffa, which are both in our hands, we hope ſoon to be maſters of it.

Her Imperial Majeſty aſſiſted this morning at the *Te Deum*, which was ſung in the Cathedral of St. Peter and Pau for theſe new victories.

Peterſburgh, July 30. The Court hath juſt publiſhed a circumſtantial relation of the ſurpriſing ſucceſs of the Imperial Army in the Crimea; whereby it appears, that the loſs of the enemy in the battle which was fought before the ſurrender of Caffa, amounted to upwards of 3500 men, who remained dead on the field, beſides the drowned, and thoſe who were ſlain in the purſuit, and on board the ſhips. The whole camp of the enemy fell into the hands of our troops; and amongſt the immenſe booty which they made, there were 2000 tents, and 30 pieces of cannon. Our loſs is only eſtimated at 50 men wounded. We are alſo farther informed, that immediately on our beginning to cannonade the port of Caffa, the Seraſkier Ibrahim ſent an officer with a letter, offering to ſurrender the place upon allowing him and his attendants their liberty; which being refuſed, except with reſpect to himſelf, to which he was obliged to conſent, and our infantry being put in poſſeſſion of the ſuburbs, and a regiment of huſſars in that of the port, the Seraſkier left the city, preſented himſelf before Prince Dolgorucki, and ſurrendered up his ſcymiter to him; the Prince immediately returned it, in the name of the Empreſs, in conſideration of his rank and age, which the Seraſkier received as a particular favour, and ſhewed it by a torrent of tears.

Caffa is a very large city, and is very populous; but at Kretſch and Jenicola, the other places taken by our troops, are to be ſeen nothing but miſery and deſtruction.

Warſaw, Aug. 7. The army of Field Marſhal Count Romanzow, which is at Ibrailow, is preparing for ſome ſignal expedition, in order to avail themſelves of the conſternation of the Turks by the conqueſt of the Crimea.

Beſancon, Aug. 5. Yeſterday M. de Groſbois, firſt Preſident of this Parliament, received orders from the King to retire to his eſtate at Groſbois; and this day all the Members of the Parliament received Lettres de Cachet for them to repair to the Palace, where M. Baſtard read to them an Edict, by which they were diſſolved; after which thirty five of them received orders to exile themſelves to different places; twenty-five of that body are left behind.

Hamburgh, Aug. 9. In a late Aſſembly of the Burghers of this city, they came to a reſolution of granting a tax of one quarter per cent. on all their capitals and eſtates, in order to raiſe ſupplies ſufficient for the extraordinary expences incurred by the inundation.—The gardens are not free from the waters yet; and the only paſſage over the lands continues to be in boats. The charitable contributions raiſed in the churches on the Faſt day, upon this occaſion, amounted to 27,340 marks, (1825*l.* ſterling,) and the Britiſh Factory made a donation of 1669 marks, (111*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* ſterling.)

Berlin, Aug. 10. We have had almoſt conſtant rains here for theſe three weeks paſt, which have done incredible damage in theſe parts.

Bruſſels, Aug. 20. In the memory of man never was ſuch weather known as we have had in this country for theſe laſt three weeks. Not many weeks ago we had the greateſt appearance of plenty; but at preſent, from the continual and exceſſive rains that have fallen, and ſtill continue, we have a moſt melancholy proſpect before us; and, indeed, if this bad weather continues but a very little longer, we have every thing to dread. Prayers are offered up in all the Churches for fair weather, and this day the proceſſions will begin.

JULY

JULY 19.

A letter from Stockholm says, that, "A few days ago a Dalecarlian arrived there, in order to get several demands of the village he inhabits laid before the King. The declaration of the King had not then reached that province; the Deputy, not very curious to inform himself of what passed at Court, had entered the capital without hearing any thing about it. He went directly to the Palace; it was precisely the hour of giving audience; he entered the chamber where the people assembled, who were desirous of speaking to the Sovereign; he drew near to the Chamberlain, who was charged to take down the names of each person, and introduce them, in their turn, into his Majesty's closet; he pulled out of his pocket the memorial of his village, and presented it to him. The Dalecarlians are a very plain people; no compliments; and who thee and thou every body. I come said he, in the name of my fellow citizens, to get this presented to the King; I pray thee give it to him, and let me have his answer; I shall return to morrow, or next day, or any day that thou wilt; but do not forget my packet in thy pocket, carry it to him directly. The Chamberlain answered that he could not take upon him that commission; the King, added he, has forbid me; his will is, that all those who have any thing to lay before him, shall present it themselves; I have taken thy name, thou shalt see him, and thou shalt speak to him in thy turn.—I see the King! I speak to him! replied the Dalecarlian; he hear me! he answer me himself!—Yes.—This is a novelty! In half an hour after his turn came. He was penetrated with the gracious manner in which the King received him; heard his business, answered him, and satisfied him on the spot, that on leaving the audience he had no further business at Stockholm. Adieu, said he, to the Sovereign, I go; I am not expected so soon in my country; how astonished they will be! I shall relate what I have seen, and what thou hast said to me. Perhaps they will not believe me, but they will give credit to the paper thou hast signed; they will see that thou art a good father; if ever thou hast occasion for thy children, all those that thou hast in the three vallies, are ready to march at the first order."

July 22.

The ceremony of Christening the young Princess of Denmark, was performed at Hirschoim. Her Royal Highness was named Louise Augusta, after her Majesty the late Queen of Denmark, and the Princess Dowager of Wales. The sponsors present were, his Majesty the King of Denmark, with his brother Prince Frederick, and the Dowager Queen Julia Maria.

July 26.

The following audacious robbery was committed at an Apothecary's in Princes-street: A fellow went in at the private door (which happened to be left open) walked up one pair of stairs, packed up the bed, mattrass, and all the bedding and furniture of the bed, and came softly down stairs with it: by some accident his foot slipped in the passage, as he was going out, and the load fell from off his head. The noise brought out the Apothecary—"Hey dey friend," says he, "what are you doing there?"—"Sir, replied the man without the least hesitation, "I have brought home the bed and bedding you purchased to day at the auction!" "I purchase a bed at an auction!" was the answer; "I was at no auction, nor have I bought any bed"—"I am sure," returned the fellow, "my master told me it was at an Apothecary's, or perhaps he might say, it was near an Apothecary's—I am sorry for the mistake, Sir, and I beg you will be so good as to help me up with my load again, that I may carry it to the right place." The Apothecary very civilly did as he was desired, and the man marched off with his prize — but lo! when the Apothecary and his wife withdrew to bed at night, all that presented itself to their view was a naked four-post bedstead! and the party robbed discovered that he had literally assisted in the robbing of himself.

July 29.

A letter from Sherborne of this day's date, says, the water in the river at Exeter was scarce ever known to be so low as at present. Upwards of a thousand salmon were caught in the river between Exeter and Topsham, supposed to be owing to the above circumstance.

July 31.

Between the hours of five and six o'clock in the afternoon there was a most violent tempest of thunder and lightning, at Wymondham, in Norfolk. — The lightning struck the east end of Becket's Chapel, now the Free Grammar-schol, and beat down the weather-cock, with a large ball of stone on which it stood, broke the window, split the free stone coins, and very much shattered the whole end of the building; part of the same flash entered a dwelling-house in the same street, in which were several persons, one of whom, a woman, was struck down, and very much burnt; but is now in a fair way of recovery. The storm lasted near an hour, and it rained violently all the time.

Saturday, Aug. 3.

As some labourers were digging stones in a field called the Lamb-close, adjoining to Farringdon, in Berkshire, they discovered six human skeletons, lying three in a row. Under the heads of two of them were found some pieces of silver coins of James I. and Charles I. and one of the skulls appeared to have had a bullet gone quite through

brough it. By the ſize of the bones, and ſoundneſs of the teeth, they were moſt probably young men, and ſoldiers, that had been ſlain in the troubleſome reign of Charles I.

Sunday 4.

The Rev Mr. Green, who has procured a commiſſion in the army, appeared in his regimentals for the firſt time.

Monday 5.

The Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on the body of a young woman who was found dead in bed with a Gentleman, at a houſe in the Strand, when they brought in their verdict that ſhe died a natural death, upon which the Gentleman was immediately diſcharged.

In the evening a fire broke out at a new houſe in Queen-Anne-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, fitting up for the Counteſs Dowager of Warwick, which conſumed a great deal of timber, the work benches, cheſts, and other things, but did not deſtroy the houſe, which is built on a new conſtruction, ſtrong party walls being erected in every room, and all the cielings arched over with brick. It is thought to have been done maliciouſly, as fire was ſeen, when it was firſt diſcovered, in five or ſix different rooms at the ſame time.

Tueſday 6.

His Excellency Baron Behr, having previouſly taken leave of his Majeſty, ſet out, on his return to Hanover, to take poſſeſſion of his place as Miniſter for that Electorate.

The remains of the late celebrated Mr. Gray, Author of the Elegy in a Country Church-yard, were, agreeably to his will, interred at Windſor: He has, among other legacies, left a proviſion to an old faithful ſervant, named Stephen, who had lived with him ſeveral years.

Wedneſday 7.

Frances Allen, Thomas Jones, and Matthew Poland, the three convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, were executed at Tyburn.

At a meeting of the Livery of London at the Globe Tavern, in Fleet-ſtreet, purſuant to an advertiſement for that purpoſe. They debated on the various Grievances that diſtract this unhappy nation, and are likely to remain unredreſſed, together with the inſults they as a body have received from the City, as well as the Court. The inſtances particularly alluded to, were that of the Proteſting Aldermen, who had, the 14th of March, 1770, actually uſurped the rights and powers of the Livery, by declaring them of no uſe but for the purpoſe of Election; and the other was the Lord Chamberlain's Letter to the Lord Mayor, dated the 9th of July, 1771, declaring a reſolution not to admit the Livery in preſenting the Remonſtrance to the Throne, becauſe it was contrary to law. After fully conſidering theſe indignities, and going through ſeveral reſolutions, a committee of twenty-one reſpectable Gentlemen was appointed to enquire into the rights, privileges, and franchiſes of the city of London, and particularly the power and authority of the Livery, and whether they have not an unqueſtionable right to act at all times in concert with their Fellow Citizens, the Aldermen and Commons, on the ſcore of Public Grievances; they are to make their report the next General Meeting, which will be the ſecond Wedneſday in September.

Thurſday 8.

Chriſtopher Newman, Gent. Coroner for the city of Norwich, iſſued his warrant for the taking up the body of Henry Pearſon, a boy about five years of age, which was laſt week buried in St. Auguſtine's church-yard. On enquiry into the cauſe of his death, it appeared, that on the 21ſt of June laſt, the boy being in St. Paul's pariſh, and unwilling to leave his play to go to dinner, his mother (Catharine Pearſon) threw a ſmall piece of iron at him, which being ſharp at both ends, pierced his ſkull; ſhe immediately went to a Surgeon, who trepanned the ſkull: The child languiſhed till the 31ſt of July. The Jury returned their verdict Manſlaughter.

Friday 9.

The Court of Seſſion in Edinburgh, upon application from the Merchants there, ordered the ports to be opened for the free importation of all kinds of grain.

Saturday 10.

Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, accompanied by Sir John Pringle, by his Majeſty's order, attended at Richmond, and had the honour of having a private conference with his Majeſty, on the diſcoveries they made on their late voyage.

Vaſt numbers of Plants, of kinds never before ſeen in this kingdom, have been brought over by the above ingenious Gentlemen, which, it is ſaid, are very likely to live in the Royal Gardens of Richmond.

Sunday 11.

There was a remarkable tempeſt at Saffron Walden; the claps of thunder were ſo quick repeated, that in the Abbey-lane (ſuppoſed to be in the centre) it was one continued rumbling for the ſpace of two hours. And it is ſomething very remarkable, that at Littlebury, a place nearly under the ſame meridian, the clouds gathered, and between the hours of ſix and nine in the evening of the ſame day, there was a tempeſt not leſs alarming. It is ſuppoſed there have been more tempeſts in Walden this year than in all England beſides. However, it has been very favourable to the hops.

Monday 12.

Being the Birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, their Majeſties received the compliments of the Nobility and Foreign Miniſters at Richmond. They afterwards paid their compliments to his Royal Highneſs at Kew.

Tueſday

Tuesday 13.

The company at the entertainment at the Manſion-houſe was very numerous. Alderman Trecothick's Lady did the honours of the table as Lady Mayoreſs. In the piece of confectionary was a repreſentation of the Tower. The Gentlemen and Ladies invited to the ball were admitted from eight o'clock in the evening till ten. The Egyptian hall not being ſufficiently large to contain commodiouſly all the company, ſeveral private rooms were illuminated in the evening, and provided with muſic and refreſhments of various kinds, for part of the company. The Ball was opened by Mr. Alderman Shakeſpear and Lady Trecothick.

About one o'clock, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, with General Harvey, Col. Deſaguliers, and Major Haywood, arrived at Portſmouth: Upon their entrance into the town, the garriſon ſaluted them with 21 guns. His Royal Highneſs and attendants proceeded directly to the waterſide, and went into the barge, where the Royal Standard was hoiſted, and they fell down to Spithead, attended by the Admirals Pye and Dennis, in their barges, with their reſpective flags, and moſt of the Captains belonging to the ſhips at Spithead.

Wednesday 14.

The workmen began taking down the North Gate of the city of Oxford, commonly called Bocardo, and uſed as a priſon, in purſuance of the direction of an Act for paving, lighting, and removing obſtructions and nuiſances in that Univerſity. This priſon is rendered memorable by the *Biſhop's-hole*, as it is termed, a moſt horrible dungeon, wherein Archbiſhop Cranmer, with the Biſhops Latimer and Ridley, three of the proteſtant martyrs in the reign of Mary I. were confined, previous to their being burnt before Balliol College, the two latter in the year 1555, and the former in the year 1556. —This edifice, according to our beſt hiſtorians, appears to be a place of great antiquity, having been uſed as a library for the Univerſity when in *Bellofitum*, in the time of the Saxons, if not earlier; and, according to Anthony à Wood, was ſtanding in the year 700.

Friday 16.

Being the Birth-day of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick, who enters into the 9th year of his age, their Majeſties received the compliments of the Nobility, &c. on the occaſion.

Saturday 17.

As Mr. Fends and Miſs Riched, of Llangellen, in Denbighſhire; the former aged 23, the latter about 21, were croſſing over the bridge which lies contiguous to that town, it gave way, and they were both unfortunately drowned. They were both poſſeſſed of ample fortunes, and every thing elſe which might tend to promote that felicity which is naturally to be expected from the marriage ſtate, into which they were ſoon to have entered.

As ſome children were playing in a hay-loft, in Great Ormond yard, Queen-ſquare, a cat ſeized upon a boy about four years old; on the child's crying out, a young woman went to take him away, when the cat flew at her; and it was with difficulty they got the child from her, after the creature had made ſeveral ſcratches upon his legs, &c. Mr. Brooks, Engine maker, happening to come by, ſhot her directly.

Wednesday 21.

Being the Birth-day of his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, their Majeſties third ſon, who entered into the ſeventh year of his age, his Majeſty received the compliments of the Nobility, &c. on the occaſion.

Saturday 24.

The Duke of Glouceſter, being detained by contrary winds, came from aboard the Venus, dined and drank tea at the Rooms at Weymouth, and afterwards returned on board. The ſhip was not gone out of Portland Race on Monday.

Monday 26.

Edward Twine Carpenter, the Printer, was enlarged from his two months impriſonment, in Wood ſtreet Compter, for taking up John Wheble, of Pater-noſter-row, Bookſeller, by virtue of his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation; Mr. Moore's new-invented coach attended, in which, Mr. Carpenter rode in triumph. It is obſervable, that though Mr. Carpenter had been impriſoned and fined, he has not yet received the 50l. promiſed by the above Proclamation.

Wednesday 28.

His Serene Highneſs Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, ſet out on his return home.

Saturday 31.

Letters from Conſtantinople, dated July 3, tell us, that their advices from Syria are very diſagreeable. Ali Bey has publiſhed a Manifeſto, in which he ſtyles himſelf Sultan of Egypt, Succeſſor to the Pharaohs, and Deliverer of the Land of Promiſe, Mecca, the Holy Land of the Turks. That the Bachas of Damas, Tripoli, Aleppo, and Kilis, with the Seraſkier of Urfa, having aſſembled their forces to oppoſe him, after a moſt bloody engagement, at the beginning of June, had been defeated, and, in conſequence of it, Ali Bey had made a triumphal entry into the city of Damas.

Letters from Leghorn aſſert, that the Ruſſian ſhips in the Mediterranean have, in the courſe of the year, taken from veſſels of different nations, effects which they had on board belonging to the Turks, to the value of three millions of piaſtres; and that there are thirty of theſe veſſels now at Paros, whoſe cargoes have not yet been diſpoſed of.

By an edict publiſhed at Paris, dated July 26, his

26, his Majeſty ordains that ſuch of his ſubjects who have obtained the rights and privileges of Nobility ſince 1715, by virtue of the offices they have enjoyed, ſhall be confirmed in them, on their paying each of them 6000 livres, at two ſols to the livre, and their wives, children, or deſcendants are to enjoy the ſame on their paying proportionable ſums, according to the degrees they reſpectively ſtand in to the deceaſed.

The Jews of Alſace have offered the French King fifty millions of livres, for leave to ſettle in Paris, to enjoy the privileges of natives, and that they may be allowed a place of worſhip.

An elephant is brought home in the Duke of Kingſton Eaſt Indiaman, ſaid to be the talleſt by eighteen inches of any ever ſeen in England.

The laſt letters from the Eaſt-Indies mention, that every thing was yet peaceable in that quarter, but that Heider Ally had a more numerous army on foot than ever, which he could draw together in twenty-four hours.

EPITAPH on the Monument of the late Mr. HOLLAND, in Chiſwick Church:

If Talents
to make Entertainment Inſtruction,
to ſupport the Credit of the Stage
by juſt and manly Action,
and to adorn Society
by Virtues
which would honour any Rank and Profeſſion,
deſerve Remembrance,
let him, with whom theſe Talents were long exerted,
to whom theſe Virtues were well known,
and by whom the Loſs of them will be long lamented,
bear Teſtimony to the worth and Abilities
of his departed Friend
CHARLES HOLLAND,
who was born March 12, 1733,
dy'd the 7th of December, 1769,
and was buried near this Place.
D. GARRICK.

A ſtone which lies before Balliol College, Oxford, and is ſhewn to all ſtrangers as a great curioſity, being the very ſame on which the Martyrs Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, were burnt in the reign of Mary I. is to be neatly inſerted into the new foot pavement, with the following inſcription engraved upon it, to prevent ſo remarkable a piece of antiquity being loſt:

Hic Lapis,
Epiſcoporum CRANMER, RIDLEY,
LATIMER,
Veræ Religioni Catholicæ MARTYRUM,
Cæde eximia,
Nec Non Locus ipſe
BRITANNORUM, tunc Temporis,
TYRANNIDE ſub REGINA
Infelicitatem,
Et ſanguineum PAPISTARUM Furorem
Teſtatur.

The late heavy rains have been of infinite ſervice to the hop plantations; ſeveral thouſands of acres, which lately appeared to be quite blighted, and in a lifeleſs ſtate, have recovered their ſtrength and vigour, and now exhibit a moſt pleaſing and agreeable proſpect of plenty.

Sir Charles Hardy is elected Member of Parliament for Plymouth.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771.

LADY of Francis Smith, Eſq; of York,—a daughter.

July 27. Lady of Philip Yorke, Eſq;—a ſon.

Aug. 4. Lady of Robert Sutton, Eſq;—a daughter.

8. The Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of Radnor,—a daughter.

The Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of Shannon,—a ſon.

11. Lady of Rob. Ladbroke, Eſq;—a ſon.

18. Lady of Benj. Thorne, Eſq; of Greenwich,—a ſon. It is the firſt child after a marriage of twenty years.

Liſt of Marriages for the Year 1771.

July 24. WM. Chaworth, Eſq; of Anneſley, —— to Miſs Theakſton, of Ripon.

26. Francis Parry, Eſq;—to Miſs Fanny Eames.

29. Capt. Grant, of Knackandow, —to Miſs Guidon, of Hampſtead.

J. S. James, Eſq; Parliament-ſtreet,—to Miſs Jackſon, of the Broad Sanctuary, Weſtminſter.

Richard Southby, Eſq;—to Miſs Sally Berry, of Deptford.

28. Tho. Pitt, Eſq; Member for Oakhampton, —to Miſs Wilkinſon, Hanover Square

Robert Morris, Eſq;—to Miſs Suſan Broadfield, New-Burlington-ſtreet.

Charles Greentree, Eſq; of Hillingdon,—to Miſs Eliz. Soane, of Hanwell.

Aug. 1. Richard Sutton, Eſq;—to Miſs Addington, daughter of Dr. Addington.

W. Keen, Eſq;—to the Hon. Miſs Eliz. Legg, of Hanover ſquare.

4. Tho. Wood, Eſq; Mortimer-ſtreet—to Miſs Eliz. Croſby, Panton-ſtreet.

6. Rev. Mr. Gibbons, ſenior cardinal of St Paul's,—to Mrs. Blunt of Exeter.

7. Robert Thorne, Eſq; Queen Ann-ſtr.—to Miſs Grove, Lower Groſvenor-ſtr.

Thomas Noble, Eſq; Treaſurer to his R. H. the Prince of Wales,—to Miſs Sally Fellows, of Denham.

10. Tho. Wiggens, jun. Eſq;—to Miſs Judith Chalie, of Blackheath.

11. Thomas Hooper, Eſq; King's-ſtreet, Bloomſbury,—to Miſs Gray, New-Bond-ſtreet.

12. John Toulmin, Eſq;—to Miſs Mary Field, of Weſtham.

13. Archi-

13. Archibald Hamilton, Esq; of the Isle of Man,—to Miss Dinwiddie, daughter of the late Governor of Virginia.
15. James Goostree, Esq; Great Pulteney-street,—to Miss Hartman, Leicester-fields.
16. George North, Esq;—to Miss Frances Elizabeth Davies, of Lambeth.
James Green, Esq;—to Miss Elizabeth Spooner, of Argyle buildings.
Geo. Poyntell, Esq; of Peckham,—to Miss Peyton, of Northamptonshire.
18. Rob. Cartwright, Esq; Upper Brook-street,—to Miss Amelia Pierson, Panton street.
21. Thomas Greaves, Esq;—to Miss Bridget Bacon, of Greenwich
22. Rich. Vincent, Esq;—to Lady Moore, relict of Sir Henry.
Geo. Stratton, Esq; Upper Brook-street,—to Miss S. Bellamy, of Oxford-street.
James Hamilton, Esq; of Ipswich,—to Miss Williamson, of Colchester.
23. Geo. Addenbrooke, Esq; of Highgate,—to Miss Goodwin, of Golden-square.
25. Charles Hooper, Esq; Portman-square,—to Miss Eliz. Dale, of Welbeck-str.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

ENSIGN George Erskine, at Bengal.
Charles Erskine, Esq; at Edinburgh.
James Mitchelson, Esq; at Dumfries.
Sir Francis Mason, Knt. at the Hague.
Lieut. Gen. Whitmore, Member for Bridgenorth.
Francis Molineux, a Roman Catholic, and titular Bp. of Winchester, at Riegate, aged 76.
Hon. Miss Anna Maria Arundel, aged 16 months; daughter to Lord Arundel.
The Lady of Charles Wood, Esq; at Thoresby, Lincolnshire.
Rev. John Justice, Vicar of Ightfield, aged 79.
—— Hodges, Esq; Governor of Bengal.
Mrs. Sholmine, aged 102, at Salisbury.
The Sieur Randon de Maranne, Receiver-general of the Finances, in France,
The Rev. Dr. Lewis, at Hurley-place, in Berkshire.
James Browne, Esq; Deputy Surveyor of his Majesty's Customs.
Mr. Wm. Gibson, at Liverpool, many years belonging to the Covent garden theatre.
Walter Jodrell, Esq; Solicitor General of the island of Grenada.
Mrs. Tierney, at Bristol, Wife of James Tierney, Esq; of London, merchant.
Mr. Charles Jourdan, at Kensington; he was cook to King George I. II. and III.
John Sharp, Esq; at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire.
Capt. Mac Morris, aged 98, at Holywell, in Wales; he served under King William at the battle of the Boyne.
Lady Elizabeth Lynch, aged 95, at Hampton.
John Victor de Rochecouart, Duke of Mortemart, at Paris.
John Riva, a Stock-broker, at Venice, aged 118.
Paul Barral, a Priest, at Nice, aged 106; he never eat any thing but vegetables.
July 23. In the 20th year of her age (at Mrs. Secker's, in Canterbury) Miss Anne Frost, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Frost, of Nottingham, nephew, and residuary legatee of the late Archbishop Secker.
July 26. Richard Nichless, Esq; at Hommerton.
Francis Nichols, Esq; at Hackney, by drinking a phial of Sal. Volat instead of a cordial draught which his apothecary had sent him.
Miss Richards, at Compton, Berks, possessed of 4000l. per ann.
27. William Paine, Esq; in the Isle of Thanet.
29. Tho. Lewis, Esq; at Honiton, Devonshire.
30. James Errington, Esq; Stanhope-street, May-fair.
John Busaard, Esq; in Lower Grosvenor-street.
Tho. Rous, Esq; in Newman street.
Owen Tudor, Esq; aged 121, at Llangollen, in Denbighshire, descended from Henry the seventh.
The Rev. Dr. Tho. Grey, author of the Elegy in a Country Church yard, &c.
Charles Boone, M. D. at Greenwich.
Elizabeth Gordon, Lady Leuchars, in the 100th year of her age, at Glasgow.
Aug. 1. Charles Symes, Esq; at Richmond.
2. William Mockett, Esq; at Canterbury.
John Sharp, Esq; at Gatwick, Surry.
Tho. Webb, Esq; at Bradford, Wilts.
3. George Erskine, Esq; at his house in Whitehall.
Wm. Daffy, Esq; aged 77, at Weald, Essex.
4. Henry Budd, Esq; at Guildford, Surry.
Henry Lovelace, Esq; in Bermondsey.
5. Richard Page, Esq; at Wembley.
6 Henry Horsley, Esq; in Lower Grosvenor-street.
Robert Marsh, Esq; at Norwich, aged 92.
7. The Hon. Sir Francis Blake Delavel, K. B. in the 48th year of his age.
8. William Grant, Esq; Great Queen-str.
Sir William Mildmay, Bart. at Bath.
9. Humphrey Dixon, Esq; at Tunbridge.
William Quarrington, Esq; at Newbury, Berks.
Rev. Dr. Ballard, at Old Windsor, in the 74th year of his age.
11. Ralph Maynard, Esq; aged 79, at Newington.
Giles Mason, Esq; at Kensington.
Hon. Charles Wallop, Esq; at Hackney, uncle to Lord Portsmouth.
— Soames, Esq; in Dean-street, Soho.
12. Dr. Chillingworth, aged 90, at Lambeth.

Michael

Michael Harding, Eſq; at Batterſea.
John Williams, Eſq; Lieut. Gov. of Plymouth.
13. William Acton, Eſq; at Kingſton upon Thames.
Ezekiel Pomeroy, Eſq; Clerk of the Checque at Portſmouth Dock-yard; and the next day his Lady.
14. Henry Wright, Eſq; at Horn-church, Eſſex.
Robert Nalder, Eſq; at Kempthorn, Bedfordſhire.
Capt. Whitwick, at Greenwich: a few hours after his Lady was delivered of twins.
Thomas Morris, Eſq; aged 92 in Albemarle ſtreet.
Peter Planck, Eſq; at Bath.
Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. in Scotland, in the 84th year of his age.
Tho. Webſter, Eſq; Steward to the Duke of Montagu.
15. Mrs. Saunders, tapeſtry-layer to his Majeſty.
John Bowland, Eſq; at Hayes, near Bromley, in Kent.
Hugh Nicholſon, Eſq; in Wardour-ſtreet, Soho.
Mr. James Alexander Tompkins, aged 103, at Shadwell.
16. Tho. Newton, Eſq; in South Audley-ſtreet.
James Robinſon, Eſq; in St. James's-ſtr.
Iſaac Thomas, Eſq; Groſvenor-ſtreet.
James Lazenby, Eſq; Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair.
James Brocas, M. D. at St. Andrew's, in Scotland.
One Ap-Jones, a ſhepherd in the Iſle of Angleſea, aged 107.
17. Mrs. Bradyll, at Bath; by her death 4000l. per ann. devolves to her ſon Tho. Bradylle, Eſq;
19. John Vicars, aged 95, in Berwick-ſtr. Soho.
Joſiah Weſt, Eſq; in Albemarle-ſtreet.
Nicholas Hawkins, Eſq; at Twickenham.
George Ambroſe, Eſq; at Hommerton.
Sir Wm. Baird, Bart. at Saughton-hall, in Scotland.
—Prior, Eſq; a Commander in the Royal Navy, at Lambeth.
20. John Weadman, Eſq; at Batterſea.
Right Hon. the Counteſs of Roſebury, at Bixley hall, in Norfolk.
21. Griffin Holmes, Eſq; in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.
Abraham Goodger, Eſq; at Lambeth.
22. James Taylor, Eſq; in Harley-ſtreet.
24. James Pritchard, Eſq; in Old Bond-ſtreet.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

THE Right Rev. Brownlow North, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, to the Vicarage of Lydd, worth 700l. per ann. and alſo the Vicarage of Boxley, worth 260l. per ann. both in the county of Kent. The Biſhoprick is worth near 2000l. per ann.
Rev. Theophilus Meredith, A. M. — to Roſs R. and Linton, V. in Herefordſhire.
Rev. Sir John Peſhall, Bart —to Stoke Biſs V. Herefordſhire.
Rev. James Roberts—to Stonely V. Warwickſhire.
Rev. Tho. Smith, A. M. — to Kerby-green and Fordingham V. V. Lincolnſhire.
Rev. Lewis Bagot—to a Canonry of Chriſt Church, Oxford.
Rev. C. Carr—to Feltham V. Middleſex.
Rev. James Bennett — to Theberton R. Suffolk.
Rev. Chriſtopher Taylor—to Filby R. Norf.
Rev. Charles Morgan—Precentor of Hereford Cathedral.
Rev. Dr. Moore—to the Deanry of Canterb.

Naval Promotions.

CAPT. Robinſon—Commander of the Ferret ſloop of War.
Capt. Williams—Commander of the Wolf ſloop.
Capt. Baines—Commander of the Falcon ſloop.
Sir Charles Bridges Rodney, Bart.—Rear Admiral of Great-Britain.
Charles Proby, Eſq;—Comptroller of the Victualling Accounts.

War-Office, July 12.

SECOND tr. of H. Gr. G. Lieut. Col. Wm. Ld. Ancram, of the 4th reg. of H. —Lieut. Col. *vice* B. Gallatin.
Royal reg. of H. G. Lewis Buckle,—Cornet, *vice* Tho. Wilkinſon.
Second reg. Dr. G. Cornet John Honeybourne, — Lieut. *vice* Geo. Weſtby. Charles Combers, — Cornet, *vice* John Honeybourne.
Second reg. F. Enſign Rob. Raitt,—Lieut. *vice* Bingham Elliſon.
Coldſtream reg. F. G. Lieut. Wadham Wyndham, — Capt. *vice* Lord Ducie. Enſign Henry Briſtow, — Lieut. *vice* Wadham Wyndham. John Bagnell,—Enſign, *vice* Henry Briſtow.
Fourth reg. F. John Pullen,—Enſign, *vice* P. F. Thorne.
Tenth reg. F. Capt. Lieut. Tho. Herbert, —Capt. *vice* James Hamilton. Lieut. Julius Stirk, — Capt. Lieut. *vice* Tho. Herbert. Enſign James Pettigrew, — Lieut. *vice* J. Stirk. Enſign Rich. Baſſett, on half-pay, — Enſign, *vice* J. Pettigrew.
Eleventh reg. F. Enſign W. D. Nicholas, —Lieut. *vice* James Farrer.
Eighteenth reg. F. Tho. Thomaſſon, — Enſign, *vice* Wm. Conolly.
Nineteenth reg. F. James Naſs, — Enſign, *vice* John Turner.
Fifty-ſecond reg. F. Lieut. Wm. Brown, —Capt. *vice* Mich. Williams.

Six

Sixty-first reg. F. James Hepburne,— Enfign, *vice* Charles Steder. Capt. Wm. Powlett, from half pay, — Capt. *vice* D. Colcheſter.

Lieut. Parker's reg. of Invalids. John Drummond, — Enfign. Enfign Wm. Grant, —Adjutant, *vice* Wm Raper.

B—— KR —— TS.

Wm. Moore, James-ſt. Golden ſq. Taylor.
James Scott, St. Martin in the Fields, bookbinder.
John Kilderbee, of Framlingham, Suffolk, merchant.
Robt. Williams, London, merchant.
Daniel Riley, of Bath, baker.
John Hartas, of Whitby, Yorkſh. dealer.
Charles Shergold, near Marlbro', drover.
Wm. Bennett, of Buſhby, Leiceſterſhire, dealer.
Wm. Hartas, of Spaunton, Yorkſh. dealer.
Edw. Clarke, of Englefield, Berks, butcher.
Grace Marder, Portſmouth, linendraper.
John Gee, of Sharſton, Cheſhire, check-weaver.
Joſ. Kenrick, of Birmingham, toy-maker.
Joſeph Bureau, of Snow-hill, merchant.
Edw. Averell, Potton, Bedfordſh. breeches-maker.
John Atkinſon, of Rippon, Yorkſh grocer.
Rich. Tallis, and Rich. Hemming, of Birmingham, partners, and Timber-mer.
Wm. Hewetſon, of Penrith, Cumberland, dealer.
Henry Schulk, Marſhal ſtr. ſugar-refiner.
Diederick Pekerſon, and George Wackerbarth, Ratcliffe Highway, ſugar-refiners.
Wm. Maclary, of Bedfordbury, taylor.
Nich. Lidſton Newman, Briſtol, ironmong.
Thomas King, Farnham, Surry, money-ſcrivener.
John Maiden, of Barbican, brewer.
Charles Elyde, Oxford-ſtr. cabinet-maker.
John Fellows, Primroſe-ſtreet, bricklayer.
Tho. Hartſhorn, of Mancheſter, ironmong.
John Lockhart, St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, dealer.
Wm Watts, Wiſbetch St. Peter, merch.
John Hill, of St. Paul's, Shadwell, cooper.
John Sager, Southwark, innholder.
Edward Dunkerton, of Shepton Mallet, clothier.
Edw. Collis, St. James's-ſtr. waxchandler.
Tho. Dunn, of Bedal, Yorkſh, ſhopkeeper.
Charles Whitehouſe, of St. Ann's Weſtminſter, locksmith.
Rob. Paul, of Great Ellington, Norfolk, grocer.
Geo. Travell, Rotherhith-wall, carpenter.
Joſ. Wright, Great Eaſt-cheap, china man.
Wm. Bingley, Newgate ſtreet, ſtationer.
Benj. King, of Northaw, Herts, dealer.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From Aug. 5, to Aug. 10, 1771.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	6	4	0	2	11	2	3	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	6	0	0	0	3	5	2	8	3	5
Surry	5	9	0	0	0	0	2	8	4	2
Hertford	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	8	3	4
Bedford	6	1	4	7	3	1	2	6	3	7
Cambridge	5	7	3	11	0	0	2	3	3	3
Huntingdon	6	2	0	0	3	1	2	7	3	7
Northampton	6	10	4	10	3	6	2	5	4	0
Rutland	7	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	4	8
Leiceſter	7	2	5	8	4	3	2	7	4	6
Nottingham	6	10	5	2	3	9	2	9	4	5
Derby	7	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	9
Stafford	7	2	5	0	0	0	2	8	4	4
Shropſhire	6	9	4	11	3	9	2	1	4	1
Hereford	5	11	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	2
Worceſter	7	0	4	4	0	0	2	9	4	2
Warwick	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	8	4	6
Glouceſter	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	8
Wiltſhire	5	9	0	0	3	0	2	4	4	0
Berks	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	3	4
Oxford	6	6	0	0	3	1	2	7	3	8
Bucks	6	5	0	0	3	6	2	6	3	6
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	5	0	3	8	3	1	4	2	3	3
Suffolk	5	2	4	1	2	11	2	3	3	0
Norfolk	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
Lincoln	6	4	5	4	3	4	2	2	4	0
York	6	9	5	0	0	0	2	5	3	9
Durham	6	7	5	0	0	0	2	7	4	2
Northumberland	5	6	4	6	3	3	2	4	3	8
Cumberland	5	11	4	5	3	9	2	4	4	0
Weſtmoreland	6	8	5	0	3	7	2	5	3	9
Lancaſhire	6	1	0	0	3	9	2	5	4	2
Cheſhire	7	4	4	10	4	3	2	8	0	0
Monmouth	6	4	0	0	3	9	2	0	0	0
Somerſet	6	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	3
Devon	5	2	0	0	2	11	1	10	0	0
Cornwall	5	10	0	0	3	3	1	10	0	0
Dorſet	5	11	0	0	2	9	2	4	4	3
Hampſhire	5	6	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	4
Suſſex	5	1	0	0	2	8	3	4	3	9
Kent	5	4	0	0	3	4	2	8	3	3
WALES.										
North Wales	6	6	5	1	4	0	2	1	4	9
South Wales	5	9	4	5	3	6	1	8	3	4
GENERAL AVERAGE.										
Wincheſt. Buſhel	6	2	4	7	3	4	2	4	3	5
Quarter of 8 Buſhels.	49	4	6	8	26	8	18	8	27	4

PRICES of STOCKS.

Aug. 1.	Aug. 30.
Bank Stock	155¾ | 155⅝
India Stock	— | 217
3 per Cent. reduced	87⅞ | 88
3 per Cent. Conſol.	87¼ | 87⅝
4 per Cont. Conſol.	96⅛ | 96¼
Long Ann.	— | —
Lot. Tick. 13l. 13s.	—13l. 14s. 6d.

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 6. *to* Aug. 27.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	708	1319	Males	703	1423
Females	611		Females	720	

Whereof have died under two years old 534

Between

2 and 5	115	50 and 60	87
5 and 10	114	60 and 70	75
10 and 20	61	70 and 80	72
20 and 30	100	80 and 90	23
30 and 40	116	90 and 100	6
40 and 50	120		

Peck Loaf 2s. 4d. ½

A Plan of the Canal from the Trent to the Severn.



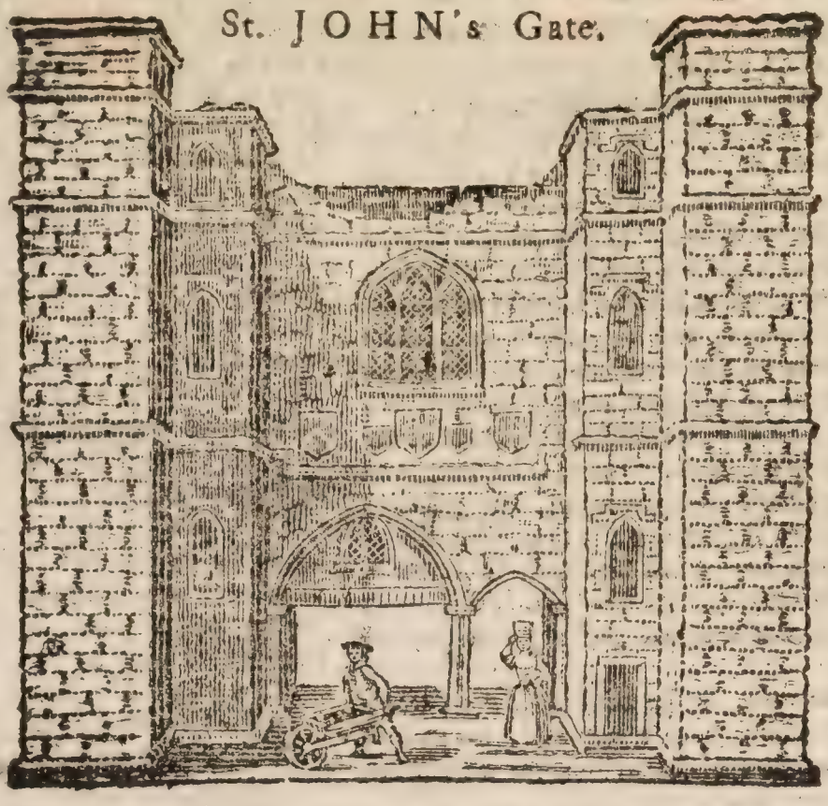
	M.	F.	Ch.
From Haywood to the end of the Birmingham Canal at Aldersley	22	4	450
From Aldersley to the River Severn	24	—	—
Total	46	4	450

Statute Miles.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 paper
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Ch ſter
Manchester
Ca terbury
Ch lmsford

For SEPTEMBER, 1771.

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Embelliſhed with a curious Plan of the CANAL from the TRENT to the SEVERN.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

The Proteſt againſt the proceedings of the Convention, holden at William and Mary College, on the 4th day of June, 1771.

WHEREAS the following Reſolution was agreed to, by a majority of the Clergy aſſembled, at the ſaid convention:

"That a Committee be appointed to draw up an Addreſs to the King for an American Epiſcopate; and that the Committee ſhall apply for the hands of the majority of the Clergy of this Colony; in which, if they ſucceed, the Biſhop of London is to be humbly addreſſed for his concurrence, and requeſted to preſent their Addreſs to his Majeſty; but without a concurrence of a majority of the Clergy, the Addreſs not to be tranſmitted; and that the Rev. Meſſieurs Camm, Wylie, Skyring, and Fountaine, or any three of them, are appointed a Committee to prepare the ſaid Addreſſes."

We, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, and who did vote againſt the ſaid Reſolution, do publicly declare our diſſent, and proteſt againſt it.

Firſt, Becauſe, as the number of the Clergy in this Colony is at leaſt a hundred, we cannot conceive that twelve Clergymen are a ſufficient repreſentation of ſo large a body.

Secondly, Becauſe the ſaid Reſolution contradicts a former Reſolution of the ſame Convention, which put a negative upon the queſtion, *Whether the King ſhould be addreſſed upon an American Epiſcopate?*—And, that an Aſſembly, met upon ſo important an occaſion, ſhould reſcind a Reſolution, agreed to and entered down but a few minutes before, is, in our apprehenſion, contrary to all order and decorum.

Thirdly, Becauſe the expreſſion *American Epiſcopate*, includes a juriſdiction over the other Colonies; and the Clergy of Virginia cannot, with any propriety, petition for a meaſure, which, for aught that appears to the contrary, will materially affect the natural rights and fundamental laws of the ſaid Colonies, without their conſent and approbation.

Fourthly, Becauſe the eſtabliſhment of an American Epiſcopate, at this time, would tend greatly to weaken the Connection between the Mother Country and her Colonies; to continue their preſent unhappy diſputes; to infuſe jealouſies and fears into the minds of Proteſtant Diſſenters; and to give ill-diſpoſed perſons occaſion to raiſe ſuch diſturbances, as may endanger the very exiſtence of the Britiſh Empire in America.

Fifthly, Becauſe we cannot help conſidering it as extremely indecent, for the Clergy to make ſuch an application, without the concurrence of the *Preſident, Council* and *Repreſentatives* of this Province—an uſurpation directly repugnant to the rights of mankind.

Sixthly, Becauſe the Biſhops of London have always, hitherto, exerciſed eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction over this Colony: And we are perfectly ſatisfied with the mild, juſt, and equitable government of our excellent Diocеſan, the preſent Lord Biſhop of London; and do think a petition to the Crown, to ſtrip his Lordſhip of any part of his juriſdiction, but an ill return for his paſt labours, and contrary to our oath of Canonical Obedience. We do further conceive, as it had been unanimouſly determined, by this very Convention, that his Lordſhip ſhould be addreſſed for his opinion, relative to this meaſure, the Clergy ought to have waited for his Lordſhip's paternal advice, before they had proceeded any farther, in an affair of ſuch vaſt importance.

Seventhly, Becauſe we have particular objections to that part of the Reſolution, by which the Committee are directed *to apply*, as it is termed, *for the hands of the majority of the Clergy of this Colony:* A method of proceeding, in our opinion, contrary to the univerſal practice of the Chriſtian Church, it having been cuſtomary for the Clergy to ſign all Acts of an eccleſiaſtical nature in public Convention; whereas the manner of procuring their concurrence, now propoſed, is unworthy the decorum and dignity, by which ſo venerable a body ought ever to be guided.

SAMUEL HENLEY, Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in William and Mary College.
THOMAS GWATKIN, Profeſſor of Mathematicks and Natural Philoſophy in William and Mary College.

Williamſburgh, Virginia, July 23. The Hon. Houſe of Burgeſſes have reſolved, That the Proprietors of tobacco inſpected, and damaged in the ſeveral public warehouſes by the late deſtructive freſhes, except ſuch tobacco as had remained in the warehouſes above a year, ought to be paid for their loſſes by the public; and that the Proprietors of tobacco delivered at the ſeveral public warehouſes, and not viewed for want of leiſure in the inſpectors to do the ſame, and damaged, ought to be reimburſed for their ſaid loſſes by the public.

Boſton, New England, July 29. On Thurſday laſt came on at the Court held here, the trial of the cauſe between the Hon. James Otis, Eſq; of this town, and the Hon. John Robinſon, Eſq; one of the Board of Commiſſioners, for aſſaulting, and, with the aſſiſtance of others, dangerouſly wounding the ſaid Otis, (as mentioned ſome time ſince) for which the Jury, after a fair hearing, gave in their verdict 2000l. ſterling damages. Mr. Otis laid his action at 3000l. and has appealed from the judgment.

New York, July 29. The laſt advices from North Carolina ſay, that the diſturbances in that province have ſubſided; the troops which had been employed in the Government's ſervice were returned to their reſpective homes and diſcharged. Moſt of the Regulators, who had been tried and convicted, it was imagined would not be executed, they having the choice either to inliſt in the regular ſervice, or receive 500 laſhes; ſome of them have choſen the former. Neither of the outlaws had been taken up; it was thought they were fled to ſome of the back mountains, and had ſecured themſelves in ſuch a manner, that in all probability they could not be eaſily diſcovered.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For SEPTEMBER, 1771.

DEBATES *in a Newly eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* p. 344.



GEORGE *O-ſ-l-w*, Eſq; took up the ſpeech of Sir *J-ſ--h M--rob--y*, in which he had aſperſed the character of Sir *S-dn-y S--ſ-f--d S----e*, (ſee p. 343.) He ſaid, he knew that Gentleman intimately, both in his publick and private character: that he was not leſs amiable in one, than upright in the other, being incapable of acting contrary to the duty either of a magiſtrate or a man. I am, ſaid he, a member for the county of Surry, as well as the Hon. Gentleman who has brought this charge, and in that character it is more particularly my duty to ſhow, that it is wholly without foundation. The Hon. Gentleman does not pretend to have been preſent at the trial where the horrid enormity of which he complains was committed; has he then founded it upon the report of others, or is it the creature of his own imagination? Has he picked it up from the Public Advertiſer, or has he himſelf favoured his fellow-patriots with the curious articles which that paper has exhibited upon the ſubject? Which ſoever of theſe conjectures may happen to be true, I ſhall, without the leaſt ſcruple, declare the charge to be falſe. In that trial, Sir, the worthy magiſtrate ſtood forth in defence both of the laws of God and man, when a daring and infamous attempt was made to violate both, by a premeditated murder, under pretence of puniſhing the very crime that was about to be perpetrated. The victim, Sir, had the misfortune to be a ſoldier by profeſſion, and a Scotchman by birth; and for this, the rage of faction would certainly have taken away his life, if the ſpirit and ſteadineſs, the juſtice and humanity of his Judge had not ſaved him from the misfortune, and his Proſecutors from the guilt which the execution of ſo diabolical a project would have produced. For this good deed, ſeveral Gentlemen, now in my eye, ſeem willing to ſtone him; but as a member for the county of Surry, as a member of this honourable Houſe, as a ſubject to Britiſh government, and a friend to the rights of mankind, I give him my warmeſt thanks. I have heard a great deal about this trial in converſation, and I have read a great deal about it in newſpapers, where it has been tricked out in all the colours of malice and miſrepreſentation. I know that the Jury has been complimented with candour, that the Judge might be reproached with perverting the law; but whatever was the merit or demerit of the Jury, it is an indubitable fact, that they were not unanimous in their firſt verdict: The foreman, indeed, declared, to the aſtoniſhment and horror of the Judge and every diſpaſſionate man in the Court, that the priſoner was guilty of wilful murder, but one of the Jury immediately called out, *My Lord, this is not my verdict.* And now let the Hon. Gentleman be aſked, what is the fact upon which he has thought fit to found a charge againſt a worthy magiſtrate, of having "ſent a Jury back, after receiving their verdict, and peremptorily ordered

them

them to find another;" If he does not chuſe to tell us, I will ſpeak for him; the fact is neither more nor leſs, than that *he would not receive a verdict from eleven men, which ſhould be given by twelve.* Sure if there is any virtue, or any honour, any ingenuous ſenſe of ſhame remaining, Gentlemen muſt bluſh, at having founded ſuch a charge upon ſuch a fact. The Judge, Sir, ſo far from perverting the law, by ſending the Jury back, would have acted directly oppoſite to the principles of the conſtitution if he had not ſent them back, and would have broken through the privilege of jurors, the great barrier between the priſoner and the bench. Upon the whole, Sir, I do declare in direct contradiction to the reports which have been induſtriouſly propagated, concerning this trial, and officiouſly obtruded even upon this Houſe, that on the ſide of the bench, no trial was ever conducted with greater juſtice, perſpicuity, and moderation.

C---l-s F-x, Eſq; obſerved, to the ſupporters of the motion, that they were acting abſurdly and inconſiſtently upon their own principles; you alledge, ſays he, that we are no legal Houſe of Commons; yet you urge us to arraign the Judges, and enter upon a reviſion of the laws of the land? If we are not a legal Parliament, we have no authority; if we are, our determination is the determination of the people, and the complaints without doors, are conſequently groundleſs.

The Hon. *C--ſt-----e P---s* ſaid, That in his opinion, the doctrine which had been laid down about Juries, greatly endangered the liberty of the preſs: The ſituation of bookſellers, he ſaid, ſuppoſing the determination againſt Almon to be made a precedent, was ſuch as no man would voluntarily place himſelf in; and that if there ſhould be an end of bookſellers, there would be an end of learning and liberty together.

Lord *C---e*. I do not ſtand up, Sir, with a view to give any ſatisfaction to the laſt ſpeaker or his faction. Their object is the ruin of one of the greateſt men that this kingdom, or perhaps any other, has produced. An attempt to divert them from this project by argument, is as hopeleſs as a concurrence in it would be infamous: it is the project of their paſſions, of their envy and their malice, their avarice and their ambition. They labour to ſwell the tide of public clamour, till it ſhall break down every barrier, and waft them to the land of places and penſions and lucrative jobs. It is our intereſt, therefore, to ſtem it; and thoſe, who urge us to adopt the lie of the day, which even thoſe who propagate are not ſilly enough to believe, inſult not only honeſty but common ſenſe. As to the enquiry, I do not believe that the faction, which have made the motion, wiſh it ſhould be made: they know too well, that the Judges have juſtice and law on their ſide, which an enquiry could only make more notorious; but they hope to perplex and diſtreſs us, to engage us in a tedious and laborious diſquiſition, while the public buſineſs ſtands ſtill; for what care they for the public, ſo as government can be firſt diſtreſſed and then rendered odious. I do not pretend, indeed, to have much knowledge of the law, and therefore I cannot quote precedents and caſes ſo readily as the learned Serjeant; but I am told by gentlemen who do know the law, and are in much higher eſtimation for ſuch knowledge than he is or ever can be, that the doctrines which he has arraigned are not new; that they may be traced back as far as any monuments reach; that ſince the Revolution they have been univerſally received; and conſequently are the ſtanding law of the land, and have regulated the determination of our Judges at all times. Why then are theſe doctrines ſuppoſed to be criminal in the illuſtrious character which now preſides at the court of King's-bench? If public

ic buſineſs muſt be impeded, why muſt it be by loading him with unmerited reproach? There muſt certainly be a reaſon, and leſt it ſhould not be known to every gentleman here, I will tell it. That great lawyer happened to ſit upon the bench, when the ringleader of a wretched faction of a faction was brought to anſwer for his crimes: the miſled populace clamoured and threatened, but the magiſtrate had virtue and courage to ſhew, that no influence could induce him to ſuffer the law to be violated with impunity: he fined and impriſoned the delinquent; the clamour and threats increaſed; in proportion as they were deſpiſed, the faction became more outrageous. They ſoon received another provocation: at the requiſition of his Majeſty, the ſame great lawyer applied the wiſdom, for which he is ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed, to the ſupport of government. Under this cutting mortification what could be done? The Thatched-Houſe junto ſtigmatized him with opprobrious names, and inſinuated that there was ſomething not only prepoſterous but criminal, in the ſame perſon being at once a lawyer and politician, that is in one man's having the abilities of two, and exerting them for the good of his country and the honour of his prince. Thus the two factions being equally enraged and equally impotent, have been driven into a meaſure, in which nothing is to be traced but the diſtraction of deſpair. Cunning, however, is a quality which madneſs itſelf does not abſorb: the lunatic is at once ſubtil and abſurd. So theſe gentlemen have ſhewn ſome cunning even in the frenzy of their deſperation. They have dared to attack the great magiſtrate in direct terms; at leaſt in their avowed meaſure, though ſome of their underlings, who appear not to be perfectly in the ſecret, have thought fit to mention him by name. In the effort of the party collectively, a *charge* has been avoided, and they have thought proper to reſtrain themſelves to an *enquiry*. They have heard, that what is perfectly known loſes half its power over the mind; that darkneſs always increaſes fear; and that a rumour of ſome undefined danger has made a whole army fly like a flock of ſheep, every individual of which would have marched up in the face of a battery that was play'd inceſſantly againſt them, with the calmeſt intrepidity, in conſequence of perfectly knowing the danger to which they were expoſed. They avail themſelves of this principle: they ſay there is a dreadful enemy, they declare not who, that is meditating ſome infernal miſchief, they know not what; the alarm ſpreads, and a contagious panic turns the multitude pale; they gape, they ſtare, and they liſten; one ſuſpects that murder will be eſtabliſhed by law; another, that if a ſervant commits a felony, our courts will hang his maſter; and a third ſuppoſes that a project is very far advanced for ſetting up a court of inquiſition. Some have not aſſigned even to themſelves any cauſe of their diſtraction and terror: they talk indeed of grievances and deſpotiſm, and gain ſuch intelligence from each other, as Scrub in the play from his enquiry about the gay ſtranger who had fallen in love with his young miſtreſs's fortune; "I have learnt a great deal about "him," ſays Scrub: "Come," ſaid the lady, "let us hear thy "news:" "I aſked one," ſaid he, "who he was, and he ſaid he could "not tell; I aſked another where "he came from, and he ſaid he did "not know; and I aſked a third "where he was going, and he ſaid "he never heard any thing about "him." Such are the patriots and ſuch are their meaſures; if we ſuffer ourſelves to be ſeduced into a purſuit of the *ignis fatuus* which they are ſtarting before us, we ſhall partake of their folly and their diſgrace. As a friend, therefore, to common ſenſe and to honeſt fame, I declare myſelf againſt the motion.

Mr.

Mr. Alderman *T---nſ---d.* The noble Lord, who has juſt ſat down, muſt excuſe me, if I am not prompted by equal good humour to attempt at leaſt to afford equal entertainment to this honourable aſſembly. To ſport with public liberty and national happineſs, is more ſuitable to his diſpoſition than mine. We are admoniſhed in a book, where many precepts of ancient wiſdom are recorded by him who was above all men wiſe, not to anſwer a fool according to his folly, leſt we ſhould be like him: I ſhall not therefore attempt to carry on the ſtrain of merriment that he has begun. But we are alſo admoniſhed to anſwer a fool according to his folly, leſt he ſhould be wiſe in his own conceit: I ſhall therefore ſhew, in as few words as poſſible, the fallacy of the arguments, and the impotence of the ridicule, that have been played off in favour of a corrupt adminiſtration, and in ſupport of their attempts to deſtroy the liberty, and conſequently the happineſs of their country.

In the firſt place, the charges againſt the Judges are explicit and definite; and in the ſecond place, they are ſecured from the miſtakes of an oral circulation, by having been not only written but printed. The miſchiefs, which are apprehended from the doctrine which has been lately laid down to Juries, have been particularly and ſpecifically aſcertained: complaint has been made of informations, attachments, and interrogatories by name; and the law-officers, who have been inſtrumental in laying us under theſe grievances, are as well known and as explicitly aſcertained, as the grievances themſelves. The method of redreſs, indeed, is not by a charge, but by an enquiry; if any reaſonable objection can be made to this mode of proceeding, I am ready to hear it. I deſire only, that what is now propoſed to be done by enquiry may be done: all means that are effectual are alike to me: but till I am convinced that the means now propoſed cannot be effectual, I ſhall think the time very ill employed, that is ſpent in ſuggeſting and examining others.

But the doctrine delivered to Juries in particular caſes, the mode of proceeding by information, the perpetual impriſonment of a ſubject, where the ſame perſon is party and Judge, are not the only cauſes of popular diſtruſt and diſcontent. That I may not engroſs too much of the time which, conſidering our truſt and our employment, is moſt precious, I will mention only one more. It is indeed a root from which a thouſand others muſt inevitably ſpring. I ſuſpect, and the people ſuſpect that there is too cloſe a connection betwen St. James's and Weſtminſter-Hall; and I will now acquaint this honourable Houſe with the reaſons of our ſuſpicion, or, rather indeed relate a fact which will put an end to ſuſpicion by certainty. A late Judge, equally diſtinguiſhed for his integrity and abilities, was tampered with by Adminiſtration: He was ſollicited to favour the crown in certain trials which were then depending between it and the ſubject. This fact is well known to ſeveral members of this Houſe who hear me aſſert it. If I do not ſpeak truth, let thoſe who can, contradict me. I call upon them to riſe, that the publick may no longer be abuſed by inſidious calumny, and unſupported inſinuations.——All are ſilent! I will then proceed with my charge. When our juſt Judge had been thus ſollicited in vain, a more powerful engine to move his integrity was applied. A letter was ſent him directly from a great perſonage; but as he ſuſpected it to contain ſomething diſhonourable, he ſent it back unopened. Theſe circumſtances were communicated in a ſhort converſation between him and ſome friends, a very ſhort time before his death; in a ſituation, when all men have looked upon falſhood and

diſſim-

diſſimulation with horror, when in this world the tale could procure him no advantage; and when, if falſe, it was a forfeit of all his hopes from another. Is this, Sir, ſuch intelligence concerning our grievances, as that of Scrub concerning the Sharper in the play; is this one of the half hinted miſchiefs, that derives its power to terrify only from its obſcurity! I ſhould now be glad to ſee Gentlemen reſume their merriment, and play off another piece of that humour which a few minutes ago aſtoniſhed us with it brilliancy and ſucceſs. I am afraid they will not now hazard an attempt to produce another laugh. Will they then ſeriouſly pretend that a fellow feeling between the Judges and the Crown, is not dangerous to the conſtitution, and all the bleſſings which are connected with it? Will they pretend that this iniquitous traffic was attempted only where it happened to prove unſucceſsful? And is it poſſible that Gentlemen ſhould believe them if they do? Surely we ſhould penetrate every dark receſs from which ſuch evils are ready to ſally upon us, and zealouſly adopt the propoſed enquiry, if no meaſure of better proſpect is ſuggeſted in its ſtead.

[The Judge, ſaid by the Alderman to have received the letter from a great perſonage, was Sir J-ſ--h Y-t-s. A like application is ſaid to have been made to Lord C-m--n in Wilkes's caſe; if theſe reports are groundleſs, it is pity that they are not contradicted.]

Sir *G----e S-v-lle* ſaid, That with reſpect to the Judges, there could be no objection againſt the enquiry, becauſe, if they appeared to have been upright, all cauſe of murmuring and ſlander would be wholly removed; and if not, the nation would receive great benefit of a detection of their corrupt practices, a criminal having no right to complain of juſt puniſhment. As to the time which the enquiry had been ſuppoſed to take up, he ſaid, he could never think that waſted, as it would certainly put an end to popular diſcontent, even though thoſe who had been ſtigmatized as the heads of a faction, ſhould have miſſed of their aim. He obſerved, that a direct and poſitive charge was before them, and direct and poſitive proofs offered by the members who had moved for appointing the committee; And how, ſaid he, can you, the grand inqueſt of the nation, having ſuch evidence of a true bill before you, venture to throw it out? He obſerved, that the Houſe had voted away its own privileges in the matter of a libel already. That any member who is ſuppoſed to have been concerned in compoſing, printing, or publiſhing a ſuppoſed libel, might by a mandate of the Court, be ſeized in the lobby, or dragged from his ſeat. Therefore, ſays he, put this enquiry forward, if not for the ſake of the publick, for your own ſakes; if the Judges, and not a Jury, are to determine whether the paper in queſtion be really a libel or not, your liberty will be in a very precarious ſituation. He concluded by obſerving, that if for no other reaſon, the motion for an enquiry ſhould paſs, to prevent the ill-will which was produced by rejecting the motion for an enquiry into the affair in St. George's Fields.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN,

WILL you ſpare one corner of your Magazine for the relief of a poor female, who will not often trouble you, and who could not exiſt without giving an immediate vent to the ill treatment and hardſhips ſhe ſuffers from that legal tyrant, a Huſband.

You muſt know, Mr. Printer, I was married about ſix years ago to an Haberdaſher in the city, and have four children by him. He is in a great run of buſineſs, and in a fair way of getting a large fortune. The man, I muſt allow, is fond enough of my perſon, and mak s, in what is called the main point, a tolerable huſband; but then he

he is so very solicitous and anxious about saving money, and providing well for his family, that he will not permit me to partake of those fashionable pleasures and amusements, which give a zest to life, and without which a woman of any spirit must be miserable. Would you believe it, Sir, he hath actually forbidden me to go to any balls, routs, &c. and is not pleased at my making a party at cards every evening only in the neighbourhood. This is such tyranny, Sir, as no woman can, or ought to bear. I need not acquaint you, Mr. Urban, that when wives meet with such perverse and obstinate husbands, they are frequently obliged to have recourse to arts, in order to mollify them, and for which purpose it is common for our sex, in such cases, to fall into fits.

I had set my heart upon going to a ball the other night, with some of my acquaintance, and tried every endearing method of obtaining my husband's consent to it, but in vain; thus driven to my last resource, I fell into fits. My husband was frightened, and sent for the Apothecary, and he advised sending for a Physician. The Doctor came, and ordered me to be put to bed, and prescribed a number of stinking medicines for me to take, all which I secretly ordered my maid to fling away, and say I had taken them.

I kept my bed for a week, without appearing to be much better; and during that time, I perceived in the newspaper, which my husband takes in, and brought me every day to amuse me, an advertisement of a masked ball, which was to be held at Margate on the 11th of this month. This struck me immediately, and I resolved to ask the Doctor, if going to Margate, and bathing there, would not do me good, and strengthen my nerves. The Doctor came into it immediately, and said, he thought it would be of service to me. I then desired him to tell my husband so, and persuade him to let me go. He did so; and my husband came presently afterwards to me, and told me what the Doctor had advised, and said, as this was the most leisure time of the year, he would order matters so as to go along with me. This was a blow I did not expect. My husband perceived it by my countenance. I could hide it no otherwise than by falling into a fit; since which I have insinuated to him, that I was afraid his going with me might be prejudicial to his business, and that it would be better to let me go alone. But he persists in his resolution of attending me there, and I must have the mortification of going to Margate, where there is to be masked ball, to which I know my husband will not permit me to go. There is no retracting; we are to set out to morrow morning, and my disappointment is so great, that I should burst with vexation, did I not find a vent for it, by giving you an account of my intolerable hardships.

Sept. 5, 1771. DOROTHY TAPE.

Mr. URBAN,

MANY of your correspondents, who justly inveigh against the luxury and dissipation, which too much prevail over those who are in a more elevated station, do not consider that these crimes, though far from the venial, do not so much tend to the prejudice of the community, as those more serious and flagrant ills, which are now, alas! too common; I mean that pitiful ambition which stirs up the common people to ape their superiors; and that woeful extravagance, which entails misery on many families, and therefore too much affects the common-wealth.

What led me to the above reflection was, a circumstance that happened lately at Ranelagh; it is not inserted with view of doing any prejudice to the hero of my tale, but from a more friendly motive, which is to let him see his situation in such colours, as may induce him to consider with more attention the Philosopher's maxim, *Know thyself.*

The story is this: A Hosier, who shall be nameless, stung with remorse that the malicious fates should confine his soul to the narrow limits of a warehouse; he, who by nature was formed to shine with splendor in superior circles, must give way to the calls of ambition, and appear at *Ranelagh* with his sword, bag, and embroidered habiliments, and there strut with all the importance of a Nabob. His figure struck many, and among others, some Gentlemen, his customers, who were amazed to see their worthy Manufacturer of Hose in such a garb: One of them, with a just indignation, clapped *a parenthesis on the unhappy Wight's olfactories,* and bade him make use of the weapon he had with so much industry annexed to his side; our hero in amaze, not knowing how to act, was soon taught the nearest way out of the room, by the friendly assistance of *some kicks on the posteriors.*

An OBSERVER.

Critical Remarks on ſome Paſſages of M. de VOLTAIRE. *Continued from page* 300.

"OTHER critics," ſays M. de V. "pretend that nothing is ſaid of "any religious act of the people in the "wilderneſs, no paſſover kept, no "pentecoſt; no mention made that any "feaſt of tabernacles was celebrated, "no public prayer eſtabliſhed; laſtly, "circumciſion, that ſeal of the cove-"nant of God with Abraham, was not "practiſed."

Circumciſion was not practiſed in the wilderneſs. That is true, and the critic ſhould have remembered it; he would not then have advanced the direct contrary in another place †.

No public prayer eſtabliſhed. The hours for it, perhaps, were not fixed, nor the form determined, as they afterwards were. But certainly the Iſraelites did not remain forty years in the wilderneſs without public prayer. And what occurs more frequently in the Old Teſtament, than *the people aſſembled before the Lord*, to worſhip him, to implore his aſſiſtance, or avert his wrath? Were not theſe public prayers? Theſe critics think they have a right to deny the eſtabliſhment, becauſe it is not found in expreſs terms in the books of Moſes: but neither is it found in the books of Joſhua and Judges. Do they ſuppoſe that, during all that time, the Iſraelites had no public prayers?

No Pentecoſt ‡; *no mention made of the feaſt of tabernacles.* No; but ought theſe critics to be ſurprized at it? Have they not read, that one of theſe feaſts was not to be celebrated by the Iſraelites, except when their corn began to ſpring, nor the other till after harveſt: or have they not reflected, that the Iſraelites neither ſowed nor reaped in the wilderneſs? One of the ceremonies preſcribed for the feaſt of tabernacles was, to adorn ſome tents or booths with branches, to remind them that they had dwelled forty years in tents in the wilderneſs: was it not natural to expect that this muſt be paſſed before they obſerved theſe ceremonies? Thus, by the very law of their inſtitution, theſe feaſts were not to take place till after the entrance of the Iſraelites into the promiſed land: *When you be come into the land which I give unto you.* Lev. xxiii. 10. Nothing here, therefore, is ſurpizing, except the ſurpize of theſe writers.

No paſſover kept. So they affirm; but hear what the Scripture ſays: *The firſt month of the ſecond year after they were come out of the land of Egypt, the Lord ſpake unto Moſes in the wilderneſs of Sinai, ſaying, Let the children of Iſrael keep the paſſover on the fourteenth day of this month, in his appointed ſeaſon. And Moſes ſpake unto the children of Iſrael, that they ſhould keep the paſſover: and they kept the paſſover on the fourteenth day of the firſt month at even, according to all that the Lord commanded Moſes.* Numb. ix. 1—5. It is true, that it is not ſaid in the Scriptures, that the Hebrews kept any other paſſover in the wilderneſs. But did they keep no paſſovers but thoſe which are mentioned in the ſacred writings? If that were granted, it would follow, that they celebrated the paſſover only once or twice from Moſes to Joſhua, which theſe critics do not pretend.

The Scripture, they add, *ſays nothing of any religious act of the people in the wilderneſs.* But it ſpeaks of the conſtruction, erection, and conſecration of the tabernacle and the altar, of that of Aaron and his ſons, of the holy veſſels, &c. It ſhews us a high-prieſt, prieſts, a whole tribe devoted to the miniſtry of the altar. Would the Hebrews have had every thing neceſſary for worſhip without ever performing any act of it? It ſpeaks of a holy fire kept up on the altar of burnt offerings, of the incenſe that burned on the altar of perfumes, &c. are not theſe ſo many religious acts? It ſhews us Aaron, the cenſer in his hand, invoking the name of the Almighty for Iſrael, his ſons, uniſhed with death for offering before the Lord a ſtrange fire; and Korah with his company conteſting with the brother of Moſes the functions of the prieſthood. Do all theſe facts, which happened in the wilderneſs, beſpeak no act of religion?

The moſt ſolemn act of religion is ſacrifice; and that doubtleſs the critics had chiefly in view. But how can they ſay that no mention is ever made of ſacrifices offered by the Iſraelites in the wilderneſs? Have they not read the 24th chapter of *Exodus*, where we are told, that *Moſes built an altar under mount Sinai, and that ſome* choſen *Iſraelites offered on it burnt offerings and peace offerings?* Have they not read the 7th chapter of *Numbers*, where it is ſaid, that *at the dedication of the tabernacle, the princes of the tribes brought*

† See the *Philoſophical Dictionary*.

‡ Stiled in Exodus, &c. *the feaſt of weeks*.

to Moſes thirty-ſix oxen, ſeventy-two rams, and as many lambs, to be ſacrificed to the Lord? Have they not read the 8th chapter of *Leviticus*, where *Moſes, conſecrating Aaron, offers a ſin-offering and a burnt-offering*; nor the 9th, where Aaron, having offered ſeveral offerings for himſelf and for the people, *a fire from before the Lord conſumed upon the altar the burnt-offering*; nor the 16th, in which the ſacrifice of the ſcape-goat is ordained, and where it is added, that *Aaron did as the Lord commanded Moſes?* It is therefore undeniable, that the Hebrews acknowledged Jehovah in the wilderneſs, that they then offered ſacrifices to him, and worſhipped him.

It ought not, however, to be diſſembled, that in the hiſtory of the events which happened to the Iſraelites, during thoſe forty years, there is an interval of thirty-eight years, in which the Pentateuch makes no mention either of ſacrifices, or of any other religious act. But, why? It is becauſe the Pentateuch abſolutely omits every thing that paſſed in that period. In fact, the relation, which Moſes gives of theſe events concludes about the end of the ſecond year, and is not reſumed till the firſt month of the fortieth.

In that interval, without doubt, muſt chiefly be placed thoſe long and frequent relapſes into the idolatry, with which Moſes, Joſhua, Amos, &c. reproach them, and which cannot be denied. Provoked with the refuſal which they made to take poſſeſſion of the promiſed land, God had ſworn to them that they ſhould never enter it, and that they ſhould periſh in that wilderneſs. *He turned,* as St. Stephen ſays, *and gave them up to worſhip the hoſt of heaven, Moloch, Remphan,* &c. This frequent forſaking the worſhip of Jehovah, theſe odious apoſtacies ſo often repeated, added to thoſe of the firſt year, in which they had worſhipped the golden calf, and of the fortieth in which *they joined themſelves unto Baal peor,* will well account for the prophet's ſaying oratorically, that that unbelieving people *had ſerved ſtrange Gods for forty years in the wilderneſs.* Thoſe holy men ſpoke conformably to the genius of their language and of their age; they were not punctilious about words: [illegible] to force their expreſſions, in order to make them contradict the lawgiver, is to recur to a weak expedient.

"The Jews," continues M. de V. "had therefore other gods beſides Adonai under Moſes." Who denies it? The Scripture ſays it in a hundred places.

Thoſe gods were therefore tolerated by Moſes. The Scriptures, which tell us that the Hebrews, during thoſe 38 years whoſe hiſtory is omitted in the Pentateuch, fell into many idolatries, tell us alſo, that they all periſhed in the wilderneſs by the hand of Jehovah; *he overthrew them in the wilderneſs:* This is all that we know of it, and all that theſe critics can know.

Beſides, the indulgence of a ſovereign to his rebellious ſubjects, by no means proves, that the laws of the country tolerate rebellion; and to believe it is to confound fact and right. This anſwer may ſuffice for all the inſtances of idolatry here produced.

The Hebrews were not commanded, as ſome Deiſts have ſuppoſed, and Mahomet pretended to be, to exterminate idolatry from the earth by fire and ſword, but certainly their law did not tolerate it among them. When the body of the nation, when the kings and their ſubjects forſook the worſhip of their fathers, to ſerve ſtrange gods, God alone could puniſh them for it. And were not all thoſe calamities, particularly enumerated in the *Philoſophy of hiſtory*, moſt ſevere chaſtiſements? Let the author read that chapter over again, and judge whether theſe deviations remained unpuniſhed.

"Moſes himſelf," ſays the critic, "ſeems often to tranſgreſs the law which he had given. He forbids every image; nevertheleſs, he erected the brazen ſerpent. Solomon had twelve oxen carved, &c."

This writer might alſo have added that Moſes embroidered ſeveral figures of animals in the veil of the ſanctuary; that he placed ſome cherubims on the ark, who covered it with their wings, &c. But he did not thereby tranſgreſs *the law which he had given.* The law did not abſolutely forbid the making any image, any repreſentation, but only making them in order to worſhip them. Thus the ancient Jews, Joſephus, &c. underſtood it. The conduct of Moſes, therefore, does not contradict his law, but only the ſenſe which M. de Voltaire is pleaſed to give it.

"Elijah," he continues, "made fire come down from heaven to conſume the prieſts of Baal. Elijah makes bears come and devour forty two little children, who had ca-

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" him bald-head: but theſe are rare " inſtances, and facts which it would " be a little cruel to deſire to imitate."

There is no fear of theſe being imitated. Men, who with a word make bears come out of the foreſts, and fire come down from heaven, will be always rare on earth: and when ſome ſhall be found inveſted with that power, it may be ſuppoſed that they will not act but by juſt and lawful reaſons.

Beſides, Elijah made fire come down from heaven, not to conſume the prieſts of Baal, but the guards who brought him an order from a wicked king to come down from a mountain, to which he had retired, and who went to take him from thence by force. M. de V. has not carefully read the ſecond book of *Kings*, which he quotes, or he has ſince forgotten it. *Human nature is ſo weak, and there is ſo much buſineſs in this life*, that we muſt not be ſurprized at theſe ſmall miſtakes.

" Jephthah ſays to the Ammonites, " *Will not you poſſeſs that which Che-* " *moſh your god giveth you to poſſeſs?* " *So whomſoever the Lord our God* " *ſhall drive out before us, them will* " *we poſſeſs.* This declaration is pre- " ciſe: it may carry us too far; but at " leaſt it is an evident proof, that God " tolerated Chemoſh."

God *tolerated Chemoſh*, as he tolerated all the gods of the idolaters; what does that infer, or whither *may it carry us?*

Other writers, [Tindal, &c.] who have quoted this paſſage before M. de V. concluded from it a little leſs abſurdly, that Jephthah acknowledged Chemoſh for a true God, as if we did not every day argue with objectors on their own principles, by ſuppoſing them true for a moment, though we think them falſe. This is what Jephthah does here, and certainly that cannot *carry us too far.*

" The prophets ſtyle Nebuchadnez- " zar the ſervant of God, and Cyrus " his anointed, his Chriſt." True; and from thence it may be inferred, that the God, whom the Hebrews worſhipped, was not, as ſome Freethinkers pretend, a particular God, a local deity, but the God of the Univerſe, whoſe providence extends to all nations. All kings, all conquerors, act under his orders, and only execute his will: they are in his hand inſtruments of mercy or of vengeance: therefore he ſtyles them *his ſervants, his miniſters, his anointed.* [*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN,

THE following inſcription is eſteemed as a great curioſity, particularly that the Dominicals in the firſt Latin line tell the year in which the Gentleman died, being 1631, and the ſecond his age (73.) The lines are truly ſepulchral, and the whole worthy the attention of the curious. The monument is placed againſt the wall in our ancient church.

I am, Sir, your obliged,
Banbury, humble ſervant,
Oxfordſhire, Sept. 3, F. P.
1771.

To the pious memory of WILLIAM KNIGHT, Gent. ſome time Juſtice of Peace and Quorum in this borough, who (having had his education both in the Univerſity and Inns of Court) continued in the love and practice of good ſtudies; gave good examples of morality and piety; finiſhed his courſe in the true faith; and was here laid up in the hope of a glorious reſurrection. 20th Sept. 1631.

HIS life, his breath, his faculties are gone,
Yet Virtue keeps him from oblivion.
Thoſe arts and parts that beautify'd his mind,
Like precious ointment leave his name behind.
His lamp is out, yet ſtill his light doth ſhine;
His faith and works ſurvive as things divine.
To God he lives, though dead to us he be;
The bury'd ſeeds do ſpring, and ſo ſhall he!
Died 1631. Ætatis 73.

BeatI ILLI InqVIt SpIrItVs qVI In DoMIno obIerVnt.
SenIo bono agregatVs eſt popVLarIbVs sVIs.
Gen. xxv. 8.

HODIE MIHI, CRAS TIBI.

Cerne Vale.

M. de VOLTAIRE *on* Phyſicians. *From his Queſtions concerning the* Encyclopedie.

PHyſicians live in great cities: there are few of them in the country. The reaſon of this is obvious. In great cities there are rich patients; and among thoſe debauchees the pleaſures of the table, and the gratifications of the paſſions, give riſe to a variety of diſeaſes. Dumoulin, the phyſician, obſerved at his death, that *he left behind him two great phyſicians, Regimen and Rivier water.*

I knew

I knew at London a phyſician of the name of Brown, who had practiſed in Barbadoes. He had a ſugar-work and negroes; and having been robbed of a conſiderable ſum, he called together his ſlaves; *My friends*, ſaid he, *the great ſerpent appeared to me during the night, and told me, that the perſon who ſtole my money ſhould, at this inſtant, have a parrot's feather at the point of his noſe.* The thief immediately put his hand to his noſe. *It is you*, cried the maſter, *that robbed me; the* great ſerpent *juſt now told me ſo!* By this method the phyſician recovered his money. This piece of quackery is not to be condemned; but, in order to practiſe it, one muſt have to do with negroes.

Extract from VOLTAIRE's *Queſtions concerning the* Encyclopedie.

I Have caſt my eyes on an edition of Shakeſpear by the Sieur Samuel Johnſon. I there find that he treats as *fools* thoſe foreigners who are aſtoniſhed, that, in the pieces of this great Shakeſpear, *A Roman Senator ſhould act the buffoon, and a King appear on the ſtage like a drunkard.*

I am loath to ſuſpect the Sieur Johnſon of being an arch wag, and of loving too much wine; but I think it very extraordinary, that he ſhould reckon buffoonery and drunkenneſs among the beauties of tragedy: the reaſon which he gives for it is no leſs ſingular. *The poet*, he ſays, *diſdains accidental diſtinctions of ſituations and countries, like a painter, who, ſatisfied with having drawn the figure, neglects the drapery.* The compariſon would be more juſt, if he ſpoke of a painter, who, in a noble ſubject, ſhould introduce ſome ridiculous fancies; who, in the battle of Arbella, ſhould draw *Alexander the Great* mounted on an aſs, and the wife of *Darius* drinking with ſome ſuttlers in an alehouſe.

Mr. URBAN,

THE writers of Aſtronomy tell us, that the Moon always turns one ſide to the Earth, they alſo all of them hold it probable, that the Moon is inhabited as our Earth is, and that our Earth is a Moon to them, as that planet is to us; but the conſequence that flows from one ſide only being always turned to the Earth, is, that the Lunarians on the oppoſite ſide have no Moon to ſhew them light in their nights; this appears ſo abſurd to me, that I cannot aſſent to it, for this very good reaſon, that infinite wiſdom cannot act abſurdly. Had a notion of this ſort been fixed in the mind of Buffon the French philoſopher, the world would not have been witneſs of thoſe extravagant and wild whims ſet forth by him, where he ſuppoſes that our Earth, and the reſt of the Planets, are parts of the Sun's body ſmote off by Comets; and many more inſtances ſuch as theſe I could hold forth to you. But to return from this digreſſion; the learned inform me alſo, that the Moon turns round her axis in the ſame time ſhe moves round her orbit. This laſt part of the hypotheſis, appears to me to be adopted to account for the firſt, namely one ſide being always turned to the Earth; but perhaps too haſtily. Now, inſtead of the Moon revolving round her axis in 27 days, we will ſuppoſe that ſhe turns round her axis the ſame way with the Earth in 24 hours. Then does not one half of the Moon's ſurface conſtantly preſent itſelf to view, when above the horizon. Suppoſe now, a Lunarian placed ſome where on this half of the Moon's ſurface that is now in my view: now as this Lunarian's hemiſphere is turned to, and oppoſed to that hemiſphere of the Earth where I am, then it follows, that as the Moon and Earth revolve round their axis every 24 hours, this Lunarian and myſelf are conſtantly carried round in view of each other a part of thoſe 24 hours, and the remaining part are ſeparated from a view of each other, by the hemiſphere of the Moon and Earth being turned from each other; and if I always remain in one and the ſame place, the Moon will always ſhew the ſame ſide to me (nearly) and the caſe muſt be the ſame to the Lunarian; for our Earth, conſequently, muſt ſhew always the ſame face (nearly) to him, if he reſided always in one and the ſame place. Thus I have, if I miſtake not, accounted for one ſide of the Moon being apparently turned to the Earth, (for it is not really and truly ſo) and I have ſhewn alſo, that this Lunarian and myſelf are carried round in view of each other a part of every 24 hours; then certainly all the inhabitants in that hemiſphere of the Moon, and the oppoſite one too, would have a ſight of our Earth a part of every 24 hours. Thus it appears, that the Moon and Earth would preſent themſelves to the view of all the inhabitants of each other, (except thoſe in the polar circles) a part of every 24 hours. If I have not deceived myſelf then, that old abſurd

hypotheſis

hypotheſis of the Moon's revolving round its axis but once in 27 days, is fairly exploded. Now this gives a rotation to the Moon on its axis much more agreeable and conſonant to the diurnal motion of thoſe planets that are known; but the moſt material point with me is, that this new hypotheſis, if it ſhould be found a juſt one, does not impeach the Divine Being with acting abſurdly, as the old one does, by giving to one half of the Lunarians a Moon, and leaving the other half to paſs their nights in total darkneſs, and in length equal to $13\frac{1}{2}$ of our days.

Norwich, Sept. 11, 1771.

Mr. URBAN,

I Preſume the following ingenious parallel of the reſpective merits of Racine and Corneille, (written by Fontenelle) will not be unacceptable to many of your readers.

I. Corneille had no excellent author before his eyes, whom he could follow: —Racine had Corneille.

II. Corneille found the French ſtage in a barbarous ſtate, and advanced it to great perfection:—Racine has not ſupported it in the perfection in which he found it.

III. The characters of Corneille are true, though they are not common:—The characters of Racine are not true, but only ſo far forth as they are common.

IV. Sometimes the characters of Corneille are, in ſome reſpects, falſe and unnatural, in that they are noble and ſingular:——Thoſe of Racine are often, in ſome reſpects, low, on account of their being natural and ordinary.

V. He that has a noble heart would chuſe to reſemble the heroes of Corneille: —He that has a little heart, is pleaſed to find his own reſemblance in the heroes of Racine.

VI. We carry, from hearing the pieces of the one, a deſire to be virtuous: —And we carry the pleaſure of finding men like ourſelves in foibles and weakneſſes from the pieces of the other.

VII. The tender and the graceful of Racine is ſometimes to be found in Corneille:—The grand and ſublime of Corneille is never to be found in Racine.

VIII. Racine has painted only the French and the preſent age, even when he deſigned to paint another age, and other nations:—We ſee, in Corneille, all thoſe ages, and all thoſe nations, that he intended to paint.

IX. The number of the pieces of Corneille is much greater than that of Racine:—Corneille, notwithſtanding, has made fewer tautologies and repetitions than Racine has made.

X. In the paſſages, where the verſification of Corneille is good, it is more bold, more noble, and, at the ſame time, as pure and as finiſhed as that of Racine; but it is not preſerved in this degree of beauty:—That of Racine is always equally ſupported.

XI. Authors inferior to Racine have written ſucceſsfully after him, in his own way:—No author, not even Racine himſelf, dared to attempt, after Corneille, that kind of writing which was peculiar to him.

This compariſon, of the juſtneſs of which the reader is left to judge, is ſaid greatly to have irritated Boileau, the invariable friend and defender of Racine. It may be remarked, that Boileau had mentioned Fontenelle with contempt, in a ſtanza that originally concluded his Ode to the King, at preſent omitted. Theſe were the lines:

J'aime mieux nouvel Icare
Dans les airs cherchant Pindare
Tomber du ciel le plus haut;
Que loué de Fontenelle,
Razer, craintive hirondelle,
La terre, comme Perault.

To theſe remarks of Fontenelle, may be added what Voltaire ſays, with his uſual vivacity and brevity: "Corneille "alone formed himſelf; but Louis "XIV. Colbert, Sophocles, and Eu- "ripides, all of them contributed to "form Racine."

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. TIRSEL.

Mr. URBAN,

SUCH of your correſpondents, as are fond of Natural Hiſtory, may poſſibly be ſurprized, that there have as yet appeared, in Engliſh, no *memoirs* of the late ingenious *M. de Reaumur*. I could wiſh to preſent them with an account of his life more compleat than the following ſhort one, but am not able. They will, therefore, be pleaſed to accept what my preſent ſcanty materials afford. I am, &c. J. C.

LIFE *of M. de* REAUMUR.

René Antoine Ferchault Sieur de *Reaumur*, a perſon diſtinguiſhed for his laborious reſearches into Natural knowledge,

ledge, was born at Rochelle in 1683, of a family belonging to the law. After having finiſhed his early ſtudies in the place of his birth, he began a courſe of philoſophy at Poitiers, and of civil law at Bourges; but ſoon relinquiſhed the latter, to apply himſelf, according to his taſte, to Mathematics, Phyſiques, and Natural Hiſtory. Being come to Paris, he was received into the Academy of Sciences in 1708. From that hour he was wholly employed in Natural Hiſtory, to which his inclination particularly led him, and his enquiries were not confined to any one part of it. His memoirs, his obſervations, his diſcoveries on the formation of ſhells, ſpiders, muſcles, the marine flea, the berry which affords the purple colour, and on the cauſe of the numbneſs of the Torpedo, excited the curioſity of the public, and early procured our author the character of an able, curious, and entertaining Naturaliſt. Filled with zeal for the welfare and advantage of ſociety, and the progreſs and perfection of arts, he endeavoured in all his reſearches to promote the public good. We were indebted to him for the diſcovery of the Turquois mines in Languedoc. He alſo found out a ſubſtance, which is uſed to give falſe ſtones a colour, which is obtained from a certain fiſh called in French *Able* or *Ablete* * on account of its whiteneſs, and which is the *Bleak* or *Blay* of our writers. His experiments on the art of turning iron into ſteel, obtained him a penſion of twelve thouſand livres; and this reward is to be continued to the Academy to ſupport the expence which may accrue in this art.

He continued his enquiries on the art of making tin and porcelain, and endeavoured to render our thermometers more uſeful than thoſe of former times; he compoſed a curious hiſtory of rivers where gold duſt is found in France, and gave ſo ſimple and eaſy a detail of the art of gathering this duſt, that perſons have been employed for that purpoſe.

He alſo made curious and important obſervations on the nature of flints, on the banks of foſſil ſhells, from whence is obtained in Touraine an excellent manure for land; as likewiſe on birds and their preſervation, on their method of building neſts; on inſects; and a great number of other ſubjects, not leſs curious than uſeful.

He imagined at firſt, that a certain varniſh would keep eggs freſh, but the waſte of time and money, &c. ſhewed him the inconveniences of ſuch a proceſs. He afterwards adopted the method practiſed for time immemorial in Greece and the iſlands of the Archipelago, which is to ſteep or immerſe eggs in oil, or melted fat; by this means, not being expoſed to the air or to froſt, they are well preſerved and contract no bad ſmell. Another experiment ſtill more important, made by our author, was, to introduce into France the art of hatching fowl and birds, as practiſed in Egypt without covering the eggs. Active, ſedulous, and attentive, he was early in his ſtudy, often at ſix in the morning. Exact in his experiments and obſervations, he let no circumſtance eſcape him. His writings muſt be of great uſe to future philoſophers. In ſociety, he was diſtinguiſhed thro' life for his modeſt and agreeable behaviour. His probity, benevolence, goodneſs of heart, and other amiable qualities, as well natural as acquired, endeared him to his countrymen. He died in the 76th year of his age, on the 18th of October, 1757, and left this world filled with ſentiments of piety. His death was the conſequence of a fall, which happened at the caſtle of Barnardiere on the Maine, where he went to paſs his vacation. He bequeathed to the Academy of Sciences his manuſcripts and all his natural productions. His works are, 1. A very great number of Memoirs and obſervations on different parts of Natural Hiſtory; they are printed in the collections of the Academy of Sciences. 2. A large work printed ſeparately in 6 volumes in 4to, entitled, A Natural Hiſtory of Inſects. This important work contains a deſcription of vaſt numbers of caterpillars, moths, gall inſects, flies with two and four wings, lady-birds, and thoſe ephemeron flies which live only in that form a few hours; and laſtly, of thoſe ſingular and wonderful inſects, which are called *Polypes*, which being cut into ſeveral pieces, each piece lives, grows, and becomes an inſect, and offers to our eyes a great number of prodigies. The works of M. de Reaumur are exact, curious, intereſting, and very ingenious. They are written with much candour, clearneſs, and elegance; but it muſt be acknowledged, his manner is ſomewhat too diffuſe. But we muſt not deceive the reader; he often raiſes our

* See Belon, 319. M. Pennant's Zoology, Vol. 3, 315.

our expectations, and does not give us all the satisfaction we promise ourselves from his writings. His method of raising poultry, in particular, rather disappoints us. He spared neither care, time, nor expence to render it practicable: he flattered himself and his countrymen with the greatest hopes, but notwithstanding his assiduous industry, and vast charges, it proved abortive. The late M. l'Advocat recommended him to obtain better information from Egypt on the subject, and if possible to procure a person versed in the art to instruct him in it; but his death prevented the completion of the scheme. If the native of Egypt had arrived, shewed M. de Reaumur a better method than his own, and practised it with success, as in his country, the community would have been benefitted; on the other hand he would have seen, had it failed, that the climate of France was not proper for such experiments. M. Maillet, Consul at Cairo, to whom Monsr. the Regent had written to obtain the art, offered to send over a native of Egypt, if the government would pay the expence of his voyage, and allow him a pension of 1500 livres. M. Maillet rightly judged, when he preferred this method of proceeding. M. de Reaumur was not ignorant of the design; but he flattered himself, that his efforts would be successful without farther aid, and thought he should acquire some honour. He certainly had great talents, industry, sagacity, and every other requisite, which are necessary in such attempts; but it is morally impossible, that a single man, in a different climate, can attain such knowledge in an art, as those who live in a more favourable country, and have had the experience of many ages to profit by: however M. de Reaumur may have been unsuccessful, posterity is indebted to him for his repeated trials. He has removed some difficulties in the road; and those that travel it may discover what he only saw at a distance.

The Virtuous Fair.

FLAVIA was left to the care of her own fortune, at the age of seventeen. Her mother, knowing her innate virtue and solid principles, thought these her propereſt guardians. She thought right. Flavia's beauty and fortune, which were both considerable, drew crouds of fluttering fops, and fortune-hunting rakes to her shrine. The rakes imagined so much youth and innocence could never resist their refined arts; the beaux depended upon the striking charms of their powdered paper-sculls. Had Flavia been so disposed, here was an ample field before her, in which she might have fully indulged the vanity of her age and sex, and coquetted away, at once, both her innocence and happiness. She, however, gave all these their answers as fast as they came, but with so much sweetness and sensibility, that she awed the rakes, and delighted the fools.

She was in her twentieth year, when first young Lovemore paid his addresses to her. This youth was of a very different complexion from any of her former humble servants; he loved her heartily for her beauty; but he loved her more for her good-humour and good-sense. He saw how completely happy the man must be, who gained so rich a prize; and the bare thought of a possibility of losing her gave him more real uneasiness, while it lasted, than it is in the power of beauty alone to create. She perceived his merit, and observed how respectfully he admired her. As it was contrary to the goodness of her heart to keep any one in a state of suspense, she was no sooner assured of the equity of his intentions, but she made him both easy and happy, by giving her hand where her heart dictated.—Those maxims, which preserved her in her youth, continued and increased her happiness in an advanced age.

Her husband is for ever extolling the darling of his heart, and expatiating on her virtues; indeed, every one that knows her admires her, and blessings flow from every tongue on the head of the good, the benevolent Flavia.

Mr. Urban,

THE following Extract from Blount's Voyage into the Levant, is not, perhaps, unworthy of a place in your valuable Magazine.

"In all Turkie, says he, the number of Christians is wonderfully abated, for beside the slaughter in conquest, they are daily diminished by other arts. The Turke takes a more pernicious way to extinguish Christianity, than ever the Heathen Emperours did; their hot persecutions got them the envy which followes cruelty, and made the people compassionate the afflicted cause, whereby *commiseration, which is a strong piece of human nature, blew the flame of zeale, and rayſed more affection to*

the

the cauſe, than terrour could ſuppreſſe; thence came the ſaying, *Sanguis Martyrum Semen Eccleſiæ: the Turke puts none to death for Religion, whereby none from fire, or gallowes move compaſſion to their cauſe.* He rather ſuckes the purſe, than unprofitable blood, and by perpetuall poverty renders them low towards himſelf, and heavie to one another: Hee turnes the Churches into Moſques, much ſuppreſſing the publike exerciſe of Religion, (eſpecially of the Romiſh) though not utterly, ſo that each generation becomes leſſe inſtructed than other, *in ſo much that at this time (as by tryall I found) many who profeſs themſelves Chriſtians, ſcarce know what they mean by being ſo*; finally, perceiving themſelves poore, wretched, taxed, diſgraced, deprived of their children, and ſubject to the inſolence of every Raſchall, they begin to conſider, and preferre this preſent world, before that other which they ſo little underſtand. This turnes ſo many thouſands to *Mahometaniſme*, and prevailes with leſſe ſcandall, than fire and ſword would doe, *in as much as it goes leſſe harſh with a man to forget his religion, than to defie it*; *for conſcience wrought on by education, holds the minde of man, as a lace wound about a body*; *the* Turkiſh *courſe unlaces it by degrees, as it had beene wounde up, ſo bringing it off cleare*; *but bloody perſecution ſtriving to pull it away at a ſnatch, is too ſudden a violence, diſordering and intangling things faſter then they were.* Thus if we view theſe affaires no further than the eye of reaſon can reach, hee ſeemes in a probable way to taint all the *Chriſtians* under his dominions; but it muſt be the worke of time; in the meane while, they ſerve to fill his coffers, and in effect ſupply him with *Gibeonites*, and huſbandmen to till his land, while his *Muſſelmen* are reſerved to the commanding employment of the ſword. Therefore hee doth not much care for a generall converſion, as appeared in *Solyman* the ſecond, who ſeeing a company of many thouſands fall downe before him, and hold up the fore-finger, (as their manner of converſion is) hee aſked what moved them to turne, they replyed, it was to bee eaſed of their heavie taxations; hee, diſdaining that baſeneſſe, or not willing to looſe in tribute, for an unſound acceſſion in religion, rejected their converſion, and doubled their taxations.

A Letter to a Foreigner of Diſtinction, occaſioned by his deſiring an Account of the preſent Diſturbances, and an Opinion on the Merits of Junius, *and the Character of the K—.*

My Dear Sir,

If I thought you had any other correſpondent here, I ſhould decline anſwering your queries; for I hate controverſy, which is ever the conſequence of jarring opinions on political ſubjects; but as I am prepoſſeſſed that I am ſingle in that honour, or if not, that you would not betray the ſentiments of a friend, I ſhall write with freedom.

To underſtand the politics of this nation, requires ſome knowledge of the characteriſtic of its inhabitants. Tho' you are an univerſal hiſtorian, you muſt be deficient in this point. This country has, within a few years, put on a new face. The metropolis is become now the annual reſidence of the whole iſland; that old Engliſh hoſpitality and ſimplicity, which emulated Arcadia, is gone. God and Mammon cannot be ſerved. The reigning paſſions are equipage, dreſs, and diſſipation; and their concomitants, luſt, vanity, and extravagance: in a word, though a ſea roars between, they have caught the itch from you, not from my countrymen.

This attempt to be witty has, I am ſure, no ſting for you, or I ſhould have ſuppreſſed it.

The conſequence of this luxury and flux to the metropolis, is every kind of vice and madneſs, which the ambition or weakneſs of mankind is capable of producing; a revolt againſt both public and private decency, as party or wantonneſs provokes: the firſt has much latitude from the nature of the Britiſh government; the ſecond from the ſtile our females in particular have imported from France. As you need not be informed of the laſt, give me leave to dwell upon the firſt.

Our jealouſy of liberty has naturally led us to curtail the prerogatives of our princes; even the great offices of ſtate, which formerly exiſted in individuals, are now ſubdivided into commiſſioners, ſuch as the Lords of Treaſury, Admiralty, &c. Nothing is left to the Sovereign, but the choice of theſe great officers, the diſpoſal of his revenue, and the other inferior departments of government. Theſe, and the hereditary honours, are the magnets of contend-

ing

ing parties; and as Parliament is with us the *primum*, nay the *unicum mobile* of the ſtate, it is the ſcene of war; a majority there determines who is to rule; and thoſe who prevail have, in conſequence, the loaves and fiſhes, by diſtributing which they endeavour to preſerve it. The diſappointed party ſnarl on, till, in time, they retrieve the ſop: but the King and the multitude always play the loſing game; the firſt innocently, as that majority by which alone the ſupplies can be raiſed, muſt determine him in the choice of his miniſters; the laſt deſervedly, for their corrupt election of thoſe men that form that majority. The Engliſh affect to be fond of liberty, but they would make bricks without ſtraw.

When a party ſurvives beyond the uſual epocha, the rage redoubles: the diſcontented, like loſing gameſters, ſwear the dice are loaded; the cards are falſe, and there is a murderous outcry againſt them in all our newspapers. The preſent adminiſtration have a formidable enemy of this ſort, in that *Junius* you enquire of. He is a maſter of compoſition, where he is not cramped with logic, facts, or argument, which he ſcrupulouſly avoids, either as conſidering them deſtructive of the beauties of rhetoric, or as perfectly unneceſſary in compoſitions addreſſed to the multitude, where nothing is wanting but ſuch bold attacks upon authority, as to cauſe proſecution if public, inquiſition if behind the curtain. Theſe being the nectar of our politicians, he bears away the bell, not only from his great literary merit, but from a nearer approach to treaſon than any of his competitors.

You muſt excuſe my entering into a detail of ſtate affairs, ſuch as infringements, grievances, remonſtrances, and apprehenſions; for, in brief, they are the reſult of private ambition, and public wantonneſs, more than national danger. We are perfectly apoplectic; the capital gorged with what ſhould be diffuſed through the whole iſland; all kinds of people forgetting their proper ſtations in the natural order of ſociety, running into luxuries which corrupt virtue, and cauſes that dependance, which paves the way for every ſpecies of corruption, and which ſeems to forebode a ſpeedy approach of that decline, which all human ſocieties have, in the courſe of nature, felt from ſimilar cauſes. Death is a debt which nations, as well as men, muſt pay to the great deſtroyer, Time.

As to the K—, his ſituation is not ſo irkſome, as from the writings of *Junius* you may have conceived it. He finds happineſs where it is alone to be enjoyed—in domeſtic life. His Queen and children are dear to him; his amuſements are ingenious and innocent, and he ſeems, I think, to have a very lucky contempt and indifference for thoſe aſperſions, which his own feelings acquit him of deſerving, and which reaſon convinces him is not the voice of his people, but the breath of faction. He is repreſented, at the ſame time, as deſpotic and inactive; as ſtrange a combination as Junius and the Bible.

The laſt, if it is his, (which I know not) is a ſafe fault in a King of England, both for himſelf and us. I have no great favour for royal activity, which is ever attended with ſelfiſh and ambitious projects, incompatible with the intereſts of the ſubject.

As to his abilities, I muſt confeſs I hold them to be very conſiderable: he ſpeaks the modern foreign languages well; his own, on public occaſions, with peculiar dignity and propriety. The interior œconomy of his army he is not only attentive to, but thoroughly underſtands. He has a taſte for the arts, particularly the mathematics and mechanics; and, by his encouragement of genius in general, ſhews a mind formed for the pleaſures of ſcience. I am ignorant as to what people expect from Kings; but ſurely theſe would gain a private gentleman the character of being ſenſible and accompliſhed.

Private virtues, even Junius does not deny him; he brands him only with delighting in the vices of others; a ſingular charge, when not ſupported with alledging the ſame delight or practice in himſelf. But as I told you before, Engliſh mobs are not logicians, and, to admirers of language, it is an irreſiſtible period.

This is no panegyric, but what is due to injured Majeſty, and ſlandered worth. You know I have no favour from Government; and nobody here, when I ſign myſelf a *North-Briton*, (which I am proud of doing) will think I deſerve any, or believe I write from any other motive; but you know me to be above falſhood, however gilt with intereſt.

You might wonder how a young man of two and twenty, and an officer, ſhould pick up ſo much politics, if I did not inform you that, without being deaf, it is impoſſible not to know ten times

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times more than I have communicated; but you might frequent coffee-houſes a long time without hearing ſo much moderate truth; for I am of no party, and write only the dictates of, you know, very ſuperficial, but honeſt thinking. Time, I hope, ſhall mend the firſt, and never deſtroy the latter; but whatever it does, it ſhall never alter my affections for you.

London, I am, &c.
Aug. 20. *A* North Briton.

Reply to Mr. Emerson's *Vindication.*
To Mr. Emerſon.

SIR,

I HAVE read your vindication, as it is called, and do aſſure you, it is not different from what I expected; but matters of perſonal abuſe I ſhall wave, until I have ſettled thoſe of ſcience. You ſay the corollaries which I mentioned, are all demonſtrated. I think I allowed as much; but what then? It only ſhews that you, like Sir Hudibras, can

——————— *diſpute,*
Confute, change hands, and ſtill confute.

For *Cor.* 5. p. 26, your words are, "As many eclipſes happen of the Sun in general, as of the Moon." This you demonſtrate on ſuppoſition, that lunar eclipſes begin the inſtant that the Moon touches the earth's penumbial ſhade. *Cor.* 10. *p.* 27, you ſay, "the Moon, *before ſhe begins to be eclipſed*, or to enter into the ſhadow of the earth, grows very pale:" and you demonſtrate this by ſaying, that *ſhe is then in the penumbra*, i. e. you demonſtrate one, by ſuppoſing that the Moon begins to be eclipſed the inſtant that ſhe touches the penumbra; and the other, on ſuppoſition, that ſhe is in the penumbra before ſhe begins to be eclipſed. When you next reply, reconcile this contradiction, inſtead of reviling me for pointing it out to you.

The other *Corollary* on which I remarked is, notwithſtanding your demonſtration, abſolutely erroneous. The words of it are, "*No* eclipſe of the Sun can laſt above two hours." But, my dear Sir, you only demonſtrate that THAT *eclipſe which happened June* 3, 1769, *could* NO WHERE *(independant of parallax) laſt two hours!* If you will pleaſe to turn over Dr. Halley's tables, you will find that it is poſſible for a ſolar eclipſe to laſt ſomething more than 2 *h.* 18′ independant of the augmentation cauſed by parallax: I quote Halley's tables, becauſe they are thoſe which you made uſe of; by better tables it will be ſtill more. But what, I pray have we to do with conſidering ſolar eclipſes independant of parallaxes, unleſs we could dig to the earth's center to obſerve them.

I am ſurprized, Mr. Emerſon, how a perſon of your grave deportment could be guilty of ſuch a paultry trick, as attempting to deceive poor Mr. Urban, by telling him that, "there may be extraordinary caſes, depending on extreme data, which you meddle not with, (and wherein, I ſuppoſe, you would inſinuate I may be right) but that to take notice of all minute circumſtances, a man ſhould write a folio book inſtead of an octavo." This, Sir, is all vaſtly plauſible, to be ſure; and I was a ſad wretch to quarrel with you for not meddling with theſe extraordinary caſes, and extreme data which you ſpeak of; and for not writing a folio book, when your agreement was only to write an octavo one: But on examining what I had written on this ſubject, I cannot find that I have done any ſuch thing. On the contrary, it is for meddling with theſe very things and not doing them right, that I blame you. I am, however, glad to find that you have promiſed the public a completer, and more correct edition of your book, as I ſhall take to myſelf no ſmall ſhare of the merit thereof, for having pointed out to you, how you might do it.

You ſay, I *drag* into my diſcourſe what was the primary motive of my beginning it, viz. your remarks on the method of determining the longitude at ſea by obſervations of the Moon: and then well obſerve, that your rules ſeem to me all wrong. I ſuppoſe they *now* ſeem ſo to you likewiſe; for you have not attempted to *ſay* they are right. You call my objections trifling; but remember, that this trifling, is only whether what you have written be truth or error. I am ſorry you ſhould have occaſion to charge me with abſurdity in calling them *hypotheſes*. This was the poor Printer's fault—I put no running title to my paper—perhaps you put none to yours, and if ſo, he ſeems to have been equally unfortunate in calling it *A Vindication of Mr. Emerſon's Aſtronomy*. It ſhould have been Αστρονομικος *abuſed by Mr. Emerſon*; for there is much of the latter, and very little indeed of the former; but be this as it may, I humbly preſume that calling

calling them ſo, has not done much diſſervice to your cauſe, as moſt people will be apt to think a good hypotheſis preferable to falſe computation.

You aſk, if the tables about which I am ſo bigoted, will never err 2′. I'll tell you a plain matter of fact, well known to every perſon converſant in thoſe matters; and you, Sir, ought to have been ſo, before you decided ſo peremptorily concerning them.

The tables of Mr. Morris have been compared with about 2000 obſervations, made by the late Dr. Bradley and others, and no where differ therefrom 1′ 10″. There are but very few where the differences amount to 1′, and moſt of the obſervations where they do, have been marked doubtful by the obſerver; ſo that it is highly probable the errors here belong to the obſervations; but by far the greater part of the differences do not amount to 30″. Theſe compariſons are now, I ſuppoſe, in the hands of Mr. Morris's executors, who know that what I here aſſert is true; as do many other Gentlemen, to whom Mr. Morris ſhewed them in his life-time. Dr. Bradley's tables have been compared with above 1200 of thoſe obſervations, and the difference no where exceeds 1′ ½, except in ſome few very doubtful obſervations. Both thoſe tables have their foundation on Mr. Mayer's theory, and differ from his but by a very few ſeconds in the greateſt quantities of the equations, and therefore the errors muſt follow the ſame order nearly: Mr. Mayer's tables have been compared with all thoſe obſervations where the others differed conſiderably, and it has been found that the errors in theſe never exceed 1 ½. I now leave it to the determination of every candid perſon to judge for himſelf, whether or no you had regard to what you was ſaying, when you aſſerted that "no tables extant can give the Moon's place true to two minutes."

You ſay, "all tables are exact at firſt." I am at a loſs for a decent term whereby to call this.—No tables whatever before theſe were exact at firſt; and you know it: Dr. Halley's tables erred at firſt above 8′, as any perſon will find by conſulting his own compariſons, and all thoſe who went before him ſtill more—but I forbear to preſs you farther in a matter ſo notorious. You ſay theſe things are ſtill *coram judice*; but what I have ſaid above is ſufficient to ſhew, that after a full, fair, and moſt rigorous trial, they have approved themſelves no pretenders. But if they had been yet before the Judge, as you ſay, and theſe matters undeterminable, what muſt we then, Sir, have thought of you, who with ſo much confidence condemned them? As to their having no exiſtence when your book was written; that I have nothing to do with: they had exiſtence many years before your book was printed, and we can no more tell when you wrote, than we can what you did write and afterwards obliterated.

You are angry without cauſe, at being referred to almanacs and obſervations for conviction, inſtead of theory; becauſe when matters of theory are contradicted by matters of fact, few people, except mere theoriſts, will believe them. It matters little whether I be a practical man, or a theoriſt, provided I meddle not with things which I don't underſtand, as you have done; the former has not leſs real merit than the latter, and is far more uſeful to ſociety, towards which every ſtudy ſhould be directed: but here too, perhaps, you may be *a little* miſtaken,—the true reaſon is, I have neither time nor inclination to examine your theories, as you call them, and there is here leſs danger of your doing miſchief.

I ſhall juſt remind you of ſome particulars which you take no notice of in your vindication, and which therefore remain in full force againſt you. Firſt, your comparing right aſcenſions, inſtead of diſtances, to make the method ſeem, at leaſt, one half more troubleſome than it is. Second, your aſſuming data, which are not given. Third, your directing a ſimple propoſition where it can be of no uſe. Fourth, your aſſerting, that the method of computing the longitudes of places by occultations of ſtars by the Moon, is but a particular caſe of yours; when your method cannot be applied to any ſuch thing. Laſtly, your being utterly unacquainted with the manner of making the obſervations that you were condemning; and which is a heavy charge indeed!

It may not be amiſs to point out to you two or three other *practical* things, which will be worth attending to, in the ſecond edition, which you ſpeak of. Firſt, deductions from the fluctions, as they are generally called, of the ſides of ſpherical triangles are not accurately true, tho' this you ſhould have known as a theoriſt, and in conſequence hereof, your ſolution of Prob. 17. Sect vi. can very ſeldom be of any uſe: beſides, as

a writer

a writer on Practical Aſtronomy, you ought to have known, that we have methods which will give the diſtance true within 3″ or 4″, with little more than half the labour that there is in your incorrect one. Second, *Cor.* 1 and 2, *p.* 339, lie under the ſame misfortune with *Cor.* 3, *p.* 347, above mentioned, as does alſo *Cor.* 5, *p.* 353. Third, recommending obſervations of Jupiter's Satellites for determining the longitude at ſea, proves you utterly unacquainted with the ſubject you have undertaken to write upon. You ſay, "a man has nothing to do, but look through a tube at a certain object until the obſervation be over." I ſay, neither is flying any thing more than riſing up into the air, and moving about in it when you are there; and experience has ſhewn that it is juſt as eaſy to do one, as hold the tube ſteady until you have done the other. You ſeem, Sir, to have no apprehenſion of the great magnifying power requiſite in a teleſcope for this purpoſe, and the very ſmall field of view conſequent thereon. The leaſt motion throws the object out, and it is not afterwards eaſy to find it again. You ſay, this method requires leſs ſteadineſs than all others. You expoſe yourſelf, Sir; for had you been acquainted with the uſe of Hadley's quadrant, you would have known that the motion of a ſhip has very little effect on the uſe of this moſt valuable inſtrument; and to magnify 4 or 5 times, is here ſufficient. But there is another very great inconvenience attending obſervations of the Satellites, and of which you are not aware, ariſing from the obſervation's being fixed to a certain inſtant, viz. that when the eclipſe happens, and if you miſs it, all is over: whereas in the other, you make the obſervation when circumſtances are favourable, and if you chuſe not to truſt the firſt, you may repeat it as often as you pleaſe; and by taking a mean, reduce your error, or even the chance of error, to almoſt nothing. There is yet another diſadvantage ariſing from the ſame cauſe, which attends the Satellites, and is ſo great, that even in regular obſervations, where they have no inconvenience to ſtruggle with, except weather, they ſeldom obtain above a dozen in a year; and *all* theſe would be but of ſmall uſe at ſea, as there falls but one to the ſhare of a Weſt-India voyage.

The three remaining paragraphs of your *Vindication* need little anſwer. The diſpute between us is not whether I be a man of letters; but whether, or no, you be an Aſtronomer. And here, I think, the *hand-writing on the wall* is againſt you. You have done very little towards diſqualifying me either for a Scholar or a Gentleman: whereas what you have written ſpeaks very little in your favour as either. Few people deſcend to abuſe when they have reaſon on their part; but for a mathematician, who ought to be one of the great improvers of reaſon, to lay it aſide, and invoke the aid of Billingſgate, ſhews a condeſcenſion indeed! You make much ſtir about my letter being anonymous. Drowning men will catch at ſtraws. Wherein lies the difference, if the remarks are true? and that they are, has been fully proved. One would not unneceſſarily hang up ones name, as a mark to be ſhot at by one of your *known* turn for abuſe; However, to ſatisfy you all I can in this particular, if you can refute the things here laid to your charge, or will, in a candid manner, acknowledge your miſtakes, I hereby empower the Editor to publiſh my name at length; and it accompanies this letter for that purpoſe. But till you do one or other of theſe, I muſt beg leave ſtill to ſign

ΑΣΤΡΟΝΟΜΙΚΟΣ.

Strange Opinions of ſome Indians *concerning the* Supreme Being.

[*From* BUSBEQUIUS.]

THE Indian Gentiles feign that a certain immenſe ſpider was the firſt cauſe of all things; which drawing the matter from its own bowels, wove the Web of this Univerſe, and diſpoſed it with wonderful art; ſhe, in the mean time, ſitting in the centre of her work, feels and directs the motion of every part; till at length, when ſhe has pleaſed herſelf ſufficiently in ordering and contemplating this Web, ſhe draws all the threads ſhe had ſpun out, again into herſelf, and having abſorbed them, the univerſal nature of all creatures vaniſhes into nothing.

An odd Miſtake *of a* Hogi.

[*From the ſame.*]

It is the cuſtom for the Baſhaws, juſt before their faſt, to give a feaſt to all comers, yet, generally, none but relations, friends, and ſervants, do come. A leathern napkin is ſpread on the ground, full of diſhes. As it will not hold all at once, ſome ſtand by till others have dined, with great decency and ſilence; then, drinking a draught of honey and water, ſalute the

the Landlord, and go away. A certain Baſhaw made a feaſt, and invited a Hogi, *i. e* a learned man, who, ſeeing ſuch plenty of victuals, reſolved to carry ſome home to his wife; but looking for his handkerchief, found he had left it at home. He then reſolved to fill his ſleeve, which hung behind him, but miſtaking that of a Sanziach, who ſat next him, for his own, he filled it with dainties, and ſtopped it with a piece of bread. He made his obeiſance to his entertainer, and, as he went away, felt for his ſleeve, which he found empty. A while after, the Sanziach alſo roſe from the table, and, ſaluting the Baſhaw at every ſtep, his ſleeve caſt out the dainties, with which it was repleniſhed unknown to him; and ſeeing a train of junkers behind him, he bluſhed for ſhame. The company fell a laughing; but the Baſhaw, gueſſing how it was, deſired him to ſit down again, and ſent for the Hogi. "I wonder," ſaid he, "that you, an old friend, and having a wife and children at home, did carry nothing to them, ſeeing my table was ſo well furniſhed." "Truly, Sir," replied he, "it was no fault of mine, but of my evil genius; for I ſtuffed my ſleeve with viands, and yet, when I came out, I found it empty."

The Opinion the Turks *entertain of* Duels [*From the ſame.*]

There was one Arſlambeg, that lived on the Frontiers of Hungary, who was famed for a robuſt perſon, and was very expert at the bow; no man brandiſhed his ſword with more ſtrength, or was more terrible to his enemy. Not far from him, there dwelt one Ulibar, who was emulous of the ſame praiſe; and this emulation, heightened, perhaps, by other motives, at length, occaſioned hatred, and many bloody combats between them. Ulibar was ſent for to Conſtantinople, for what cauſe I know not. When the Baſhaw had aſked him many queſtions concerning other matters, he demanded how he and Arſlambeg came to fall out? Hereupon he makes a long narration of the grudges between them, and to put a fair gloſs on his own cauſe, he added, that once Arſlambeg had laid an ambuſh, and wounded him treacherouſly; and that, ſaid he, he needed not to have done, if he would have ſhewed himſelf worthy the name he bears; for I have often challenged him to fight hand to hand, and never ſhunned to meet him in the field. The Baſhaw, much offended, thus replied, "How durſt thou challenge thy fellow ſoldier to a duel? What! was there never a Chriſtian to fight with? Do not both of you eat your Emperor's bread? And yet, forſooth, you muſt go about to take away one another's lives! What precedent had you for this? Do you know, that which ever of you had died, the Emperor had loſt a ſubject." Whereupon he was hauled to priſon, where he lay pining many months, and was, at laſt, with difficulty, releaſed, though with the loſs of his reputation.

Mr. URBAN,

THE cruelty of anatomiſts in their experiments on living animals is often dreadful to relate, and is already enlarged upon by Eſſay Writers in their uſeful Miſcellanies: but I am not certain whether the Entomologiſt or Collector of Inſects has not hitherto paſſed without cenſure, though he practiſes the moſt unrelenting cruelty on flies, moths, and ſpiders: he takes pleaſure to impale for days and weeks the papilonaceous race with corking pins, with which his cuſhion is replete: Whilſt the libellutæ, or dragon flies, are killed by ſqueezing the thorax, or with the ſpirit of turpentine, to the no ſmall horror of the humane and benevolent, who are of opinion, that ſcience might be improved, and learning increaſed, without ſuch barbarities: And it may be obſerved, both ſcience and learning are dearly acquired at the expence of that humanity, which is more neceſſary than either, in our road through life.

Let me, in a few words, (a multitude are not requiſite) inform thoſe gentlemen; they certainly have forgotten, that, in ages long ago, a venerable antient philoſopher, named Pythagoras, preſcribed the utmoſt mercy to inferior animals; they are, perhaps, alſo not apprized, that the ſect of bramins ſtill reverence his precepts, and literally follow his example. It is recorded in hiſtory, that the Athenian Court called the Arecpagite was particularly careful to puniſh offenders of this kind. Even a child, who, in the wantonneſs of his recreation, had deprived an innocent bird of its ſight, was condemned by one of theſe Grecian Magiſtrates, and ſuffered a very ſevere puniſhment.

Of the fair ſex, I would willingly hope, there are but few of thoſe cruel naturaliſts; at leaſt I do not recollect but one in the circle of my obſervation, nor do I wiſh the number may increaſe.

Your

Your preſent correſpondent, Mr. Urban, (like a perſon who reveres the Eaſtern Shaſtah) has formed a reſolution to deprive of life, not even one of thoſe minutiæ of the creation. The poor beetle from me ſhall feel no corporal ſufferance: The butterfly, unmoleſted by my hand, may range from flower to flower: The gnat may depoſit his eggs, and the ſpider renew his web, without ſuſtaining any injury.

It is my firm opinion, that we have no unlimited dominion over the inſect tribe; and though man may be conſidered as the delegate of heaven, over the inferior creatures, he is not cauſeleſſly, wantonly to immerſe his hands in their blood, or cauſe them to linger in cruel tortures. It is true, I have little faith in the doctrine of Metemſychoſis, yet let me recommend the Chriſtian doctrines of pity and compaſſion. And, however ſtrange and ſingular theſe principles may appear to the impaling murderers in queſtion, perſons endowed with ſenſibility of mind, I am ſure, will applaud them.

EUSEBIA.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE juſt received the following account of the late famine in India, from a very worthy friend of mine in the Company's ſervice at Calcutta; by inſerting of which in your uſeful Repoſitory, you will oblige an old Correſpondent.

I am, your's, &c. J. C.

"As ſoon as the dryneſs of the ſeaſon foretold the approaching dearneſs of rice, our Gentlemen in the Company's ſervice, particularly thoſe at the Subordinates, whoſe ſtations gave them the beſt opportunities, were as early as poſſible in buying up all they could lay hold of. When the effects of the ſcarcity became more and more ſenſible, the natives complained to the Nabob at Muxadavad, that the Engliſh had engroſſed all the rice, particularly in the Bahar and Purnea Provinces. This complaint was laid before the Preſident and Council by the Nabob's Miniſter, who reſides in Calcutta; but the intereſt of the Gentlemen concerned was too powerful at the board; ſo that the complaint was only laughed at and thrown out. Our Gentlemen in many places purchaſed the rice at 120 and 140 Seers for a Rupee, which they afterwards ſold for 15 Seers for a Rupee, to the Black Merchants; ſo that the perſons principally concerned have made great fortunes by it; and one of our writers at the Durbar, who was intereſted therein, not eſteemed to be worth a thouſand Rupees laſt year, has ſent down, as it is ſaid, 60,000l. ſterling, to be remitted home this year. The Black Merchants, who had made their groſs purchaſes from our Gentlemen, brought down great quantities of their rice, and depoſited it in the Golaks or Granaries about Calcutta, where, very unfortunately for the poor inhabitants, great part of it was deſtroyed by moſt terrible fires, which we had in the months of April and May, before which time the Engliſh had ſold off all they had on hand. The effects of the ſcarcity continuing to become daily more alarming, our Governor and Council bethought themſelves, though by much too late, to ſend into the interior parts of the country to purchaſe what rice they could on the Company's account, fixed the price of ſales in Calcutta at 10 Seers for a Rupee, and ſeized all they could upon the rivers. The Black Merchants remonſtrated, that the charges of bringing the rice down the country, together with the high intereſt which they paid the Shroffs or Bankers for raiſing the money, and other contingencies, ran ſo exceſſively high, that they ſhould, upon thoſe terms, be loſers by their purchaſes; upon which, by an order of Council, Seapoys were ſtationed at their Golahs, to prevent the delivering any rice without a permit or order; and notwithſtanding all the orders for purchaſing up the country on the Company's account, ſo bare were the Company's Granaries here, that the Council were obliged to ſend and take from the Merchants Golahs, what they wanted for the ſupport of the workmen on the fortifications at Calcutta and Budge Budge, who were threatening to deſert for want of victuals; and it was deemed a great favour if the Merchants were allowed to carry from their Golahs a few Maunds to the Bazars, to ſell for the ſupport of the inhabitants. The Nabob and ſeveral of the great men of the country at Maxadavad diſtributed rice to the poor gratis, until their ſtocks began to fail, when thoſe donations were withdrawn, which brought many thouſands down to Calcutta, in hopes of finding relief amongſt us. By the time the famine had been about a fortnight over the land, we were greatly affected at Calcutta, many thouſands falling daily in the ſtreets and fields, whoſe

whofe bodies, mangled by dogs, jackalls, and vultures in that hot feafon (when at beft the air is very infectious) made us dread the conſequences of a plague. We had 100 people employed upon the Cutcherry Liſt on the Company's account with doolys, ſledges, and bearers, to carry the dead and throw them into the River Ganges. I have counted from my bed-chamber window in the morning when I got up forty dead bodies laying within twenty yards of the wall, beſides many hundreds laying in the agonies of death for want, bending double, with their ſtomachs quite cloſe contracted to their back bones. I have ſent my ſervant to deſire thoſe who had ſtrength, to remove farther off, whilſt the poor creatures, looking up with arms extended, have cried out, Baba! Baba! my Father! my Father! This affliction comes from the hands of your countrymen, and I am come here to die, if it pleaſes God, in your preſence. I cannot move; do what you will with me.—In the month of June our condition was ſtill worſe, only three Seers of rice to be had in the Bazar for a Rupee, and that very bad, which, when bought, muſt be carried home ſecretly, to avoid being plundered by the famiſhed multitude on the road. One could not paſs along the ſtreets without ſeeing multitudes in their laſt agonies, crying out as you paſſed, My God! my God! have mercy upon me, I am ſtarving; whilſt on other ſides numbers of dead were ſeen with dogs, jackalls, hogs, vultures, and other beaſts and birds of prey feeding on their carcaſes. It was remarked by the natives, that greater numbers of theſe animals came down at this time than was ever known, which, upon this melancholy occaſion was of great ſervice; as the vultures and other birds take the eyes and inteſtines, whilſt the other animals gnaw the feet and hands; ſo that very little of the body remained for the Cutcherry People to carry to the River, notwithſtanding they had very hard work of it. I have obſerved two of them with a dooly carrying twenty heads, and the remains of the carcaſes that had been left by the beaſts of prey, to the river at a time. At this time we could not touch fiſh, the river was ſo full of carcaſes; and of thoſe who did eat it, many died ſuddenly. Pork, ducks, and geeſe, alſo lived moſtly on carnage; ſo that our only meat was mutton when we could get it, which was very dear, and from the dryneſs of the ſeaſon ſo poor, that a quarter would not weigh a pound and a half. Of this I uſed to make a little broth, and after I had dined, perhaps there were 100 poor at the door waiting for the remains, which I have often ſent among them cut up into little pieces; ſo that as many as could might partake of it; and after one had ſucked the bones quite dry, and thrown them away, I have ſeen another take them up, ſand and all upon them, and do the ſame, and ſo by a third, and ſo on. In the month of Auguſt we had a very alarming phænomenon appeared, of a large black cloud at a diſtance in the air, which ſometimes obſcured the ſun, and ſeemed to extend a great way all over and about Calcutta. The hotter the day proved the lower this cloud ſeemed to deſcend, and for three days it cauſed great ſpeculation. The Bramins pretended that this phænomenon, which is a cloud of inſects, ſhould make its appearance three times; and if ever they deſcended to the earth, the country would be deſtroyed by ſome untimely misfortune. They ſay, that about 150 years ago they had ſuch another bad time, when the ground was burnt up for want of rain; this is the ſecond time of this phænomenon's appearing, and that they came much lower than is recorded of the former. On the third day, the weather being very hot and cloudy, with much rain, we could perceive them with the naked eye, hearing a continual buzzing.

"About one o'clock they were ſo low as 30 feet from the ground, when we ſaw them diſtinctly to be a great number of large inſects, about the ſize of a horſe-ſtinger, with a long red body, long wings, and a large head and eyes, keeping cloſe together like a ſwarm of bees, ſeemingly flying quite on a line. I did not hear of any that were caught, as the country people were much frightened at the prognoſtications of the Bramins. Whilſt it rained, they continued in one poſition for near a quarter of an hour; then they roſe five or ſix feet at once, and in a little time deſcended as much, until a ſtrong North Weſt wind came and blowed for two days ſucceſſively, when they gradually aſcended and deſcended in the ſame manner, but more precipitately, until next morning, when the air was quite clear. It was very remarkable, that for ſome days before the appearance of this phænomenon, the

the toads, frogs, and inſects, which in numbers innumerable always make a continued noiſe here the whole night, during the rains, diſappeared, and were neither ſeen nor heard except in the river.

"Whilſt the famine continued news came down privately to Calcutta that the Nabob was dead, and had died in his garden of the ſmall pox. Many people would not give credit to the report, as the Governor and Council pretended they did not know it for three weeks afterwards, when Mahomed Reza Cawn came down from Muxadavad, and brought with him the young brother of the deceaſed Nabob, the only male heir remaining of Meer Jaffier's family, whom the ſaid Governor and Council, in the preſence of ſome of their friends, proclaimed Nabob the very next day at the Court Houſe. This lad is about 14 or 15 years old, under the tutorage of Mahomed Reza Cawn, as his brother was in his minority. He is of a mild diſpoſition; and it ſeems the general opinion of the country people, with whom I have converſed on the ſubject, that he alſo will ſoon die, either in his garden or his ſeraglio, to make way for Mahomed Reza Cawn."

Mr. URBAN,

By inſerting the following, you will greatly oblige a conſtant reader,

W. Z.

I neither flatter nor defame,
Yet own I would bring guilt to ſhame.
If I Corruption's hand expoſe,
I make corrupted men my foes.
What then? I hate the paltry tribe,
Be virtue mine; be theirs the bribe.

GAY.

MASQUERADE, by the deſcription that I have heard of it, ſeems to be a very low piece of foolery, fitted for children, and for perſons of little and trifling genius, who can entertain themſelves at *blind man's buff*. And as the entertainment is much meaner than that of the Theatre, ſo it is ſomething more hazardous to Virtue and Innocence. It does not ſo much as pretend to any ſuch improvement of the mind, as the Theatre profeſſes; while it lays a more dreadful ſnare to Modeſty, and has made too often a diſmal inroad on the morals of thoſe that frequent it.

Shall we not then conſider with ourſelves, What can we do now to prevent thoſe miſchiefs, and to entail bleſſings on our ſucceſſors? What ſhall we do to ſecure Wiſdom, Goodneſs, and Religion, among the next generation of men? Have we any concern for the glory of God in the riſing age? Any ſolicitude for the propagation of Virtue and Happineſs to thoſe who ſhall ſtand up in our ſtead? Let us then hearken to the voice of God and Solomon, and we ſhall learn how this may be done.

A Right Reverend Author ſays, "Amongſt the various engines contrived by a corrupt generation to ſupport vice and profaneneſs, and keep them in countenance, I muſt particularly take notice of Maſquerades, as they deprive Virtue and Religion of their laſt refuge, I mean ſhame, which keeps multitudes of ſinners within the bounds of decency, after they have broken through all the ties of principle and conſcience. But this invention lets them free from that tie alſo; being neither better nor worſe, than an opportunity to ſay and do there, what Virtue, Decency, and good Manners will not permit to be ſaid or done in any other place. If perſons of either ſex will frequent lewd and profane plays, or openly join themſelves to looſe and atheiſtical aſſemblies of any kind, they have their reward, they are ſure to be marked and branded by all good men, as perſons of corrupt minds, and vicious inclinations, who have abandoned Religion, and all pretences to it, and given themſelves over to Luxury and Profaneneſs. And as bad as the world is, this is a very heavy load upon the characters of men, and in ſpite of all the endeavours of Vice to bear up, and keep itſelf in countenance, it ſinks them by degrees into infamy and contempt. But this pernicious invention intrenches Vice and Profaneneſs againſt all the aſſaults and impreſſions of ſhame. And whatever Lewdneſs may be concerted, whatever Luxury, Immodeſty, or Extravagance, may be committed in word, or deed, no one's reputation is at ſtake, no one's character is reſponſible for it. A circumſtance of ſuch terrible conſequence to Virtue and good Manners, that if Maſquerades ſhall ever be revived, (as we heartily hope they will not) all ſerious Chriſtians, within theſe two great and populous cities, will be nearly concerned to lay it to heart, and diligently beſtir themſelves in cautioning their friends and neighbours againſt ſuch fatal ſnares.

"I cannot forbear to add, that, all religious conſiderations apart, this is a

diverſion

diversion that no true Englishman ought to be fond of, when he remembers, that it was brought in among us by the Ambassador of a neighbouring nation in the last reign, while his Master was in measures to enslave us: and, indeed, there is not a more effectual way to enslave a people, than first to dispirit and enfeeble them by licentiousness and effeminacy †." Thus far the Right Rev. Author; whose zeal for the suppression of all those tempting machineries has been conspicuous and honourable.

Mr. URBAN,

THE present scheme of petitioning Parliament for relief in the matter of subscription, brings before the public a very important question, a question so intimately connected with Christianity and the Reformation, that many thinking and judicious men may feel a *false alarm* for the established system of subscription, and for the effect it may have on the civil government. The prevailing indifference to subjects of such importance, may have kept many ignorant of the unanswerable arguments which have been used within these late years, and now the scene of action is opened, may think themselves *surprized* into what requires much deliberation. To remove this mistake relating to the plan lately set on foot, and conducted by several respectable characters, I have drawn out a summary view of the controversy occasioned by the CONFESSIONAL. To go higher might not be unentertaining or unedifying; but from the spring of the year 1766, the leading question, with all its branches and consequences has been very satisfactorily handled by able men. If the voice of the unprejudiced is on the side of the petitioners, it is not for want of advocates to support the establishment.

I am, your's,

Aug. 1771. A CONFESSIONALIAN.

A Summary View of the Confessionalian Controversy, *placed in the Order in which each Publication respects the other.*

1766 *May.* The CONFESSIONAL; or a full and free Inquiry into the Right, Utility, Edification, and Success, of establishing systematical Confessions of Faith and Doctrine in Protestant Churches. *Bladon*, 5s.

Sept. Dr. Rutherforth's VINDICATION of the Right of Protestant Churches to require the Clergy to subscribe to an established Confession of Faith and Doctrine, in a charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Essex. *Thurlburne and Woodyer*, 6d.

Nov. Dr. Dawson's EXAMINATION of Dr. R's Argument respecting the Right of Protestant Churches, &c. *Johnson*, 1s.

1767 *March.* Dr. Rutherforth's SECOND VINDICATION, &c. in a Letter to the Examiner of the First. *Thurlburne and Woodyer*, 6d.

May. Dr. Dawson's LETTER to Dr. R. occasioned by his *Second Vindication*. *Johnson*, 1s.

June, The CONFESSIONAL. Second Edition. *Bladon*, 5s. 6d.

Dec. Dr. Rutherforth's Defence of a Charge concerning Subscription, in a Letter to the Author of the Confessional. *Woodyer*, 2s.

1768 *April.* ANIMADVERSIONS on the Conduct of Dr. R. with a Word to the Author of an *Essay on Establishments in Religion*. *Bladon*, 6d.

1767 *Aug.* Mr. Rotheram's ESSAY ON ESTABLISHMENTS IN RELIGION, with Remarks on the CONFESSIONAL. *White*, 2s.

October. Dr. Dawson's EXAMINATION OF DITTO, with Remarks upon it, considered as a Defence of the Church of England, and as an Answer to the Confessional. *Johnson*, 2s. 6d.

OBSERVATIONS on National Establishments in Religion in general, &c. in a Letter to the Author of an *Essay*, &c. *Bladon*, 1s. 6d.

Nov. CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS IN RELIGION, a Ground of Infidelity; occasioned by an *Essay*, &c. *Johnson*, 2s.

Dr. Pye's FIVE LETTERS on several Subjects, &c. *Bathurst*, 1s. 6d.

N. B. There is little in these Letters except the First, (and the Preface) which affects the Confessional.—See also 'Animadversions on an Essay, &c. in three Letters.

1768 *Jan.* Dr. Bentham's DOUBTS concerning the Authenticity of the last Publication of the Confessional. *Rivington*, 6d.

March. OCCASIONAL REMARKS upon some late Strictures on the Confessional, particularly in a Pamphlet, entitled, *Doubts, &c. Bladon*, 1s. Part 1st.

August. A DEFENCE OF THE DOUBTS, &c. *Rivington*, 6d.

1768 *January, March*, and *April.* Dr. Ridley's THREE LETTERS to the Author

† Sermon on the Reformation of Manners.

Author of the Confessional. *Whiston*, 6s. 6d.

April. Dr. Dawson's ADDRESS to the Writer of *a second Letter to the Author of the Confessional*. *Johnson*, 1s. 6d.

May. REMARKS upon the first of Three Letters. *Dilly*, 1s. 6d.

Sept. REMARKS upon the 2d and 3d of Three Letters. *Dilly*, 1s. 6d.

1769 *July.* OCCASIONAL REMARKS on some late Strictures, part 2. containing chiefly Remarks on the 1st of Three Letters, &c. *Bladon*, 2s. 6d.

February. ANIMADVERSIONS on an Essay on Religious Establishments; and on Three Letters, &c. *Becket*, 1s. 6d.

N. B. See also a Letter from a Protestant Dissenting Minister to the Clergy, p. 1—15.

1768 *May.* LETTERS concerning Confessions of Faith, and Subscription to Articles of Religion in Protestant Churches, occasioned by perusal of the Confessional. *White*, 2s. 6d.

N. B. In *August*, 1770, a second Edition with a Postscript.

1768 *Oct. Dec.* and 1769 *July.* } Dr. Dawson's VINDICATION of the CONFESSIONAL, being an Answer to *Letters*, &c. in 3 parts. *Newbery*, 3s. 6d.

1767 *May.* Dr. Ibbetson's PLEA for Subscription of the Clergy to the 39 Articles. *White*, 1s.

N. B. See also *Civil Establishments in Religion*; and 1st part of *Occasional Remarks*; the 3d Edition of Dr. I——n's Plea in 1768; and a 3d and 4th being advertised this Year, occasioned,

1771 *Aug.* A LETTER TO JAMES IBBETSON, D. D. in Answer to his Plea; in which the present Scheme of petitioning Parliament is occasionally defended. *Bladon*, 1s. 6d.

1769 *April.* SHORT AND SAFE EXPEDIENT for terminating the present Debates about Subscriptions; published by Dr Dawson. *Dilly*, 4s.

N. B. See Postscript to 2d part of Occasional Remarks.

1770 *June.* Mr. Forster's *Visitation Sermon*; the Establishment of the Church of England upon the Principles of religious Liberty. *Wilkie*, 1s.

1771 *Feb.* Dr. Dawson's FREE AND CANDID DISQUISITION on religious Establishments; occasioned by a Visitation Sermon, &c. *White*, 1s. 6d.

1768 *July.* A DIALOGUE between Isaac Walton and Homologistes; in which the Character of Bp. Sanderson is defended against the Confessional. *Fletcher*, 1s.

N. B. See 2d part of Occasional Remarks, p. 17.

1770 *May.* Mr. Jones's REMARKS on the Principles and Spirit of the Confessional. *Robinson and Roberts.*

N. B. See a Card at the end of the 3d Edit. of Confessional.

July. THE CONFESSIONAL, &c. 3d Edit. *Bladon*, 6s. 6d.

1771 *June.* Proposals for an Application to Parliament, for Relief in the Matter of Subscription. *White*, 6d.

July. THOUGHTS on our Articles with respect to their supposed Utility to the State. *White*, 6d.——2d Edition in *September*.

Sept. Remarks upon Proposals for an Application to Parliament, &c. *Rivington*, 6d.

A Further Defence of the present Scheme of petitioning Parliament, occasioned by Remarks, &c. *Bladon*, 6d.

Oct. FREE THOUGHTS on the Subject of a farther Reformation of the Church of England. To which are added, Remarks by the Editor, Dr. Dawson. *Wilkie.*

N. B. *Addenda*—1. Proposals for an Application to Parliament, &c.—2. A Summary View of the Laws relating to Subscriptions.—3. Extracts from the Statutes, &c. of Cambridge, and the Grace proposed for removing Subscriptions.

APPENDIX.

1769 *Aug.* Dr. Balguy's Consecration Sermon. *Davies*, 1s.

Dr. Priestley's CONSIDERATIONS on Church Authority; occasioned by Dr. Balguy's Sermon. *Johnson*, 1s. 6d.

1767 *March.* Dr. Robertson's Attempt to explain the words Reason, Substance, &c. *Johnston*, 3s.

1768 An Antiquarian Doctor's Sermon on an antiquated Subject. *Johnson*, 6d.

Mr. Baron's Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken, 4 vols. 2d Ed. *Cadell*, 14s.

July. An Enquiry into the Cause which obstructed the Reformation, and hath hitherto prevented it's Progress. *Becket*, 1s.

December.

Dec. Short and seasonable Application to the Public, in behalf of a respectful Address to the Parliament, to procure a legal Redress of notorious religious Grievances. *Johnson*, 6d.

1769 *Jan.* Dr. Duncan's Address to the rational Advocates for the Church of England, and all who read the Holy Scriptures in the original Languages. *Dodsley*, 1s. 6d.

1771 *April.* A Letter to Archbishop Herring, written in 1754. *Payne*, 1s.

A Letter from a Gentleman on board the Endeavour, *giving an account of the Manners and Customs of the Natives of* Utahiteé Hou à hani, Bolobolo, & Unatéchà.

I DARE say, that our long absence has greatly alarmed you for our safety—as the vicissitudes must be many in a voyage of three years, through seas, where Navigators have never had any experience to be of the least guide to each other. After taking in our wines at the Isle of Madeira, we steered for Rio de Janeiro upon the coast of Brazil, where we naturally looked for proper refreshments from our allies and friends the Portuguese—but to our unexpected surprise, they even denied us those necessary refreshments, the shore, fresh meat, and vegetables—treating us, the time of our stay, with a crude jealousy, only fit to be shewn to the most daring and inveterate enemy. England receives more insolence from these beggarly wretches she has repeatedly saved, than from any foe she ever yet contended with: I hope there will come a day, when they may have a most severe chastisement at our hands.

We doubled the Cape with facility—but had nearly lost Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander at Terra del Fuego—who, attempting to climb the mountains, met with such severe cold, tho' the middle of summer, that two negro attendants died upon the expedition.

From hence we steered for Utahiteé, in the latitude of 17 deg. 10 min. South, and longitude of 150 deg. 32 min. West, from the Meridian of Greenwich, from whence Mr. Green made all his calculations. We continued here three months and became as easy and familiar in the time as the natives; who are a kind, hospitable, active, sensible people. We married with their women, and enjoyed a felicity amongst them peculiar to the salubrity of so sweet a clime. As for *my* part, I never relinquished a situation with so much grief and dissatisfaction. The Isle is well stocked with hogs, dogs, poultry, fish, and fruits; particularly the bread fruit, which, when baked, is superior to any made with wheat. At meals the great people are attended with many servants, who feed their masters, dipping their fingers every two mouthfuls into vessels with clean water. This is an idle luxury peculiar to this place. They have also plenty of yams here, and a fruit of most exquisite taste like the European apple, with a stone within it like a peach. The people are active fishermen, and make all their lines of grass. There is a white hearn that frequents these Isles, which the inhabitants call the bird of God; they pay great respect to it, nor could we so much offend them as by shooting it.—They have one particular belief in their religion, which would be a most humiliating thought with us: they are convinced that Gentlemen in a future state will retain their rank—but that servants will ever be servants. Monsieur Bouganville had been here before us with two sail of ships, and brought the French disease among the poor people. He sailed from this place to Batavia, but made a fruitless voyage as well as Captain Wallace.

We sailed from Utahiteé to Hou à Haniè—which is the Isle of handsome women, and is 45 leagues West Utahiteé. Here we continued a week: but our crew being injured by the villainy of Bouganville's people, the Captain would not suffer them to go on shore. This Isle is esteemed more fertile and more wholesome than the rest—and I vow, with the greatest sincerity, that it justly deserves the name—for I never beheld such a beautiful race of women, so elegantly limbed, and so divinely featured.

About the same distance from this Isle as Utahiteé is, lies Unatéchà and Bolobolo: the latter is distinguished and dreaded by the inhabitants of all the other Isles, being near 80 in all.—The natives of Bolobolo are a banditti who have been driven from the other places for capital crimes; their punishments are only throwing them into the sea, and leaving them to gain some shore—and Bolobolo has been the place they have always escaped to. This Island being more mountainous than the rest, they always escape to the hills whenever they are pursued, and without licence or fear invade the other Islands,

iſlands, and carry off whatever they pleaſe. The name of a Bolobolo man is their greateſt dread, and they repeatedly ſolicited us to deſtroy them with our guns. Whenever theſe villains take any priſoners, they always cut off ther lower jaws, and leave the wretch to linger and die: and from ſuch acts of ſingular barbarity, they are a terror to the other iſlanders.

We coaſted along the ſhore of New Holland, which is rocky and dangerous, from 40 deg. of South latitude to 10 deg. running more than twice the ſhip on ſhore: the laſt time was very near being fatal to us, the ſhip making ſo much water from the damage ſhe received, that we were obliged to lay her on ſhore, where ſhe was neaped almoſt three weeks by the tides, and then we only looked at one ſide—for when we arrived at Batavia, we found in the oppoſite ſide a large piece of coral ſticking, which, if it had dropped out at ſea, the ſhip muſt have foundered in an inſtant. The ſavages were very troubleſome upon New Holland, attacking us very often; and by ſetting all the ſea graſs on fire round the ſhip at low water, they were very near burning the veſſel, and blowing up all our powder. Upon this barbarous ſhore we took an uncommon curious animal, which weighed upwards of 80 pounds, it was formed like a rat in the face, and ran erect on its hinder legs. The ſavages, by way of ornament, run fiſh bones through their noſes, and are a warlike, ſtout people, for ever jealous of our encroachments, nor would they ſuffer us to land without various attacks. Upon this inhoſpitable ſhore I ſhot a large dog, which, when we were at ſhort allowance of proviſions, we eat with great greedineſs, notwithſtanding it had a moſt filthy taſte.—but hunger will bring the human ſtomach to any repaſt when deeply neceſſitated.

We touched upon a ſmall iſland called Suabu, about 14 days ſail from Batavia, where we met with every ſpecies of proviſions in abundance—and where we alſo met with the firſt miracle in the world——A country well inhabited, whereon *fornication* was never known.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for *October* 1770.

1770 *October*	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N little	29 9½	59	chiefly cloudy, very little ſun.
2	N E Ditto	30 0½	58	an exceeding bright, day.
3	Ditto	30 0½	56	Ditto
4	E N E Ditto	30 0	54	Ditto
5	S Ditto	29 9	56	cloudy, no ſun appeared.
6	W freſh	29 9½	57	chiefly cloudy, little ſun.
7	Ditto little	29 9½	58	Ditto.
8	W S W Ditto	30	58	chiefly cloudy, miſling rain at times.
9	S W Ditto	29 9½	60	Ditto.
10	Ditto	29 7½	60	a very fine bright day, coarſe evening.
11	Ditto	29 8	53	a very fine bright day.
12	S W freſh	29 7	55	a coarſe, churliſh day.
13	S W freſh	29 5	54	ſtormy night, cloudy morning, bright afternoon.
14	Ditto	29 4½	47	a very fine bright day, ſharp wind.
15	Ditto	29 3	49	a very wet morning, fair afternoon.
16	S little	29 1½	51	a very wet day.
17	S W ditto	29 1½	51	Ditto.
18	N to W Ditto	29 2½	52	cloudy morning, ſhowery afternoon.
19	S W freſh	29 2	52	rain from midnight till noon, bright afternoon.
20	S E little	29 2	48	froſty morning, bright day, very wet evening.
21	N E ditto	29 1½	47	a great deal of rain night and day.
22	N to S freſh	29 1½	46	Ditto.
23	W little	29 0	46	Ditto.
24	Ditto	29 1	46	exceeding bright, night and day.
25	Ditto	29 3	47	a very bright day, wet evening.
26	S W little	29 3½	48	A fair day with little ſun.
27	W N W ditto	29 3	45	a very ſmart froſt in the morning, bright day.
28	Ditto	29 3	44	ſtrong froſt in the night, miſling rain all day.
29	W freſh	29 3	45	a very coarſe, churliſh, cold day.
30	Ditto	29 3	44	chiefly cloudy, with ſome little rain.
31	W N W freſh	29 4½	44	chiefly cloudy, but fair.

Description of the Grand JUBILEE *at Lord* Le Despencer's, *at* West-Wycombe, *in a Letter from* Oxford, *dated* Sept. 22.

I AM just arrived from that terrestrial paradise, the seat of Lord Le Despencer, at West Wycombe, and indeed the pleasure I received there during the last festive week will well justify my giving it that appellation. As you know my passion for music, you may imagine how it must have been gratified by a five days repetition (rehearsals included) of those masterly compositions of Mr. Handel, the Oratorios of Jephtha and Sampson. The exquisite exactness of the performance, the solemn magnificence of the place of exhibition, and brilliant appearance of the audience, formed together a scene much easier to be conceived than described. But how will you envy me my musical luxury, when I tell you that the plenteous elegancies of the table, both at noon and night, were constantly succeeded by an harmonious desert of glees, catches, canons, &c. performed in a manner I will venture to say not to be equalled by any other company in England, and these entertainments even still enriched with occasional instrumental concerts? From this description, you may possibly form some idea of the taste of our noble host, but you will be much better pleased with this instance of his humanity, that he did not fail to make this indulgence of the rich conducive to the consolation of the poor, by appointing a collection each day at the church door for their benefit, the extraordinary amount of which gave ample proof of the charitable benevolence of the auditors.

On Saturday a new and unexpected scene presented itself; these delightful gardens were opened for the amusement of the public in general, and a rural walk exhibited, in which a very novel and pleasing representation was introduced. You must know, a fine portico at the west end of the house has lately been erected, in imitation of that belonging to the ancient temple of Bacchus, for the dedication of which a Bacchanalian procession was formed, consisting of Bacchanals, Priests, Priestess, Pan, Fawns, Satyrs, Silenus, &c. all adorned in proper habits, and skins wreathed with vine leaves, ivy, oak, &c. in the most picturesque manner imaginable. This procession arriving in the portico, the High Priest addressed the statue in an invocation, which was succeeded by several hymns and other pieces of music, both vocal and instrumental, suitable to the occasion; and having finished the sacrifice, proceeded through the groves to a tent pitched among several others at the head of the lake, where the Pæans and Libations were repeated; then ferrying to a vessel adorned with colours and streamers, again performed various ceremonies accompanied by the discharge of cannon, and bursts of acclamations from the populace, who surrounded the shore, and testified thereby their surprize and admiration at so pleasing and novel a spectacle. At the close of the evening, the procession, which consisted of Ladies and Gentlemen, returned to the temple, and finished the ceremony with a congratulatory ode to the Deity of the place, leaving the numerous populace to enjoy their mirth and jollity, for which proper provision had been made.

I should not forget to acquaint you, that some masques appeared in the garden, who, supporting their various characters with great spirit, wit, and humour, added greatly to the entertainment of this very rural and poetic scene. In short, the greatest pleasure I can wish you is, that you might enjoy such a week as has luckily fallen to the lot of, Your's, &c.

A PARODY *on the* LORD'S PRAYER, *by Dr.* Boys, *Dean of* Canterbury, *in a Sermon preached at St.* Paul's Cross, *in the Reign of* James I.

OUR Pope, which art in Rome, cursed be thy name; perish may thy kingdom; hindered may thy will be, as it is in Heaven, so on earth. Give us this day our cup in the Lord's Supper; and remit our money, which we have given for thy indulgences, as we send them back unto thee; and lead us not into heresy, but free us from misery; for thine is the infernal pitch and sulphur, for ever and ever. Amen.

Mr. URBAN,

AS many of your readers may be sometimes troubled with the Stranguary, I herewith send a very easy medicine, the efficacy of which I have proved in many instances.

"Take three meat spoonfuls of Wild Carrot seed; put them into a tea-pot, and pour thereon a pint of boiling water; let it stand a quarter of an hour, and then let the patient take half a pint, sweetened to his palate."

It will give ease in a few minutes.

25. *An Essay on the Subjects of Chemistry, and their general Division. By* R. Watson, A. M. F. R. S. *Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Chemistry in the University of Cambridge.*

OF this very curious book, which was printed at Cambridge, and which, by the title-page, does not appear to be sold, we think ourselves happy to be able to give some account, by the favour of a friend.

The Author considers all terrestrial existencies as the subjects of Chemistry, and observes that they are usually divided into three classes, Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals. He observes also, that some have supposed Water not to appertain to either of these classes; but that it can have no more right to be distinguished from a mineral, than copper or any other metal when it is rendered liquid by heat; for that without heat, as a positive quality, water perhaps in itself would be in a solid state. The difference, therefore, between water and other metals being only, that water is rendered fluid by a degree of heat much below that of animal life, and other metals require a degree of heat much above it. Some late experiments have shewn, that a certain degree of heat is necessary to render quicksilver fluid; for that mineral by artificial cold becomes a solid malleable substance. Ice then is the natural state of what we call water, and no body can doubt of the propriety of considering ice as a mineral, whether in a solid or liquid state.

Having considered the differences, by which metallic substances are usually distinguished from each other, he has the following remarkable passage.

'If it be asked, what are the discriminative characteristics of *Minerals*, *Vegetables*, and *Animals*, as opposed to one another? I plainly answer, that I do not know any, either from natural history or Chemistry, which can be wholly relied on.'

It will certainly be thought strange, that there should be no characteristic which distinguishes an onion from a dog, or a stone from an onion; the following curious observations, therefore, are offered as an entertainment for our philosophical readers, of which even Ladies may partake.

'The strongest analogies are overlooked, the plainest reasonings thought fallacious, and decisive experiments inconclusive, when their tendency is to subvert a distinction, of which we had wrongly supposed nature herself the author. Every one thinks that he knows what an animal is, and how it is contradistinguished from a vegetable, and would be offended at having his knowledge questioned thereupon. A dog or a horse, he is truly persuaded, are beings as clearly distinguished from an herb or a tree, as light is from darkness; yet as in these, so in the productions of nature, the transition from one to the other is effected by imperceptible gradations.

'The loco-motive powers, which appertain to most animals, are so manifest in quadrupeds, birds, fishes, and insects, that in our first and superficial enquiries into nature, we are apt to consider the possession or want of these powers, as making a decisive and essential difference between animal and vegetable bodies; and it is not without a certain degree of regret, as it were, that we find ourselves obliged to predicate animality concerning a great variety of beings, which are destitute of every power of progressive motion. If at the same time we happen to have entertained some preconceived opinions concerning the usual shapes of animals, our repugnancy to the admitting a being of the outward form of a shrub, into the class of animals, is much increased. Hence have proceeded most of the objections which have been made to the fine discoveries of Peyssonel, Jussieu, Ellis, and others, relative to the animal nature of corals, madrepores, millepores, corallines, spunges, and a numerous tribe of bodies, which the very ingenious labours of Marsigli had formerly removed from the mineral kingdom, where they had been placed by Woodward and other Mineralists, and allotted to that of vegetables.

'If rejecting spontaneous motion and figure as very inadequate tests of animality, we adopt perception in their stead; no doubt, he would be esteemed a visionary in philosophy, who should extend that faculty to vegetables; and yet there are several chymical, physical, and metaphysical reasons, which seem to render the supposition not altogether indefensible.

'Wherever there is a vascular system, containing a moving nutritive succus, there is life; and wherever there is life there may be, for ought we can prove to the contrary, a more or less acute perception, a greater or less capacity for the reception of happiness: the

the quantity, indeed, of which, after we have deſcended below a certain degree of ſenſibility, will, (according to our method of eſtimating things, which is ever partial and relative to ourſelves) be ſmall in each individual; yet is the exiſtence of it in the nature of things poſſible, from the analogy of nature probable: and who can tell, whether in a ſyſtem of nature, confeſſedly contrived for the production of the greateſt poſſible good, it may not alſo be neceſſary?

'It ſhould be well weighed by the Metaphyſicians, whether they can exclude vegetables from the poſſeſſion of the faculty of perception, by any other than comparative arguments; and whether the ſame kind of comparative reaſoning will not equally exclude from animality thoſe animals which are provided with the feweſt and the obtuſeſt ſenſes, when compared with ſuch as are furniſhed with the moſt and the acuteſt. The perception of a man (tho' it may be doubted whether there are not ſeveral animals which have all the ſenſes more acute) ſeems to be indefinitely greater, when compared with that of corallines, ſea-pens, and oyſters, than the perception of theſe, which are allowed to be animals, doth when compared with the ſigns of perception manifeſted by a variety of what are called vegetables. Spunges open and ſhut their mamillæ, corals and ſea-pens protrude or draw back their ſuckers, ſhell-fiſh open or keep cloſe their ſhells in ſearch of food or avoidance of injury; it is from theſe and ſimilar muſcular motions that we judge the beings to which they belong to have perception, that is, to be animals. Now in the vegetable kingdom, we may obſerve the muſcular motions of many plants to be, to the full, as definite and diſtinguiſhable as thoſe of the claſs of animals juſt mentioned. The plants called Heliotropæ turn daily round with the ſun; by conſtantly preſenting their ſurfaces to that luminary, they ſeem as deſirous of abſorbing a nutriment from its rays, as a bed of muſcles doth from the water, by opening their ſhells upon the afflux of the tide. The Flores Solares are as uniform in their opening and ſhutting, as animals are in their times of feeding and digeſting; ſome in theſe motions do not obſerve the ſeaſons of the year, but expand and ſhut up their flowers at the ſame hour in all ſeaſons; others, like a variety of inſects which appear, or not, according to the heat of the weather or climate, open later in the day, or do not open at all, when they are removed from a ſouthern to a more northern latitude. Trefoil, woodſorrel, mountain ebony, wild ſenna, the African marigold, &c. are ſo regular in folding up their leaves before rainy weather, that they ſeem to have a kind of inſtinct or foreſight ſimilar to that of ants; which however deſerts many of them as ſoon as they have propagated their kind by ſhedding their pollen. Young trees, in a thick foreſt, are found to incline themſelves towards that part through which the light penetrates, as plants are obſerved to do in a darkened chamber towards a ſtream of light let in through an oriſice, and as the ears of corn do towards the ſouth. The roots of plants are known to turn away with a kind of abhorrence from whatever they meet with which is hurtful to them, and to deſert their ordinary direction, and to tend with a kind of natural and irreſiſtible impulſe towards collections of water placed within their reach: many plants experience convulſions of their ſtamina upon being ſlightly touched. Whatever can produce any effect upon an animal organ, as the impact of external bodies, heat and cold, the vapour of burning ſulphur, of volatile alcali, want of air, &c. are found to act alſo upon the plants called ſenſitive. But not to inſiſt upon any more inſtances, the muſcular motions of the Dionæa Muſcipula lately brought into Europe from America, ſeem far ſuperior in quickneſs to thoſe of a variety of animals. Now to refer the muſcular motions of ſhell fiſh, and zoophytes, to an internal principal of volition, to make them indicative of the perceptivity of the being; and to attribute the more notable ones of vegetables, to certain mechanical dilatations, and contractions of parts occaſioned by external impulſe, is to err againſt that rule of philoſophyzing which aſſigns the ſame cauſes for effects of the ſame kind. The motions in both caſes are equally accommodated to the preſervation of the being to which they belong, are equally diſtinct and uniform, and ſhould be equally derived from mechaniſm, or equally admitted as criterions of perception.

'I am ſenſible that theſe and other ſimilar motions of vegetables, may by ſome be conſidered as analogous to the automatic or involuntary motions of animals: but as it is not yet determined amongſt the Phyſiologiſts, whe-

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ther the motion of the heart, the peristaltic motion of the bowels, the contractions observable upon external impulse in the muscles of animals deprived of their heads and hearts, be attributable to an irritability unaccompanied with perceptivity, or to an uneasy sensation, there seems to be no reason for entering into so obscure a disquisition; especially since irritability, if admitted as the cause of the motions of vegetables, must, a fortiori, be admitted as the cause of the less exquisite and discernible motions of beings universally referred to the animal kingdom.

'Physical observations concerning the generation, nutrition, organization, life, health, sickness, and death of plants, help us as little towards the establishing a discriminative characteristic between them and animals, as metaphysical speculations relative to the quantity of happiness, or degrees of perceptivity.

'The eastern practice of fœcundating the female palm tree by shaking over it the dust of the male, which Herodotus mentions in his account of the country about Babylon, and of which Dr. Hasselquist in the year 1750 was an eye witness, was not unknown to Aristotle and Pliny: but the Ancients seem not to have carried the sexual system beyond that single instance, which was of so remarkable a kind that it was hardly possible for them to overlook it; at present there are few Botanists in Europe who do not admit its universality. It seems generally agreed, that a communication of sexes in order to produce their like belongs to vegetables as well as to animals. The disputes subsisting among the Anatomists concerning the manner in which conception is accomplished, whether every animal be produced ab ovo femellæ, or a vermiculo in semine maris, are exactly similar to those amongst Botanists, concerning the manner in which the farina fœcundans contributes to the rendering the seed prolific: but however these doubts may be determined, they affect not the present enquiry, since it is allowed on all hands, that as the eggs of oviparous animals, though they arrive at their full magnitude, are incapable of being vivified by incubation, unless the female hath had commerce with the male: so the dates of female palm trees, and the fruits of other plants, tho' they ripen, and arrive at maturity, will not grow unless they have been fœcundated by the pollen of the male.

In like manner notwithstanding the diversity of opinion which hath long subsisted, concerning the modus agendi by which nature elaborates the nutritive fluid, administers it to the fœtus in the womb, and produces an extension of parts; yet since a placenta and a umbilical chord are by all thought essential to the effecting these ends; and since the cotyledons of plants, which include the corculum or first principle of the future plant, with which they communicate by means of tubes branched out into infinite ramifications, are wholly analogous to the placenta and umbilical chord of animals, we have great reason to suppose that the embryo plant and the embryo animal are nourished and dilated in their dimensions after the same way. This analogy might be extended and confirmed by observing that the lobes, within which the fœcundated germ is placed, are by putrefaction converted into a milky fluid, well adapted as an aliment to the tender state of the plant.

'Exspiration and inspiration, a kind of larynx and lungs, perspiration, imbibition, arteries, veins, lacteals, an organized body, and probably a circulating fluid appertain to vegetables as well as to animals. Life belongs alike to both kingdoms, and seems to depend upon the same principle in both: stop the motion of the fluids in an animal limb by a strong ligature, the limb mortifies beyond the ligature, and drops off; a branch of a tree under like circumstances, grows dry, and rots away. Health and sickness are only other terms for tendencies to prolong or to abridge the period of life, and therefore must belong to both vegetables and animals, as being both possessed of life. An east wind, in our climate, by its lack of moisture, is prejudicial to both; both are subject to be frost bitten, and to consequent mortifications; both languish in excessive heats; both experience extravasations of juices from repletion, and pinings from inanition: both can suffer amputation of limbs without being deprived of life, and in a similar manner both form a callus; both are liable to contracting diseases by infection; both are strengthened by air and motion: Alpine plants, and such as are exposed o frequent agitation from winds, being far firmer and longer lived than those which grow in shady groves, or hot houses; both are incapable

ble of assimilating to their proper substance all kinds of food; for fruits are found to taste of the soil just as the urine, and milk, and flesh, and bones of animals, often give indications of the particular pabulum with which they have been fed: both die of old age, from excess of hunger or thirst, from external injuries, from intemperature of weather, or poisoned food.

'Seeds of various kinds retain their vegetative powers for many years: the vivification of the ova, from which the insects occasioning the smut in corn, and the infusoria animalcula observable in water after the maceration of plants probably proceed, may be esteemed a similar phænomenon. It is not yet clearly decided amongst Naturalists, whether the seeds of mushrooms, of mucors, and of the whole class of Fungi, be not in a tepid, humid matrix changed into vermicular animals, which lose in a little time their power of spontaneous motion, coalesce together, and grow up into these very singular plants: the quickness of their increase, and the irresistible force with which the least mouldiness propagates itself, and destroys the texture of the bodies upon which it fixes, seem to point towards an animal nature.

'Different vegetables require different soils, as different animals do different food for their support and well being: aquatics pine away in dry sandy grounds, and plants which love rocks and barren situations, where they imbibe their chief nutriment from the air, become diseased and putrid in rich bogs and swamps.

'There are aquatic animals which become immoveable and lifeless when the rivulets in which they subsisted happen to be dried up, but which recover their life and loco-motive powers upon the descent of rain: in this circumstance they are analogous to the class of mosses among vegetables, which, tho' they appear to be dried up, and ready to crumble into dust during the heats of summer, yet recover their verdure and vegetable life in winter, or, upon being put into a humid soil.

'Trembley, Bonnet, and Spallanzani, have vastly amplified our views of nature; they have discovered to us divers species of animals, which may be cut into a variety of pieces without losing their animal life, each piece growing up into a perfect animal of the same kind: the multiplication of vegetables by the planting of branches, suckers, or joints of roots, is a similar effect. The reproduction of the legs of craw-fish, lobsters, crabs, of the horns and heads of snails, legs of lizards, of the bony legs and tails of salamanders, when by accident or design they have been deprived of them; and the great difference in the time of the reproduction, according to the season of the year in which the limb is lost, are wonders in the animal kingdom, but wholly analogous to the repullulation of trees after lopping.

All plants, except those of the classes Monœcia and Diœcia, are hermaphrodites; that is, they have the male and female organs of generation within the same empalement. Shell-fish, and such other animals as resemble vegetables in not being able to move far in search of mates, with which they might propagate their kind, are hermaphrodites also: Reaumur hath proved that vine fretters do not want an union of sexes for the multiplication of their kind.

'From the conjunction of animals of different species are produced hybrides, which in many cases cannot propagate. Botanists have tried the experiment, and by fœcundating female flowers with the male dust of another species, have produced hybridous plants, of an intermediate shape, the seeds of which are barren and effete.

'Trees shed their leaves as birds do their feathers, and hirsute animals their hair. At particular seasons the juices of vegetables move with fulness and vigour; at others they are less plentiful, and seem to stagnate; and in this they resemble dormice, bats, frogs, and numberless other animals of cold blood, which lie torpid and destitute of every sign of life during the winter time; the action of the lungs and of the heart being, if any, imperceptibly weak and languid.

'Few, if any animals, can exist without a reciprocal succession of sleep and vigilance, and the younger the animal, the greater is its propensity to sleep: the same alternatives seem necessary for the health of several vegetables; a great variety of plants fold up their leaves, and seemingly compose themselves to rest, in the night time, and this disposition for sleep is more remarkable in young plants than in old ones; nor does it, as might be suspected, depend upon the influence of light or heat, since plants in hot houses, where the heat is kept at the same degree, fold up their leaves at a stated time in the evening,

ing, and expanding them in the morning, whether the light be let in upon them or not. It may deserve to be enquired, whether by a relaxation of fibres these plants become subject to a more copious perspiration during sleep than in their state of vigilance, as Sanctorius hath proved to be the case in animals.

'There is a great diversity, but a regular succession in the times, in which animals of different species feel the œstrum, by which they are stimulated to the propagation of their respective kinds: an order equally determined, is observable in the times of accomplishing the sponsalia of plants. The periods of incubation in oviparous, and of gestation in viviparous animals are not more various in different species, nor probably more definite in the same, than the periods requisite for the germination and maturation of different seeds. By the influence of heat and cold, abundance and scarcity of nourishment, the seasons of propagating may be somewhat accelerated or retarded in animals as well as in vegetables: the effects of a cold ungenial spring are as remarkable in the retardation of the procreative intercourses of birds and beasts, as in the stoppage of the leafing of trees, or the flowering of shrubs. In a word, there are so many circumstances in which the anatomy and physiology of some plants agree with those of some animals, that few, I believe, can be mentioned in which they disagree.'

The conjectures of this ingenious writer concerning Mineral Substances, shall be solved in our next. X.

26. *An Address to Dr. Cadogan, occasioned by his Dissertation on the Gout, and other Chronic Diseases.*

This is another wretched catch-penny (see p. 369.) engrafted upon the popularity of Dr. Cadogan's late dissertation. The following extract may serve as a specimen. "Not to please the senses when it doth not offend morality, nor is injurious to the constitution, with what was intended by our gracious benefactor to soften the cares of life, and make us forget it's miseries, is a piece of nonsensical severity. A sullen disuse of the good things of this life (many of which you have in your black catalogue prohibited and condemned as poisonous to the constitution, and destructive to health) speaks not less ingratitude to heaven, than a licentious abuse of them. Why such a variety of things, created for our comfort, support, and entertainment, if they are not to be used? Why have we passions and appetites to enjoy them, if they are not to be gratified?" It is almost an affront to common sense, to remark that the question, in a dispute with Dr. Cadogan, is not whether we "shall please the senses when it does not offend the constitution;" but whether the constitution is offended by that pleasure of the senses which he proscribes; not "whether we shall disuse the good things of this life from sullenness, which is supposed to be ingratitude to heaven," but whether the things of which the Doctor advises the disuse, are really good: to suppose that the stimulating appetite with spices and pickles must be right, because God has ordained spices to grow, and the fermented juice of vegetables to become sour, is just as absurd as to suppose that it is right to provoke sleep by opium, because the fields are covered with poppies.

It is certain, as Dr. Cadogan has observed, that the inhabitants of some countries, and certain classes of the inhabitants of our own, have not the gout; and nothing surely can be more rational than to seek the cause of the gout among the things in which the life of those who have the gout differs from that of those who have it not; all which may be fairly referred into sloth, intemperance, and vexation. But, admitting that sloth, intemperance, and vexation, jointly or separately, have originally generated the gout, it may still be doubted, whether exercise, temperance, and content will cure it. The Doctor is of opinion, that they will, and to discourage them, by cutting off the hope that he has excited, seems at first sight to be injurious, not to the Doctor only, but to mankind. However, there is reason to hope that no man doubted whether exercise, temperance, and content, contributed to health and longevity before the Doctor's book appeared; and there is reason to fear, that when experiment shall have shewn that they will not effect what his book has promised, they will be relinquished, partly in resentment, and partly in despair, by many, who if they had not indulged ill grounded hope of advantages which they will not produce, would have been content with those that they will. The Doctor says, that disease is not natural to man, and there is the greatest reason to believe him. We know from experience, that disease

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s not natural to brutes; dogs and horſes would no more be ſick than wolves and foxes, if they were ſuffered to remain in the ſame natural ſtate. They contract diſeaſes as we do, by intemperance and ſloth; the ladies lap-dog, who lies upon a cuſhion by the fire, and is crammed with dainties three or four times a day, acquires by degrees the conſtitution of an Alderman, and becomes mangy, dropſical, and aſthmatic. We know alſo, that in thoſe parts of America, where the uſe of ſpirits has not been introduced by the Europeans, the inhabitants have no diſeaſe, but live till the natural machine is fairly worn out, and then die with as little ſufferance as they go to ſleep. But it does by no means follow, that the ſeeds of diſeaſe, once planted in human nature, will of themſelves die away, if new ones are not continually put into the ground. Doctor Cadogan's Theſis has made it neceſſary for him to maintain, that the gout is neither hereditary, nor periodical, for he could not otherwiſe have maintained that what would prevent it would cure it. To account however for ſome appearances, he ſays, that though the gout is not hereditary, a diſpoſition to the gout is, and that in conſequence of the gout in the father, the ſon will, by intemperance, ſloth, or vexation, contract the gout, rather than any other chronic diſeaſe. Yet in another place, he ſays, that theſe cauſes produce the gout in the *beſt conſtitution*; it ſhould ſeem therefore, that it is an advantage to be the ſon of a gouty father, ſince it cauſes ſloth, intemperance, and vexation, which neceſſarily produce *ſome* chronical diſeaſe in all conſtitutions, to produce that diſeaſe which is characteriſtic of the beſt. Suppoſing that the gout is not hereditary, but a certain quality, whether morbid or not, which is the prediſpoſing cauſe only of that diſeaſe, how does it happen that infants have the gout? that they have, is indubitable, and it will ſcarcely be pretended that with reſpect to theſe ſubjects, ſloth, intemperance, or vexation have concurred to produce it: But the Doctor denies the gout to be periodical, upon the ſame principal on which he denies it to be hereditary. He ſays, that when one fit of the gout is over, the patient is as perfectly free from the diſeaſe, as if he had never had a fit, and that every ſucceeding fit muſt be conſidered as a new diſeaſe, generated like the firſt, a fit of the gout being nothing more than the reſult of accumulated crudities, the effect of indigeſtion. But if the apparent *periodical* returns of the gout are produced only by a habit of life which nearly in the ſame time accumulates the ſame crudities, if the ſeverity of the fit is in proportion to the quantity of crudities, and if, till the uſual quantity of crudities are accumulated, there can be no gout, how does it happen that a patient after having juſt recovered from one fit of the gout, which he expects in courſe at the end of a certain time, ſhall be almoſt immediately ſeized with another fit, in conſequence of an accidental cold, or even in conſequence of a blow on the gouty limb, or perhaps a hearty ſqueeze of the hand? An anſwer to theſe queries would give great ſatisfaction to many perſons, and greatly confirm the Doctor's principles. X.

27. *The Hermit Converted; or the Maid of Bath married.* By Adam Moſes Emanuel Cook. *Printed for the Author, Price* 1s. 6d.

We think the following extract from the dedication of this piece to Samuel Foote, Eſq; will give our readers a perfect knowledge of the Author's talents and *turn* of mind.

"I was at your Theatre laſt Friday night, and tho' I admire your Maid of Bath, as an exquiſite piece of *blank* dramatic ridicule upon ſome of our late, as well as preſent actors in the drama of ſtate; yet the cataſtrophe of your plot, or rather farce or ſhadow of a plot, ſeems as if your comical ſtroke at the errors and follies of others, was only calculated the better to introduce a ſtill more egregious error of your own, under the cover of a theatrical piece canonading your ſuperiors; I mean a ſiniſter encouragement of cœlibacy in the fair ſex, by reducing the Maid of Bath to the dilemma of either chuſing a huſband out of an old hunks or grub, a debauchee, a gouty rake, and a mechanical prig, or elſe of living and dying in a cloyſter of her own making.

"Yet this error in the drama and cataſtrophe of your Maid of Bath may be eaſily corrected, nay improved into an advantage, by the addition of another act, with the introduction of an eccleſiaſtical Hermit, brought out of his Monk's cell into ſocial life, in order to open a new and deeper fund of latent powers in the body natural and eccleſiaſtic, (which muſt open a new fund

fund of inexhauſtible treaſures in the body politic of Great-Britain) with all the nerves of our military ſtrength, as it were in a paradiſe of nature regained out of the very weakneſs of the Britiſh conſtitution, juſt when the heroes of gallantry are ſheering off to leave the Maid of Bath in the lurch (as the courtiers did his late Majeſty, on the advance of the rebels towards London in the laſt rebellion) to ſtand upon her own legs, and to ſhift for herſelf.—— Tho' by the way, where a nation is under the predominancy of ſuch a falſe taſte, as to be tickled with nothing but the pleaſure of deceiving and of being deceived into Lobſpond; I am very conſcious, how neceſſary, as well as difficult, it is to correct the vicious taſte, by reforming the vicious and abandoned manners of the times, in both court, city, and country; before it is practicable to raiſe the true courtly laugh upon the philoſophic principles of rational creatures." X.

28. *Tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society, held at* Philadelphia, *for promoting uſeful Knowledge. Vol.* 1. *From January 1ſt.* 1769, *to Jan.* 1ſt, 1771. *Quarto, printed at Philadelphia.* 1771.

IT ſeems two ſocieties formerly ſubſiſted in Philadelphia, whoſe views and ends being the ſame, viz. *The advancement of uſeful Knowledge*, it was judged that their union would be of public advantage. They were accordingly united Jan. 2, 1769, under the name of *The American Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge.* The Governor of the province is always requeſted to be *Patron*. The other officers, choſen annually, are a Preſident *, three Vice-Preſidents, a Treaſurer, four Secretaries, and three Curators. The two ſocieties thus united, paſſed ſeveral very judicious laws, to regulate the election of members, the duty of the officers, the payments to be made, and the diſpoſition of public money. All theſe are given at large in the beginning of this volume, together with a liſt of the members, both American and European.

When the Society judged that they had received a ſufficient number of communications for a volume, they appointed a committee to aſſiſt the ſecretaries, in ſelecting out of them ſuch as might be moſt proper for public view. Theſe compoſe the volume here mentioned, which is divided into four ſections. The firſt conſiſts almoſt entirely of aſtronomical papers, relating to the tranſit of Venus 1769. *Pennſylvania* being a country much better ſituated for obſerving this phenomenon than England, the ſociety appointed committees of their own members to obſerve this tranſit at ſeveral different places. They had many difficulties to contend with; not only the trouble of ſettling with accuracy the longitudes and latitudes of ſo many new obſervatories, but alſo the expenſe of furniſhing them with the neceſſary inſtruments, eſpecially proper teleſcopes. In this they were greatly aſſiſted by the generoſity both of the Provincial Aſſembly, and of *Thomas Penn*, Eſq; one of the Proprietaries. — No aſtronomers could better deſerve all poſſible encouragement, whether we conſider their care and diligence in making the obſervations, their fidelity in relating what was done, or the clearneſs and accuracy of their reaſonings on this curious and difficult ſubject. The papers of Mr. *Rittenhouſe*, Mr. *Ewing*. and Dr. *Smith* in this reſpect, do great honour to this new ſociety. In the account of the proceedings of the ſeveral committees at *Philadelphia*, at *Norriton*, at *Cape-Henlopen*, they very *honeſtly* give not only the reſult of their obſervations, but the materials alſo; that others may *examine* and judge for themſelves —an example worthy of imitation by thoſe European Aſtronomers, who are ſo very *ſhy* of giving particulars; and vouch both for their inſtruments and their obſervations in general terms.

Beſides the papers on the Tranſit of Venus, there is likewiſe an account of the Tranſit of Mercury over the Sun, Nov. 9, 1770. Obſervations on the Comet of June and July, 1770. An improvement in the conſtruction of *Godfrey*'s (commonly called Hadley's) quadrant; and a very pretty method of deducing the times of the Sun's paſſage over the meridian, from correſponding altitudes, without the help of the *Tables* for the correction, on account of the change in the ſun's declination.

Section the ſecond is on huſbandry, and *American Improvements*. Section third, contains miſcellaneous papers. Section fourth, medical papers; to which are ſubjoined ſome that could not be inſerted in their proper places. —It would take up too much room here to give even the titles of theſe curious

* *Benjamin Franklin*, L. L. D. F. R. S. *Gott. S. Soc.*

rious and valuable papers, which, in our opinion, are no inconſiderable earneſt of the great progreſs the arts and ſciences will one day make in this NEW WORLD.

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Poetical

Mr. ANSTEY * *to* DAVID GARRICK, *Esq; on meeting him at a friend's house.*

THRO' ev'ry part, of grief or mirth,
To which the mimic ſtage gives birth,
I ne'er as yet with truth could tell,
Where moſt your various pow'rs excell.
Sometimes, amidſt the laughing ſcene,
Blithe Comedy with jocund mein,
By you in livelier colours dreſt,
With tranſport claſp'd you to her breaſt;
As oft the buſkin'd Muſe appear'd,
With awful brow her ſcepter rear'd;
Recounted all your laurels won,
And claim'd you for her darling ſon.
Thus each contending Goddeſs ſtrove,
And each the faireſt garland wove.
But which fair nymph could juſtly boaſt
Her beauties had engaged you moſt,
I doubted much; till, t'other day,
Kind fortune threw me in your way;
Where, 'midſt the friendly joys that wait
† Philander's hoſpitable gate,
Freedom and genuine mirth I found,
Sporting the jovial board around.
'Twas there with keen, tho' poliſh'd, jeſt,
You ſat, a pleas'd and pleaſing gueſt;
With ſocial eaſe a part ſuſtain'd,
More humorous far than e'er you feign'd.
'Take him, I cry'd, bright comic maid,
'In all your native charms array'd;
'No longer ſhall my doubts appear:'
When Clio whiſper'd in my ear,
"Go, bid it be no more diſputed,
"For what his talents beſt are ſuited:
"In mimic characters alone
"Let others ſhine—but Garrick in his own."

Mr. GARRICK's *Anſwer.*

AS late at Comus' Court I ſat,
(Obſerve me well, I mean not that
Where Ribaldry in triumph ſits,
Delighting Lords, and Squires, and Cits;
But there, where mirth and taſte combine,
And Rigby gives more wit than wine)
Suſpended for a while the joke,
With rapture of your muſe we ſpoke;
But all blam'd me, cry'd out, Oh! fye!
What, ſend to verſe a proſe reply?
My friend the ‡ Colonel made th' attack,
And wicked Calvert clapp'd his back.
Nay, Pottenger, tho' low in feather,
And ſomewhat ruffled by the weather,
Would peck and crow; and Madam Hale
Flew at my manners, tooth and nail.
What! ſend to Anſtey ſuch dull ſtuff?
'Twas modeſty, dear Hale; don't huff.
Could I but rhyme as much as you,
And think that much as charming too,
I'd write, and write again, I care not;
But, as I feel, indeed I dare not.
Then Cox let looſe his ſilver tongue;
O d——n it, David, you are wrong.
While independent Plummer cry'd,
He'd not vote plump on either ſide.
E'en Boon, who ne'er inclines to ſatire,
With modeſt ſenſe, and much good-nature,
Could not but ſay there was ſome blame;
And ſweet § Eliza bluſh'd the ſame.
My wife look'd grave, but made it known
The right to vex me was her own.
Our landlord ſhook his ſides and ſhoulders,
Both at the ſcolded and the ſcolders;
For that to him is always beſt,
Which raiſes and ſupports the jeſt.
No baited bear was e'er ſo worry'd;
I took my hat, and home I hurry'd,
Reſolv'd, as well as I was able,
To aſk your pardon in a fable;
The beſt excuſe my prudence knows,
For anſw'ring your choice verſe in proſe.
A Monkey of the ſprightly kind
Could mock and mimic half mankind;
Could twiſt him to a thouſand ſhapes;
In ſhort, a perfect jackanapes.
As once our mimic pug diſplay'd
His talents in the ſummer ſhade,
By chance a Nightingale was there,
Well pleas'd the farce to ſee and hear.
His joy began his notes to raiſe;
He warbled forth the Monkey's praiſe.
Pug, too much flatter'd, thought it wrong,
Not to return his thanks in ſong;
And ſuch a fit of ſqualling took him,
Beaſts, Birds, and Nightingale forſook him.
An Owl, who in a hole was dreaming,
Was rais'd at once with all this ſcreaming;
Who o-hoo! hoo! neighbour, curſe your clatter!
Zounds! are you murder'd? what's the matter?
The Monkey to his ſenſes brought,
And muſt'ring what he had of thought,
Told to the Owl his ſilly tale,
How he had ſcar'd the Nightingale.
Grave Madge began to roll her eyes,
And being what ſhe ſeem'd, moſt wiſe,
Thus ſpoke—Thou empty-headed thing,
Skip, grin, and chatter—never ſing.
Would you, without a voice, or ear,
Tune up, when Philomel is near?
Nature her pleaſure has made known,
That Nightingales ſhould ſing alone.

INCONSTANCY, *an* ELEGY.

WHENCE may theſe dull ſenſations flow,
With gloomy thoughts that fill my mind?
Why trave'ls Time with ſteps ſo ſlow?
Oh! Delia's faithleſs and unkind!

Delia! the pride and flow'r of youth,
Who once with joy paſs'd ev'ry hour,
And much extoll'd the charms of truth,
In Strephon's neat and peaceful bow'r.

But now alas! how chang'd the ſcene!
How dull the aſpect nature wears!
How ſtern the brow, which, once ſerene,
Spurn'd adverſe fate, exempt from cares!

Then, then it was that life I felt,
Then all its ſoft endearing charms;
Then bliſs within my cottage dwelt,
When Delia caus'd no dire alarms!

When Delia prais'd her Strephon's taſte,
That perfect form'd the rural feat;

---

* *The facetious Author of* The New Bath Guide. † *Rigby.* ‡ *Hale.*

§ *Mrs. Boon.*

Then

n time went on in rapid waſte,
n earth I found a heav'n compleat.

v oft the verdant meadows round
las Strephon led the beauteous fair;
rm'd by the brook's ſoft murm'ring ſound;
tranger to diſcontent or care.

v ſhort the raptures of the mind!
low vain! how futile ev'ry aim!
o would have thought ſhe'd prove unkind,
hen firſt I did my love proclaim?

en firſt we trod the happy grove,
he partners of each other's woe,
l taſted all the ſweets of love,
Which from a mutual paſſion flow!

he DESPONDING LOVER.

ALK not of eaſe, the haughty fair,
With triumph views my ſad deſpair,
s'd with a ſmart ſhe does not feel,
l wounds, which none but ſhe can heal.

I can love but her alone,
ere all perfections meet in one;
ith in my heart I cannot feign,
l there my Queen ſhall ever reign.

chance cold pity may obtain
earer feeling of my pain;
l ſhould ſhe feel my true diſtreſs,
'll know how great her pow'r to bleſs.

The Banbury Hermit.

n a BACKWARD SPRING *in* 1771.

YOUNG *April* appear'd, not a bloom in his face,
bud to enrich him, no flow'rs to grace;
promiſe of fruit had the youth to diſplay,
at a proſpect was here of the beauties of *May!*
e verdures of *June*—*July*'s fragrant perfume,
Auguſt, thy harveſt,—let judges foredoom!
ſtay, ye raſh critics! "one ſwallow you're told,
Forebodes not a ſummer," then be not too bold;
e longer protracted, the richer at laſt,
y we hope will be ſpring's, ſummer's, autumn's repaſt;
e diſpoſer of ſeaſons, all beings defence,
ows beſt the due time ev'ry gift to diſpenſe;
e forward young genius, that ruſh'd into man,
e half his weak infancy ſcarce he o'er ran,
d gave us a luſcious collation of wit,
judgment and ſcience; our fancy may hit;
ſurely experience muſt ſigh o'er the ſcene,
d mourn at the harveſt ſo tenderly green.
Soon ripe, and ſoon rotten," too often it proves;
t nature, in common, more cautiouſly moves;
d minutely, hourly, or daily proceeds
produce what to happy perfection ſhe leads;
us, dull plodding boys, that are hopeleſs at firſt,
ime are to knowledge and excellence nurſt.
Not a flow'r in their fancy, at preſent appears,
Not a ſolid reflection to grace their green year;
But rambling, and wantonneſs, whirl them along,
Their talk is all laugh, and their life is all ſong;
Yet, as judgment matures, and ideas combine,
To knowledge they riſe, and in eminence ſhine.

B

To Miſs CAMPBELL,

Upon the Loſs of a Pair of Turtle Doves.

By Capt. THOMSON.

DAME VENUS, the toaſt of the ſkies,
Oft kiſs'd by the Captain of war,
Though the wife of a Blackſmith, ſhe flies
With ſweet ſilver doves to her car.

But by ſome ſtrange miſhap or another,
Some ſly little urchin had ſtole 'em,
"If CU is the thief," cries the mother,
"I'll whip him, and handſomely maul him.

"But if they have ſtray'd, I'll reward
"The mortal or God, that will tell,
"With a kiſs;" and ſhe ſcribbled a card,
By the poſt,—down to earth and to hell.

This fee all the Gods did inſpire,
It ſet all the men in a flame;
To find them was all their deſire,
To kiſs ſuch a die-away dame.

Such an uproar, ſure, never was ſeen,
To take from her lips ſuch a bounty,
At every place they had been,
And rummag'd through every county.

At laſt the blind, ſmall maſter CU,
Of hearts the ſly comical warden,
Found them ſnug in a cage down at Kew,
In a *wee* little bit of a garden.

"What's more, (ſays he) mother, I'll ſwear
APOLLO ſerv'd you this fine trick;
For CAMILLA he wanted a pair,
But who'd let a poet go tick?

"But ſhe can ſo warble and play,
There's nothing his Godſhip refuſes;
All Helicon's under her ſway,
And ſhe ſcrews up her noſe at the Muſes.

"Her ear-ring ſhe loſt from her ear,
And cry'd, Captain Phœbus, don't mind it
But he with ſome wenches did ſteer,
And puzzl'd their noſes to find it."

"Is it ſhe, a pert minx, makes this fuſs,
With her *forte piano* and muſic?
"What is ſhe with her wit, pray, to us,
Which makes e'en the people of Kew ſick?

"I would have the ſweet Miſs have a care,
And know that I thoroughly ſcorn her;
I have ſatires in plenty to ſpare,
For a Poet I keep in a corner."

With that, in a vengeance ſhe flies
To poor maſter Jove on his throne,
Who ſince dinner had not op'd his eyes,
And begun at the top of her tone:

CAMILLA,

" CAMILLA, dear dad, is a thief,
Or APOLLO, the maſter of ſenſes:
I'm burſting, dear father, with grief;
I can't bear ſ th monſtrous offences.

" Pray, Sir, hear your dutiful daughter:
Tho' ſhe's miſtreſs of muſic and ſenſe,
Shall ſhe keep my doves ſince I've caught her,
And flaunt it at VENUS' expence?

" Would not one little hobby avail,
But APOLLO muſt make himſelf buſy,
And riſk both halter and goal,
To pleaſe ſuch a muſical huſſey?

" Gods, ſurely, have little to do,
When they gallop to Miſſes below;
Such fellows I'd teach who was who,
Nor let them return when they go!

" For ſuch a diminutive flirt,
Shall I ſtay at home like a mopes,
Or trudge like a maid in the dirt,
While ſhe where ſhe pleaſes elopes?

" Not I, Mr. JOVE, I declare,
Therefore tell me, Sir, if it don't ſuit ye,
Some Juſtice I'll go to elſewhere,
And try to move him with my beauty."

" Dear daughter, cry'd JOVE, pray be quiet,
Like an angel CAMILLA doth play;
Then why ſhould you make ſuch a riot,
If with muſic your doves love to ſtray?"

" Not a word, mighty Judge, or I frown!"—
So *Olympus* ſhe left in a rage,
And bade little CUPID go down,
And open the door of her cage.

With pleaſure the urchin obey'd,
His ſoft roſy wings he diſplay'd,
The turtles forſook the ſad maid,
Who warbles no more in the ſhade.

THERON, among his travels, found
A broken ſtatue on the ground,
And ſearching onward as he went,
He trac'd a ruin'd monument.
Mould, moſs, and ſhades, had overgrown
The ſculpture of the mou'ring ſtone,
Yet, ere he paſs'd, with much ado
He gueſs'd, and ſpelt out SCIPIO.
Enough! he cry'd; I'll drudge no more
In turning the dull ſages o'er,
Let Pedants waſte their hours of eaſe,
To pore all night o er Socrates;
And feed their boys with notes and rules,
Thoſe tedious recipes, of ſchools;
To cure ambition, I can learn
With greater eaſe, the great concern
Of mortals, how we may deſpiſe
All the gay things below the ſkies.
Methinks, a mould'ring pyramid
Says all that the old Sages ſaid:
For me, theſe ſhatter'd tombs contain
More mortals than the Vatican;
The duſt of heroes, caſt abroad,
And kick'd, and trampl'd on the road,
The reliſts of a lofty mind,
That lately wars and crowns deſign'd,
Toſt for a jeſt, from wind to wind,
Bids me be humble, and forbear
Dull monuments of Fame to rear,
They are but caſtles in the air.
The tow'ring height, and frightful falls,
The ruin'd heaps and funerals,
Of ſmoaking kingdoms, and their kings,
Tell me a thouſand mournful things
In melancholy ſilence—He,
That living, could not bear to ſee
An equal, now lies torn and dead;
Here his pale trunk, and there his head.
Great Pompey! while I meditate,
With ſolemn horror thy ſad fate,
Thy carcaſe ſcatter d on the ſhore,
Without a name! inſtructs me more
Than my whole library before!
Lie ſtill, my Plutarch, then, and ſleep;
And, my good Seneca, may keep
Your volumes cloſ'd for ever too,
I have no farther uſe for you;
For when I feel my virtue fail,
And my ambitious thoughts prevail,
I'll take a turn among the tombs,
And ſee whereto all glory comes!
There the vile foot of ev'ry ſlave
Inſults a Charles, or a Guſtave!
Beggars with awful aſhes ſport,
And tread the Cæſars in the dirt.

EPITAPH
To the MEMORY
of
Mrs. ISABELLA ENGLISH.
In whom
ſerenity of temper,
and cheerfulneſs of diſpoſition,
were the natural reſult
of an heart without reproach;
truſting in the wiſeſt,
beſt, and moſt merciful
of all Beings.
HIM
(THE GREAT SUPREME!)
ſhe ſtill unfeignedly adored;
alike content
his will to ſuffer, or perform:
his honour to promote
her ſole, her conſtant object,
end, and aim.
Hence,
with pious care, ſhe ſtrove
each duty to fulfil;
and with ſupreme delight,
to imitate her MAKER's bound-leſs love,
in kindeſt acts of charity
to all,
far beyond opinion's narrow pale,
and the contracted bounds
of blind and bigot zeal.
Thus SHE,
to worthieſt purpoſe, lived;
from diſſipation free,
and all the ſhadowy joys of human life
reſpected and eſteem'd.
FAIR ONES, attend!
And e'er you boaſt your charms,
found them, like her's,
on virtue and good ſenſe.

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Hiſtorical Chronicle, *Sept.* 1771.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Conſtantinople, Auguſt 3.

ON the 27th ult. Mr. Thugut, Reſident from the Court of Vienna, having been invited to come to Court, went thither incognito with his Interpreter, and had a very long conference with the Vice-Vizir, and the Reis Effendi, in the preſence of the Grand Seignor's Interpreter. Since that day, the Miniſters of their Imperial Majeſties, and that of his Pruſſian Majeſty, have repreſented to the principal Members of the Government, that in order to extricate the Porte from its preſent critical ſituation, and avoid being involved in greater loſſes, it was neceſſary it ſhould immediately embrace the conditions of peace that had been offered by their Courts as mediators. The effects of theſe repreſentations are at preſent unknown, but it has been obſerved, that ſeveral millions have ſince been drawn out of the Grand Signor's Treaſury, and ſent to the army of the Grand Vizir. The Miniſters from Vienna and Berlin are likewiſe preparing for a journey, from which it is ſuppoſed their intention is to go to the Grand Vizir's camp, in order to conclude a peace there.

Rome, Aug. 14. The harveſt has proved very bad this year in the Eccleſiaſtick State, and the Farmers having repreſented their ſituation to the Pope, his Holineſs has ordered the Apoſtolick Chamber to advance them money to enable them to ſow their lands next ſeaſon.

Baſtia, Aug. 19. Twenty-two Corſicans, headed by one Marſo Aquaviva, all of whom eſcaped from the French, by wading over the river of Provenca, near Nice, landed lately near Cape Corſe, in the plain of Siſco, and began to aſſaſſinate all the French they met with. As ſoon as this was known at Baſtia, a detachment was ſent againſt them, but they retired into the mountains.

Leghorn, Aug. 21. The affairs of the Porte do not ſeem to mend on the frontiers of Georgia. By letters from Tertus we are informed, that Prince Salomon ſurmounts all oppoſition in his rout, and that he advances by ſpeedy marches to the Black Sea, whilſt Prince Heraclius, having joined the Ruſſians, purſues the conqueſt of Ottoman Armenia. The arrival of this news at Conſtantinople makes peace very deſirable there, and the more ſo, as the Perſians have ſeriouſly menaced the Turkiſh frontiers. The preſent circumſtances of the Ottoman Court, together with the ſecret negotiations between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Sophi, give ſome colour of truth to this laſt piece of intelligence.

Venice, Aug. 24. Letters from Corfu mention, that a Turkiſh fleet having ventured out of the Dardanelles while the Ruſſian Admiral Arff was cruizing there, the latter made a feigned flight, in order to get the Turks more into the open ſea, after which, the Ruſſians turned about, and attacked the Turks with ſo much vigour, that they were forced into the Port of Modron, near Lemnos.

The ſaid Admiral blocked the Turks up there; not long after which, Admiral Spiritow joined him with his ſquadron. After this, they landed 1500 Albanians, who plundered the batteries erected by the Turks. The Ruſſians then ſailed into the harbour, and there burnt the whole Turkiſh fleet, conſiſting of 56 ſail, except four caravelles, which fell into the hands of the conquerors. This great conqueſt happened the fifth of July, and the tidings thereof were brought to Corfu by an expreſs from the Commandant of Cerigo.

Turin, Aug. 28. We have had the hotteſt ſummer here that has been felt for many years; and the want of rain for above two months has entirely deſtroyed the latter harveſt. A diſtemper broke out, ſome time ago, amongſt the horned cattle in Savoy, but it is now entirely ſtopped. The wheat harveſt, in general, has been very bad all over Italy; and in Sicily it has almoſt entirely failed.

Warſaw, Aug. 31. From Wilkourſk in Lithunia, we have received an account, that the Confederates had taken Lieut. Gen. Grabowſki from his country ſeat there; but fearing they ſhould not be able to overcome the Ruſſian detachment which was ſent after them, they gave Gen. Grabowſki two dangerous cuts in the head, and left him in that ſtate. We are not yet certain whether the ſaid General can recover; his advanced age makes us rather in fear for his life.

Vienna, Sept 1. The Emperor, ſome days before his departure for Hungary, received a very extraordinary preſent from the Pope; it is a large bottle of vulnerary water, which hath the property of inſtantly ſtopping all kinds of bleedings, even thoſe occaſioned by a rupture of the arteries or large veſſels, whereof numerous experiments have proved the efficacy. A malefactor, who was condemned to the gallows, ſaved his life at Rome by divulging the ſecret of making it. The Emperor, having heard of this water, expreſſed a deſire to have a ſmall quantity of it, which the Pope hath now ſent him, together with the ſecret. It is much talked of, and will be of ineſtimable uſe in armies.

Paris, Sept. 13. On the 4th of this month the Parliament of Bourdeaux was ſuppreſſed, and a new one created.

About the ſame time the old Parliament of Toulouſe was diſſolved, and fifty-five of its Members ſent into baniſhment. Their ſeats are replaced by new ones.

Auguſt 6.

AN Edict was publiſhed at Paris, impoſing an additional tax of twenty ſols on the head of every hog or ſow brought into that city, for the conſumption of the inhabitants. This Edict has occaſioned many puns, witticiſms, and ballads, which, however, the Police took no notice of; the priſons being already as full as the hoſpitals, it was judged to be ſparing in this article, as well as in many others.

As the hogs are not killed in Paris, but brought to town by cart-loads, without their garbage, and ready for ſale, one of the undertakers for ſupplying the town was driving ſix loaded carts into Paris, but had the precaution firſt to cut off the heads, which he had left at home. When he arrived at the barrier, the Clerks demanded the new duty, he preſented them the Edict, which ſpecifies the heads only; he bid them ſearch, and if they found one ſingle head, he conſented they ſhould ſeize the whole. The Clerks laughed at the joke, but inſiſted that the hogs ſhould not be brought in until the Edict was put in execution, and the new tax paid. The undertaker ſent for an Attorney, and depoſited the duty, which the Attorney proteſted againſt, in order to prevent their diſpoſing of the money, until ſuch time as the law ſhould pronounce concerning the validity or invalidity of the Edict.

Auguſt 24.

About four o'clock in the morning, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Aſtbury, in Cheſhire, by ſeveral people, whoſe beds ſhook under them, and alſo ſeveral other things in each houſe; it laſted about three ſeconds.

Auguſt 25.

The troops, that ſupport the honour of France, are now become an object of œconomy. A reform of 24,000 men in the Infantry, including Officers and Soldiers, has taken place. The Grenadiers of France, the Gendarmery, and the Carbineers, are diſbanded, which makes a diminution of 4000 men in the King's Houſhold; a reform of 12,000 men in the Cavalry is alſo intended, which, in the whole, will amount to 40,000 men.

The ſixty regiments of Militia that are diſperſed all over the kingdom, are reduced to forty, which makes another reduction of 10,000 men; ſo that there will remain on foot only 90,000 effective men to face all the forces of Europe. Such an operation denotes a general, univerſal, and perpetual peace, guaranteed by all the Belligerent Powers of Europe.

Auguſt 30.

Were lodged in his Majeſty's ſtores in Dublin, by Capt. Arthur Luſke, Commander of the Revenge Cutter, 3000*l.* worth of teas and brandy, which were ſeized at Portrane, near Ruſh, by a party conſiſting of 30 Revenue Officers belonging to that Port; they ſecured and protected their ſeizure for 24 hours, in ſome barns in that neighbourhood, where they were beſieged by upwards of 500 Smugglers, completely armed, with white cockades in their hats, and carrying a white flag. Upon the Smugglers cloſing them in, and apprehending that they intended ſetting the ſtore-houſe, &c. on fire, the Officers ſallied out, upon which a ſmart engagement enſued, which laſted three hours, and the Revenue Officers were in danger of being overpowered, when Capt. Luſke, (whoſe veſſel was off the Harbour,) getting intelligence thereof, immediately landed a conſiderable part of his crew, completely armed, and marched at their head with the utmoſt expedition, came up with, defeated, and entirely diſperſed the Smugglers, ſome of whom were killed, and many wounded; after which effectual ſervice, he and his party aſſiſted in ſhipping the ſeizure, and conducting it ſafe to the ſtores.

Thurſday, Sept. 5.

At the Anniverſary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, held at Newcaſtle, the ſermon on the occaſion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Bewſter, of Heighington. The collection amounted to 306*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* farthing, which was diſtributed to one Clergyman incapacitated, fifteen Clergymens widows, eleven Clergymens ſons, and twenty-four Clergymens daughters according to their ſeveral neceſſitous circumſtances.

Friday 6.

Dudley, the perſon who gave information concerning the ſetting the Dock-yard on fire, arrived at Portſmouth in cuſtody of one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, they having travelled all night; he was carried before the Governor, to whom it is ſaid, he gave information againſt a Romiſh Prieſt, and a perſon who goes by the name of Captain, both of whom left the town as ſoon as it was known what the informer was in cuſtody for. Several other people are ſuſpected of being concerned in the iniquitous tranſaction.

Saturday 7.

One Britain, now under confinement in Reading goal for forgery, has declared himſelf a party concerned in ſetting fire to Portſmouth Dock-yard: he pretends to have been a principal actor in that dark ſcene, and inſinuates that ſeveral perſons of the firſt rank were concerned in it: he has ſent letters to ſome public ſpirited perſons in town, and expects, with a ſeeming degree of impatience, an order to be removed hither, that he may make a full diſcovery of the whole affair.

There was a great ſtorm of thunder at Caddicot, in Hertfordſhire, ſucceeded by a violent rain, which laſted ſeveral hours, and overflowed all the adjacent marſhes.

Wedneſday 11.

Arrived at the Iſle of Wight, the Harcourt

court East Indiaman, Capt. Nathaniel Paul, from the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, at which place he buried many men: The whole of his crew were down in fevers, inſomuch, that he was obliged to have 100 Caffries, or Blacks, to work his ſhip. She left England in February, 1770. He had his ſhip waſhed with boiling vinegar every day.

At a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Livery, held agreeable to advertiſements for that purpoſe, Mr. Archer in the Chair, the report from the Committee who had been deſired to enquire into the Privileges of their Fellow Citizens, was conſidered, and ſeveral reſolutions reſpecting that matter, and the future Elections of Repreſentatives to Parliament, were read and agreed upon, and directed to be laid before the Common Hall for their approbation; after which the following Reſolutions were carried almoſt unanimouſly.

Reſolved, That it be recommended by this Meeting, to the Livery in Common Hall aſſembled, to return Mr. Alderman Bridgen, together with the preſent Lord Mayor, to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for their choice of one of them to be Lord Mayor of this City for the year enſuing.

Reſolved, That it be recommended from this Meeting of the Livery to our ſeveral Magiſtrates, not to give any French wines at the public entertainments of this City.

Thurſday 12.

One Iſaac Lang, a Mountebank Doctor, was convicted by Joſeph Mortimer, Thomas Johnſon, and Thomas Bytheſea, Eſqrs; Juſtices for the county of Wilts, on two informations in the penalty of 200l. each, on the Lottery Act, for diſpoſing of plate and other things, by way of prizes, contrary to the Statute. The Doctor endeavoured to avoid theſe convictions by pretending that he ſold his medicines, and gave away his plate; but it appeared too evident, that the poor threw up their money entirely in hopes of the prizes, and not for the medicines.

Saturday 14.

In the evening, Dudley, who was ſent down to Portſmouth to make a diſcovery of the perſons concerned in ſetting the Dock on fire, was brought back to town; his information amounting to little or nothing; he is now in cuſtody of a Meſſenger in Pall-mall.

Tueſday 17.

A Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, when the perſon who had agreed for the purchaſe of the place of Upper City Marſhal attended, in order to be ſworn in, but the Court declined admitting him into that office, and ordered the depoſit money which he had paid into the Chamber of London to be returned to him.

The Proprietors of the ſeveral Oyſter-grounds upon the Eſſex and Kentiſh ſhores, petitioned the Court for ſome regulations reſpecting the admeaſurement of oyſters, cockles, and muſſels; the conſideration was referred to a Committee of the whole Court to examine and report; all parties were ordered to attend, and any three of the Court to be a quorum.

Wedneſday 18.

The Lord Mayor held a Court of Conſervancy at St. Margaret's Hill, relating to the encroachments made on the Surry ſide of the Thames; his Lordſhip afterwards held another Court in Cecil ſtreet Coffee houſe, in the Strand, with regard to the Embankment at Durham yard.

One of the Doorkeepers at the Old Bailey was fined five pounds, for taking money for the admittance of a Gentleman into that Court.

A young fellow was tried at the Old Bailey for felony, and acquitted at twelve o'clock; at two he was detected in picking a Gentleman's pocket in Catherine ſtreet, carried before Sir John Fielding, and before three found himſelf again ſafely lodged in Newgate.

Thurſday 19.

Orders were ſent over land to the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſquadron in the Mediterranean, with poſitive inſtructions not to ſuffer any Britiſh ſhips to be ſtopped or ſearched, on any pretence whatſoever, either by the Spaniards, French, or any Power in the Italian ſeas.

An iron cheſt was found concealed in the foundation of an old wall in Mary's Abbey, Dublin, containing 3000 of the late King James's half crowns.

One of the powder-mills at Mouſley, in Surry, blew up; a young man was blown through ſome pales, and killed; another was blown into the river, and his head much cut, and body burnt, and a third burnt in the ſtomach and belly ſo much, that his entrails were ſeen; the two laſt alſo died in great agonies the Sunday following.

A pair of very beautiful birds, which were brought from King George's Iſland, in the South Sea, were made a preſent to her Majeſty, by one Mr. Hervey: They are of a bright green colour, curiouſly variegated with yellow and brown, with red beaks and feet; and are about the ſize of a dove. They were ſent on Friday to Richmond.

Friday 20.

The workmen employed in pulling down part of the city wall at Oxford, adjoining to Bocardo, for widening the northern avenue, found three Athenian ſilver coins of high preſervation; another of the ſame coins had been found in taking down the priſon, ſome days before.

Tueſday 24.

The Seſſions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wedneſday the 11th, ended; when thirteen Priſoners were capitally convicted, viz. Mary Jones, for ſtealing four remnants of muſlin, the property of Mr. Ford,

Ford, linen-draper, on Ludgate-hill; James Allen, for ſtealing one metal and two gold watches, the property of William Webſter; James Godbolt, for robbing Henry Hunt, in a field near Marybone-gardens of one ſhilling and expence; Mary Murphey, for ſtealing furniture from the dwelling houſe of Hannah Carr, at the time ſhe was a priſoner in Newgate, on a charge of harbouring Jackſon, and others, and with whom ſhe had left the key of her houſe; Samuel Shaw, (belonging to the General Poſt Office) for taking a twenty-pound Bank note out of a letter directed to Meſſrs. Roades, and Co. at Hallifax, in Yorkſhire; Edward Burch and Matthew Martin, for publiſhing, as true, a certain handwriting, purporting the laſt will and teſtament of Sir Andrew Chadwick, with intent to defraud the heirs at law; Thomas Alſop, for ſtealing plate from the houſe of Frances Bradſhaw; Rob. Walker, for ſtealing a mare out of a field at Hatfield, in Herts; Wm. Penn, Richard Thompſon, and John Hogans, for robbing Mr. Price and Mr. Morgan on the Highway, near Stepney; and William Thwaites, for ſtealing a clock out of the houſe of Naſh Maſon, Eſq; in Ormond-ſtreet.

Motions had been made on the 21ſt, for Arreſt of Judgment in the caſes of Shaw, Burch, and Martin, whereupon they were reſpited, and remain for the opinion of the judges; the other ten received ſentence of death. Three were alſo ſentenced to be tranſported for fourteen, and ſixty ſix for ſeven years; ſeven were branded; three ordered to be privately whipped; and near fifty delivered on Proclamation.

Wedneſday 25.

Came on at Guildhall the election of a Collector of the Land tax on the water-works, ſalaries, and penſions, in the room of Thomas Pattle, Eſq; who had reſigned. There were about 300 Commiſſioners preſent. The Candidates were, Mr Deputy Ellis, and Mr. Stracey Till. Upon holding up of hands, there appeared a vaſt ſhew for Mr. Ellis, and only eleven for Mr. Till. After Mr. Ellis was elected, he gave in the names of Sir Robert Ladbroke and Alderman Kennet as his Securities in 5000l. for his duly performing his truſt.

Thurſday 26.

The Grafton Man of War, pierced for 70 guns, was launched at Deptford, about three o'clock. Their Majeſties came into the Dock-yard exactly a quarter before three, when the colours on board the yachts and other ſhips in the river were immediately hoiſted, and made a moſt beautiful appearance, and the ſhips gave a general ſalute. His Majeſty went on board attended by ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, when a band of muſic ſtruck up and played "God ſave great George our King," and other tunes; he then retired to a grand Pavilion, where a fine Collation was prepared. The innumerable concourſe of people, the river covered with boats, and the fineneſs of the day, formed one of the moſt beautiful ſights ever ſeen.

As Miſs Vernon, Maid of Honour to the Queen, was coming down the ſide of the Grafton before ſhe was launched, ſhe had the misfortune to diſlocate her ankle.

The Poll for Bridge maſter ended at Guildhall, when the numbers were as follow:

For Mr. Borwick — 1503
Mr. Townſend — 1307

Whereupon Mr. Borwick was by the Sheriffs declared duly elected; after which the Sheriffs dined at Goldſmiths Hall.

Monday 30.

While one Donaldſon, a labouring man at Irwin, in Scotland, who had been deaf upwards of twenty years, was at work in the fields, he was ſtruck to the ground by a flaſh of lightning, but ſoon after recovering, he found, to his great ſurprize, that he was reſtored to his hearing.

As ſome of the workmen were employed in digging up the ground in Cary ſtreet, which is new paving, they diſcovered, about a yard from the ſurface, a coffin, in which had been depoſited a human body; the ſkull and bones were remaining.

By ſome Gentlemen lately arrived from Sweden, we are informed, that laſt winter was the ſevereſt and coldeſt that has been known there for upwards of 30 years. This, with the accounts received from many other foreign parts, ſhews that the coldneſs and ſeverity of laſt winter extended all over Europe.

The pretended diſcoveries of Dudley and Britain, relative to ſetting fire to Portſmouth dock yard, gain no credit at the Weſt end of the town.

There are no leſs than twenty-five cauſes now depending in Doctors Commons, for adultery and criminal converſation, in order to obtain divorces. There have not been ſo many cauſes of that kind brought into the Eccleſiaſtical Court for fifty years before.

A ſurprizing large oak tree was felled a few days ſince near Worceſter, which ſold for one hundred and ſix pounds.

A carp, weighing 23 pounds, was lately caught in a pond belonging to Sir John Filmour, at Eaſt Sutton in Kent.

The following is a true copy of a Paint-Bill, at Cirenceſter, in Glouceſterſhire, delivered to the Churchwarden of an adjoining Pariſh:

Mr. Charles Ferebee, *(Church-warden of* Siddington,) *to* Joſeph Cook, *Dr.*

	£.	s.	d.
To mending the Commandments —Altering the Belief—and making a new Lord's Prayer,	1	1	0

A new dock is begun to be made at Woolwich, for the uſe of the Eaſt India Company.

The water has been ſo very low in the river

river, that near thirty barges have been detained at Windſor for ſome days paſt.

Amonſt the curioſities brought home by Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander, there is ſome hempſeed of a new ſpecies, which is reckoned to have twice the ſtrength of any other yet diſcovered, and as it grows in a dry light ſoil, it promiſes to be of the greateſt utility to our agriculture and navigation.

Dr. Solander has preſented the Princeſs Dowager of Wales with ſeveral curious exotic plants for her Royal Highneſs's gardens at Kew.

A Gentleman has diſcovered a cement for the bottom of ſhips, which will preſerve them from the worms, and anſwers all the end of pitching: It has been tried at the Dock yard at Chatham, and approved of.

The diſagreement between the Executors of the late Biſhop of Ely, and his Lordſhip the preſent Biſhop, concerning delapidations, is now amicably ſettled, by the ſplitting the difference between his Surveyor's eſtimate and that taken by the Surveyor for the Executors. It has been hinted that his Lordſhip was too rigid in his demands, conſidering that he would receive the ſum to be paid for the delapidations of Ely-houſe, Holborn, upon his ſelling it to the Government; but it ſeems his Lordſhip only acted as a Truſtee for the See, and will lay out the delapidation ſum together with the price to be paid down by the Government for Ely houſe, in building a houſe for the See at Knightſbridge.

The following account of the ſeizure of a Britiſh ſhip by the Governor of the Brazils, is ſaid to be authentic: The Captain of an Indiaman, having hired the Argyle, a ſhip of 250 tons, on his own private account, for carrying out goods, which are prohibited by the Company, ſent her before him to the Canaries, where it is ſuppoſed, his intention was to have taken them on board his own ſhip. The Company had ſo cloſely ſtowed and filled the Indiaman with their goods for Bombay, that the Captain found it impracticable to put his deſign into execution, therefore ordered the Maſter of the Argyle to proceed to the Brazils. On his arrival there (the Indiaman was already at anchor,) the Governor ſent his Officers on board, as uſual, to make ſearch, and enquire their deſtination, but finding ſuch a quantity of arms on board, pronounced them Pirates, and forbad their coming in. For ſeveral days they beat about the mouth of the harbour, when remonſtrating on their want of water, and other articles, they were ordered in under the fort, where the ſhip was ſeized, and the Maſter and crew committed to the dungeons, where they continued above five months, till accounts were ſent to Liſbon. At the expiration of this time they were ſent by order in a man war to Liſbon, where they underwent an examination. The crew were there diſcharged, and ſent to England, but the Maſter of the Argyle is detained. The ſhip and her cargo muſt and will be delivered up, there being no reaſon for ſuppoſing them Pirates; but it is imagined the Captain of the Indiaman will not be employed any more in the Company's ſervice, on account of this affair.

Major Thomas Whitmore, of his Majeſty's 9th regiment of foot, is choſen Member of Parliament for Bridgenorth without oppoſition.

Births, for the Year 1771.

Aug. 8. THE Princeſs of Heſſe Philipſthal—a Prince, at Francfort.

26. The Dutcheſs of Portland—a ſon, in Charles-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare.

Sept. 3. Lady Carliſle,—a daughter, at Caſtle-Howard, Yorkſhire.

Lady Drogheda,—a daughter

20. The Lady of Geo. Birch, Eſq;—a ſon.

Liſt of Marriages for the Year 1771.

THE Baron de Reck, Chamberlain to his Pruſſian Majeſty,—to the Counteſs of Eichſtedt-Peterſwalde.

Iſaac Bickerſtaff, Eſq;—to Miſs Dean, of Jermyn-ſtreet, St. James's.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dumfries,—to Miſs Crawford.

Aug. 27. Rob. Parker, Eſq; of Woodford,—to Miſs Eſther Stone, of White-Chapel.

28 Wm. Spring, Eſq; of Brentwood,—to Miſs S. M. Parſons, of Chelmsford.

29. Charles Watts, Eſq; Groſvenor-ſt.—to Miſs E. Gregory, of Henrietta-ſtreet.

30. Edw. Perceval, Eſq;—to Miſs Rachael Batty.

31. The Hon. Col. St. John,—to Miſs Bladen, ſiſter to the Counteſs of Eſſex.

Sept. 1. Geo. Wade, Eſq; of Bloomſbury,—to Miſs Henrietta Bowman.

3. Wm. Gibbons, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir John,—to Miſs Watſon, daughter of the late Admiral

Geo. Bowen, Eſq; Great Marlborough-ſtreet,—to Miſs E. Hitchins, Harley ſtr.

Charles Atwood, Eſq; of Cheſtow,—to Miſs Herbert, grand daughter to Lady Williams

5. Edw. Beaver, Eſq; of Farnham, Surry,—to Mrs. Webb, relict of Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq;

Peter Williams, Eſq; of Richmond,—to Miſs Agneſs Archer, of Barbadoes.

Capt. Walmſley, of Burgoyne's Light Horſe,—to Miſs Shaw, of Preſton.

6. Chriſt. Scott, Eſq; of New Bond ſtr.—to Miſs M. Streſield, Clifford ſtr.

7. Edward Drake, Eſq; of Peckham,—to Miſs Letitia Fiſher.

8. Wm.

8. Wm. Thompſon, Eſq; of Wandſworth,—to Miſs Charl. Smith, of Lambeth.

Jeremiah Adams, Eſq; of Broad-ſtreet-buildings,—to Miſs Ann Hawkins.

10. Robert Gwynne, Eſq; —to Miſs Beesley, of New Bond ſtreet.

Stephen Paterſon, Eſq; of Hackney,—to Miſs Orme, of Bloomſbury.

Tho. Monkwell, Eſq; of Chelſea,—to Miſs R. Browne, Hatton Garden.

Joſiah Hanſard, Eſq; of Gerrard ſtreet, —to Mrs. Middleton.

Sam. Strutt, Eſq; —to Miſs Charlotte Locke, of Clerkenwell.

13. Henry Revely, Eſq;—to Miſs Creſpigny, of Camberwell.

Anthony Dicks, Eſq; —to Miſs Eliz. Guſtrow, of Queens's ſquare.

14. Capt. Diſney, of Stepney,—to Miſs Alicia Turner, of Greenwich.

15. Wm. Bale, Eſq;—to Miſs Tottie, with 20,000l.

Henry Dillon, Eſq; Bloomſbury, — to Miſs S. Tucker, of Argyle-ſtreet.

Joſhua Field, Eſq;—to Miſs Grey, of Streatham.

John Biſhop, Eſq; of Briſtol,—to Miſs Fitzgerald, of Bath.

16. Tho. Armſtrong, Eſq; of Kingſton, —to Miſs S. Cataway, of Chelſea.

Peregrine Bertie, Eſq; of Layton,—to Miſs Peart, ſiſter to Lady Geo. Sutton.

James Maxwell, Eſq;—to Miſs Eliz. Playdell, of Marlborough ſtreet.

20. Dr. Pemberton,—to Miſs Eld, of Wincheſter-ſtreet.

22. James Weſt, Eſq; Lower Brook ſt. —to Miſs Eliz. Keynolds, of Bolton ſtr.

Liſt of Deaths for the Year 1771.

SIR Wm. Maxwell, of Monreath, Bart. at Edinburgh.

Mr. Thumull, Profeſſor of the College of Kallninken, aged 104, at Vienna.

A man aged 110 at Bubeinen

Wm. Joyce, Eſq; Fort Major of Plymouth Garriſon.

Hugh Warburton, Eſq; Col. of the 27th Reg. of Foot.

Wm. Williams, Eſq; at Pembroke.

The Ducheſs d'Aveyro, at the Convent of Rato, in Liſbon.

Lady Skipwith, at Coventry.

Provoſt Buchanan, at Glaſgow.

Rev. Matthew Wilmot, Rector of Hales-Owen, in Shropſhire.

Timothy Scott, Eſq; of Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, at Bath.

Mr. Iſaac Naſh, a farmer, at Coal-pit Heath, Glouceſterſhire, aged 104. The day after his funeral died his Wife, aged 115; they had been married 81 years.

Capt. Vernon, of the Horſe Guards Blue; brother to Lady Groſvenor.

Mrs. Eliz. Gordon, a maiden Lady, near Harwich, poſſeſſed of 50,000l.

The Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of Mount Alexander, at Donaghadee, in Ireland.

Mr. Gilſhenan, aged 120, at Donell, in Ireland.

Count Henkelde Donnerſmark, at Berlin.

Hon. A. Dewar, Eſq; in Dominica.

John Harvey, Eſq; at Icknelburg, in Bedfordſhire.

Geo. Nightingale, Eſq; at Gamblingay, in Cambridgeſhire.

John Fullerton, Eſq; at Shafton, in Dorſetſhire.

Count Mouſchin Pouſchin, at Peterſburgh.

Aug. 7. John Daniel Schoepflin, hiſtoriographer to the King of France, &c. aged 70, at Straſbourg.

25. Mary Bird, aged 100, at Chelſea.

26. The Hon. Lady Grace Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweedale.

28.——Snelgrove, Eſq; in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet.

29.——Dutton, Eſq; at Maidenhead Thicket.

Sir Beaumont Hotham, Bart. at Chiſlehurſt, in Kent.

30.——Macnamara, Eſq; at Hammerſmith.

31. Geo. Benſon, Eſq; at Knightſbridge.

Sept. 1. Cuthbert Shaw, Eſq; in Titchfield-ſtreet.

Samuel Savage, Eſq; at Richmond.

2. Joſeph Boulton, Eſq; in Prince's ſt. Cavendiſh ſquare.

3. Lieut. Wm. Hailſtone, of the Royal Navy.

James Taylor, Eſq; in the Strand.

Wm. Jelfe, Eſq; Stone Maſon to his Majeſty.

4. Stephen Wright, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, in Wardour ſtreet.

Robert Fulton, Eſq; at Little Chelſea.

Sir Rob. Bewick, Knt. near Newcaſtle.

6. Sir John Shelly, Bart. in Jermyn-ſtr.

7. Rev. G. Wayne, at Shelford, Leiceſterſhire.

8. Mr. John Worrall, bookſeller, in Bell-yard, Temple bar.

Dr. Demellis, aged 80, in John-ſtreet, Horſlydown.

John Reynolds, Eſq; in Hatton Garden.

9. Robert Wood, Eſq; at Putney; member for Brackley, Northamptonſhire.

10. Charles Rutherford, Eſq; at Dundee, in Scotland.

Rev. Wm. Stackhouſe, D. D. Rector of Erme, in Cornwall.

Rob. Houlton, Eſq; at Gritton, in Wilts.

Mrs. Craufurd, relict of Col. Craufurd.

The Hon. Chs. Hamilton, at Northampt.

11. Mr. Gilbert Hearne, a noted Antiquarian at Hereford.

Matthew Benſon, Eſq; at Knightſbridge.

The only ſon of Matthew Weſtcomb, Eſq; in Broad-ſtreet, in his 20th year.

Mrs. Lockman, wife of the Rev. Dr. Lockman, Canon of Windſor.

John Paſton, Eſq; at Weſt Horſley, Surry, near 80.

Adrian Stockdale, Eſq; at Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire.

The

The new-born son of the D. of Portland.

Mrs. Gambier, relict of the late Adm.

12. Dr. Sumner, at Harrow.

Rev. John Huckle, at Isleworth.

13. John Miller, Esq; in Charges-str. Piccadilly.

Rev. John Gambold, at Haverford West, one of the Bishops of the Church of the Brethren.

15. Patrick Kennedy, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

Mrs. Hilton, wife of ——— Hilton, Esq; at Cheshunt.

16. Rev. Mr. Fleming, a Non-juring Clergyman, aged 92, at Kensington Gore.

——— Bell, Esq; at Hillingdon.

Mary Jones, a beggar, in Newtoner's-lane; the morning before she died she gave her son 400l. in money.

James Webb, Esq; aged 89, in Craven-street, in the Strand.

17. Benjamin Goddard, Esq; aged 92, in Clerkenwell.

Mr. Sylva, aged 90, in Moor-lane.

18. Mrs. Frith, wife of N. Frifth, Esq; of North Cray, in Kent

Arth. Newcomen, Esq; in Parliament-st.

19. Tho. Smith, Esq; in Pall-mall.

20. Mr. Paterson, in Westminster, one of the Overseers of the Scotch pavement. He declared, that his death was occasioned by the bruises he received near Westminster bridge, on the night the Watchman was killed by the two Kennedys.

23. George Farrell, Esq; Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

THE Rev. Mr. Felthausen—preacher of the German Chapel, *vice* Mr. Butjenter, dec.

Rev. Rob. Gorges, B.L.—to the Deanry of Kilmacdaugh, in Ireland.

Rev. Henry Sleech,—to Hitcham, R. Bucks.

Rev. T. Fountaine, M. A.—to Old Windsor V. Berks.

Rev. Moses Toghill,—to Fishborne R. Suffex.

Rev. John Fleming Stanley,—to Warehorn R. Kent.

Rev. John Moore, D. D.—to the Deanery of Christ-church, Canterbury.

Rev. Wm. Maurice, A. M.—to Wennington R. *cum* Allhallows R. Bread-str. and St. John the Evangelist thereunto annexed.

Rev. Wm. Clough,—to Carbrooke V. Norfolk.

Civil Promotions.

COL. Eyre Coote,—Knt. of the Bath.

Wm. Senhouse, Esq;—Surveyor of the Customs of Barbadoes, the Leeward Islands, &c. *vice* Thomas Gibbs, Esq; deceased.

Charles Murray, Esq;—Agent and Consul Gen. in the Islands of Madeiras.

Military Promotions.

SIXTH reg. of f. Lieut. Wm. Scott, from half pay—Lieut. *vice* H. G. Browne.

10th. Reg. of f. Geo. Montgomery Metham, Gent.—Ensign, *vice* John Montgomery, deceased.

11th Reg. of f. Tho. Phipps, Gent.—Ensign, *vice* W. D. Nicholas.

14th Reg. of f. P. H. Leslie, Gent.—Ensign, *vice* Geo. Dunn.

15th. Reg. of f. Capt. John Maxwell,—Major, *vice* Lieut. Irving, removed to Guernsey; Capt. Lieut Tho. Mitchell,—Capt. *vice* Maxwell; Lieut James Leslie,—Capt. Lieut. *vice* Mitchell; Ensign Hen. Letch,—Lieut. *vice* Leslie; Francis Lord Rawdon,—Ensign *vice* Letch.

17th Reg. of f. Ensign R. Clayton,—Lieut. *vice* W. Bird, dec. G. Seymour,—Ensign, *vice* R. Clayton.

18th Reg. of f. Lieut. J. Mawbey,—Capt. Lieut. *vice* L. Wynne dec. Ensign J. Mawbey,—Lieut. *vice* J. Mawbey; J. Delancey,—Ensign, *vice* J. Mawbey; Tho. Cuming,—Ensign, *vice* B. Howard, dec. Capt. B. C. Payne, of the 28th.—Capt. *vice* John Cope, *by exchange.*

20th. Reg. of f. Capt. J. Elphinstone, from half pay,—Capt. *vice* A. Gregory, *by exchange.*

21st Reg. of f. Surgeon's Mate, Wm. Pemberton,—Surgeon, *vice* J. Gray, dec.

23d Reg. of f. Surg. Mate,—Paterson,—Surgeon, *vice* A. Bannerman.

25th Reg. of f. Lieut. W. St. Clair,—Adjutant, *vice* T. Edgar.

29th. Reg. of f Ensign S. Maunsell, from half pay,—Ensign, *vice* J. Mellsquette.

32d Reg. of f. E. Williams,—Ensign, *vice* W. C. Gregory dec.

37th Reg. of f. Major St. Geo. Dalley,—Lieut. Col. *vice* J. Wren; Capt. Alex. Stewart,—Major, *vice* Dalley; Capt. Lieut. Wm. Montgomery,—Capt. *vice* Stewart; Ensign J. Hamilton—Lieut. *vice* Arch. Lamont; F. Toosey—Ensign, *vice* Hamilton; Geo. Beckwith,—Ensign *vice* J. Gay.

51st Reg. of f. 1st Lieut. C. Mercier, from half pay—Lieut. *vice* H. Brazier, dec.

60th Reg. of f. Capt. L. V. Fuser,—Major, *vice* J. Wharton; Lieut. D. M'Alphin,—Capt. *vice* Fuser; Ensign T. Hutchins,—Lieut. *vice* M'Alphin; Ensign J. Bridgestock,—Lieut. *vice* Price, dec. J. Amherst,—Ensign, *vice* Bridgestock; J. Carden,—Ensign, *vice* T. Hutchins.

67th Reg. of f. Surgeon A. Hay, from half pay—Surgeon, *vice* C. Carr; R. Gore,—Ensign, *vice* G. Durand, dec.

Lieut. Col. J. Wren,—Col. of the 41st. *vice* Lieut. Gen. J. Parker, dec.

Fort Major Alex. Hogge,—Lieut. in Terrot's Invalids, *vice* J. Maxwell, dec.

M. M'Namara,—Ensign in O'Hara's corps, in Africa, *vice* Wm. Burleigh, dec.

Alex.

Alex. Wood,—Commiſ. Gen. of Stores, &c. at Grenada, *vice* Alex. Cope, dec.

J. Morden,—Barrack Maſter of Halifax, at Nova Scotia.

B—KR—TS.

John Scott, Hammerſmith, brewer.
Jonathan Avis, Lombard-ſtreet, merchant.
Wm. Pomroy, Greenwich, carpenter.
Wm. Cleaver, Duiverton, Somerſetſhire, mercer.
Charles Roberts, Oxford-ſtreet, dealer.
Abraham Pearce, Stepney, brewer.
Alexander Pepper, and Ab. Pearce, Mile-End, brewers.
Caleb Dyer, Exeter, blackſmith.
Wm. Mitchell, Stroud, Glouceſterſhire, clothier.
Sarah Towers, St. James's Weſtminſter, printer.
Hilary Wild, St. Martin's in the Fields, biſcuit-maker.
John Bolton, London, merchant.
Wm. Chapman, Spring Gardens, dealer.
Peter Naikell, London, merchant.
Uriah Judah, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, merchant.
Joſeph Taylor, Hog-lane, brewer.
Timothy Nicholſon, Whitehaven, merch.
Wm. Smith, Serle-ſtreet, ſadler.
John Appleford, Bow-lane, London, wine cooper.
Charles Shergold, Savernacle-park, Wilts, dealer
Peter Paumier, London, merchant.
Henry Fielden, Manchester, merchant.
John Gorlay, Stow in the Wold, dealer.
Stephen Ballard, St. Mary le bone, haberdaſher.
John Cockton, Princeſs ſtreet, Moorfields, weaver.
John Smith, Tooley ſtreet, oilman.
Wm. Brown, Stanwell Mills, mealman.
Wm. Challoner, Old Change, tea broker.
Charles Douglas Bowden, Chriſt-church, Surry, pump maker.
Tho. Turner, late of Ruport-ſtreet, St. James's, plaiſterer.
Nichola Seakins, Briſton, Norf. grocer.
James Bidmead, Chalford-bottom, clothier.
Nicholas Grimſhaw, Manchester, linen-printer.
John Hulley, Macclesfield, malſter.
Henry Noah, Houndſditch, merchant.
Barnby Egan, St. Martin's in the fields, merchant.
Wm. Palin, Namptwich, inn-keeper.
John Woodhead, Brownlow-ſtreet, hair-weaver.
Sam. Bird, Burr-ſtreet, lighterman.
John Clarke, Biſhopſgate-ſt. linen-draper.
Geo. Wackenbath, St. George's, Middleſex, ſugar-refiner.
Joſeph Gill, Wapping, wharfinger.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From Sept. 2, to Sept. 7, 1771.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	7	0	0	3	0	2	3	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	6	3	0	0	3	3	2	6	3	7
Surry	5	1	3	11	0	0	2	8	3	11
Hertford	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	10
Bedford	6	0	4	0	2	9	2	3	3	6
Cambridge	5	8	3	15	0	0	2	3	3	3
Huntingdon	0	11	0	0	3	1	2	5	3	6
Northampton	6	9	4	10	3	4	2	2	4	1
Rutland	6	8	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0
Leiceſter	7	0	0	0	4	1	2	6	4	6
Nottingham	6	7	5	3	3	8	2	1	4	4
Derby	7	6	0	0	0	0	2	9	4	10
Stafford	7	4	5	3	3	4	2	5	4	5
Shropſhire	7	0	5	0	3	9	2	1	4	5
Hereford	5	6	0	0	2	11	1	10	0	0
Worceſter	7	1	4	5	3	9	1	8	4	3
Warwick	6	6	0	0	3	8	2	8	4	6
Glouceſter	6	8	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	8
Wiltſhire	6	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	4	2
Berks	6	3	0	0	3	0	2	3	3	5
Oxford	6	6	0	0	3	4	2	5	3	8
Bucks	6	4	0	0	3	3	2	2	3	6
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	5	4	4	0	3	2	2	4	3	3
Suffolk	5	1	3	10	2	11	2	2	2	11
Norfolk	5	0	0	0	2	11	1	10	0	0
Lincoln	6	1	4	11	3	3	2	0	3	11
York	6	0	5	0	3	0	2	3	3	9
Durham	6	5	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	0
Northumberland	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	5	3	8
Cumberland	6	0	4	7	3	10	2	7	3	10
Weſtmoreland	6	7	5	3	4	0	2	6	3	9
Lancaſhire	6	11	0	0	3	9	2	5	3	7
Cheſhire										
Monmouth	6	2	0	0	3	6	1	10	0	0
Somerſet	5	11	0	0	3	3	2	0	3	5
Devon	5	1	0	0	2	8	1	8	0	0
Cornwall	5	2	0	0	3	1	1	9	0	0
Dorſet	5	11	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	0
Hampſhire	5	7	0	0	3	1	2	5	3	4
Suſſex	5	0	0	0	2	8	2	4	3	0
Kent	5	4	0	0	3	3	2	6	3	4
WALES.										
North Wales	7	0	3	7	4	0	2	0	5	7
South Wales	5	10	4	3	3	7	1	8	3	4
GENERAL AVERAGE.										
Winchest. Buſhel	6	2	4	6	3	4	2	3	4	0
Quarter of 8 Buſhels.	49	4	36	0	26	8	18	0	32	0

PRICES of STOCKS.

Sept. 2.	Sept. 27.
Bank Stock	155½ | 154½
India Stock	216 | 218¾
3 per Cent. reduced	87⅞ | —
3 per Cent. Conſol.	87¼ | 87⅜
4 per Cont. Conſol.	96⅛ | 96¼
Long Ann.	26½ | —
Lot. Tick. 13l. 14s. 6d.	—13l. 11s. 6d.

[illegible] from Sept. 3 to Sept. 24.

Chriſtened — Buried.

Males	8	1348	Males	735	1459	2 and 5	119
Females	65		Females	724		5 and 10	58
Whereof have died under two years old					626	10 and 20	64
						20 and 30	107
						30 and 40	114
						40 and 50	109

Between

50 and 60	92		
60 and 70	82		
70 and 80	63		
80 and 90	22		
90 and 100	3		

Peck Loaf 2s 4d.½

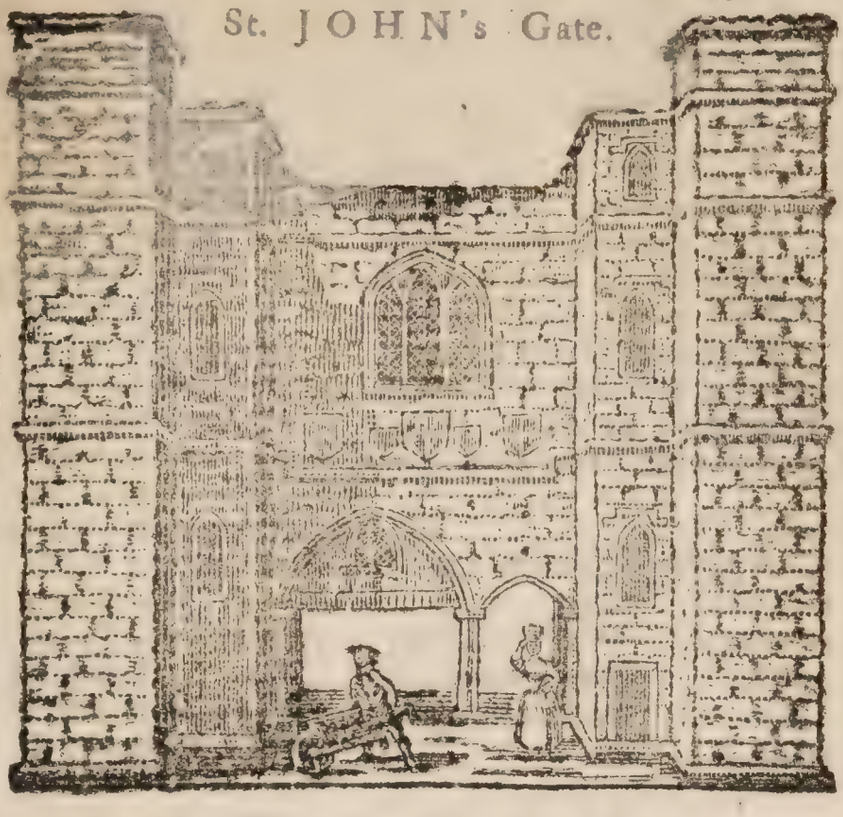
A Plan of the NAVIGABLE CANAL from Birmingham in the County of Warwick, to the Canal at Aldersley, near Wolverhampton in the County of Stafford; with a Collateral Cut to the Coal Mines at Wednesbury.



	M.	F.
From Birmingham to A. at the Summit	6	2
A. to B.	–	6
B. to the Canal from the Trent to the Severn	13	4
The Branch from B. to the Coal Mines at Wednesbury	3	6
Total	24	2

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
Public Advertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 paper
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For OCTOBER, 1771.

CONTAINING,

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Embelliſhed with a Plan of the NAVIGABLE CANAL from Birmingham in the County of Warwick, to the Canal at Alderſley, in Staffordſhire; alſo, an elegant Print of the STRIX NYCTEA, or GREAT WHITE OWL.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

HOUSE *of* LORDS *of* IRELAND.

THE debates ran high upon that part of Lord Townſhend's ſpeech, which charged the whole of the national misfortunes upon the ſums which had been expended on the improvements of the country, ſee pag. 469. It was inſiſted, that they ought to be aſcribed to the late unconſtitutional prorogation. But a venal majority triumphed over reaſon and argument. It was moved to expunge that part of the addreſs, which thanks his Majeſty for the continuance of Lord Townſhend in the chief government of Ireland. The Houſe divided; 25 againſt it, 11 for it. The following eleven Lords proteſted.

Diſſentient,

LEINSTER, per proxy,
MOIRA, per proxy,
MOUNTMORRES,
CHARLEMONT,
BELLAMONT,
POWERSCOURT,
LONGFORD,
BECTIVE,
WESTMEATH,
SHANNON,
MOLESWORTH.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS *of* IRELAND.

On Tueſday the 8th inſtant, the Houſe of Commons of Ireland met for the diſpatch of public buſineſs.

Next day (Wedneſday) there was a very long and warm debate in the Commons, upon the Addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty, and another to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for his ſpeech from the Throne, ſee pag. 469. Several able ſpeakers vehemently proteſted againſt every paragraph in the Addreſs to Lord Townſhend, except one, which expreſſed their loyalty and duty to the King. Dr. Lucas, Henry Flood, Eſq; Mr. Huſſey, Sir William Mayne, Mr. French, and ſeveral others, particularly exerted themſelves, eſpecially in their debate on that paragraph of the Addreſs, reſpecting the large arrear which has been incurred on account of the parliamentary deductions made from the Revenue, for the payment of different Grants for Premiums, Bounties, and Public Works. The above Gentlemen were unanimouſly of opinion, that it would be highly improper to addreſs his Excellency, at leaſt till ſuch time as the accounts were properly brought before them and examined, in order that they might be convinced of the fact, whether this large arrear was more owing to the aforeſaid Grants, or to the great number of Places and Penſions ſo flagrantly diſtributed among the Members which compoſe the party in favour of the Court.

The Provoſt, Mr. Hutchinſon, the Attorney-General, and Monk Maſon, Eſq; were the principal ſpeakers in favour of the Court, but who, when the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant was called in queſtion, did not ſay a word in his defence. Indeed one of them, Mr. Hutchinſon, endeavoured to defend his conduct in regard to the prorogation, by ſaying, that his Excellency had conſulted every *proper* perſon both in England and Ireland, before he would conſent to it: But all his friends being of opinion that it was a *juſt* act, his compliance was much to be commended by every real well-wiſher to the proſperity and welfare of this kingdom.—With reſpect to the accounts of the expences of government, a Member inſiſted that the *word* of his Excellency ought to have ſufficient weight with the Members of that Houſe, and that, therefore, no delay ſhould be made in ſending up an Addreſs of thanks, merely becauſe the accounts were not made out clear to every Member then preſent.

Counſ. Hellen moved, that the laſt Addreſs of thanks to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, as entered in the Journals, ſhould be read, which particularly thanked him for his *juſt* and *prudent* adminiſtration. Which being read, Now, ſays he, what has materially happened in the ſhort ſpace of about ſix months, that this Houſe ſhould ſo differ in their opinion concerning the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant? Will it not leſſen our dignity? Will it not appear highly inconſiſtent? Nay, will it not be the height of folly, eſpecially after the whole Houſe has given their aſſent and approbation to his meaſures, to change their opinion, and treat his Excellency with ſuch coolneſs and contempt.

Mr. Flood, however, ſoon convinced every impartial man of the weakneſs and abſurdity of this reaſoning, by declaring the means by which ſuch Addreſs was obtained, and that though it was carried it point of number, not a Member preſent, were he to ſpeak his own private opinion, would deny, but that that Addreſs was not only void of truth, but contrary to the opinion of many in that Houſe in particular, and the whole kingdom in general.

Monk Maſon, Eſq; inſiſted that the great cauſe of all our diſturbances was owing to the many ſcandalous and rancorous publications circulated every day through this metropolis, and heartily wiſhed that ſome means—ſome very effectual means could be deviſed to put a ſtop to thoſe inflammatory papers.

After debating on the queſtion, Whether an Addreſs ſhould be preſented to the Lord Lieutenant, about half an hour after three in the morning, it was reſolved in the affirmative.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For OCTOBER, 1771.

DEBATES *in a Newly eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* p. 387.



SIR *G——t El——t* took up the anecdote which had been related of Sir *Joſeph Yates*. He ſaid, that the patriots had ſhewn their diſcretion in fixing upon a *dead* Judge. The foreign robber's maxim is, that dead men tell no tales; he therefore, after he has robbed, kills: but our miniſters, ſaid Sir *G——t*, extract their advantage from one who is already dead to their hand; they know he can contradict nothing that the living think fit to ſay about him. Sir *G——t* alſo obſerved, that advantage had been taken of the vague expreſſions of one or two members, to pretend that the original ſtate of the motion had been changed; and that what was at firſt a general charge, had been rendered particular; but that there was no ground for this inſinuation, the original motion having never been withdrawn, nor undergone either alteration or amendment. It remains then, ſays he, in *ſtatu quo*, with all its ſins and imperfections on its head; and what, in the name of all that is abſurd and ridiculous, can Gentlemen mean by telling us, that we have now before us the ſpecific charge which was deſired! He added, that he cared not whether the Houſe did or did not take it for a ſpecific charge, and apply the general aſſertions to Lord *M------d*; that magiſtrate, he ſaid, was ready to meet them. He proceeded to remark, that though the learned Serjeant, for, ſays he, we muſt give him all his titles, bluſtered, and ſwaggered, and ſwore, that the doctrines, which Lord *M------d* had maintained, were contrary both to law and goſpel, and not countenanced by any precedents, or if by any, that ſuch precedents were of no authority; yet he himſelf would prove againſt this doughty man of law, that they had the ſanction of the beſt precedents, and were the known and eſtabliſhed law of the land. I will, ſaid he, produce the authority of the beſt of times, that of Lord Chief Juſtice *Raymond*. He then read the following extract from the caſe of *Franklin*, the printer of the *Craftſman*, as it is recorded in the ninth volume of the State Trials, by which it appears, that *Raymond* held the very opinion, and ſpoke the very language, which are now charged upon Lord *M------d* as crimes.

"It is my opinion, ſays *Raymond*, that it is not material, whether the facts charged in a libel be true or falſe, if the proſecution is by indictment or information. Here, therefore, I ſhall not allow of any evidence to prove that the matters charged in the libel are true; for I am only abiding by what has been formerly done in caſes of the like nature. In this information or libel, there are *three* things to be conſidered; *two* by you the Jury, and *one* by us the Court. The firſt thing under your conſideration is, whether the defendant is guilty of publiſhing this *Craftſman* or not. The ſecond is, whether the expreſſions in that letter refer to his preſent Majeſty and his principal officers and miniſters of ſtate, and are applicable to them or not. This is the chief thing in the information;

mation; for if you think that theſe defamatory expreſſions are not applicable to them, then the defendant is not guilty of what is charged upon him. But if you think they are applicable to them, then he is guilty, provided you find him to be the publiſher of that paper. Theſe are the two matters of fact that come under your conſideration, and of which you are proper judges. But then there is a third thing, to wit, whether theſe defamatory expreſſions amount to a libel or not. This does not belong to the office of the Jury, but to the office of the Court; becauſe it is a matter of law, and not of fact, and of which the Court are the only proper judges. If either of the parties are not ſatisfied, there is redreſs to be had at another place; for we are not here to invade one another's province, as is now of *late* a notion among ſome people, who ought to know better, for matters of law and matters of fact are never to be confounded. I have laid aſide the points of law, I mean, whether theſe defamatory expreſſions amount to a libel or not; becauſe that can only be determined by the Court, and if either party is diſſatisfied, there is proper redreſs to be had at another place. There was one thing more mentioned by the defendant's counſel, which was, there is no room to think that letter libellous, becauſe there could be no *malice* ſuppoſed by inſerting it in the *Craftſman*. But that will not do; for the injury is the ſame to the perſon ſcandalized, whether the letter was inſerted thro' malice or not. Beſides, there is no knowing or proving particular *malice*, otherwiſe than from the fact itſelf; and therefore, if the act imports as much, it is ſufficient. So, gentlemen, if you are ſenſible and convinced that the defendant publiſhed that *Craftſman* of the 2d of January laſt, and that the defamatory expreſſions in the letter refer to the miniſters of Great Britain, then you ought to find the defendant *guilty*; but, if you think otherwiſe, then you ought to find him *not guilty*."

Upon this extract, Sir *G——t* obſerved, that Lord *M——d*'s doctrine of libels is ſo far from being novel, that it is ancient, and that it is the opinion of the Serjeant that is new; for that *Raymond* called it *a late notion among ſome people who ought to know better*. He ſaid, that the Court and the Bar had always been unanimous in approving the practice that was now condemned; and added, that he ſhould be glad to know why, if not for this reaſon, the Serjeant never thought fit to move in arreſt of judgment, or to try the cauſe in another place? He concluded, by applying theſe words to the promoters of the motion; and ſaid, that the two Judges, who were ſuppoſed to be criminal, being juſtified by this precedent, the motion was totally ſubverted from its very baſe.

Serjeant *G—n*, in anſwer to Sir *G——t E——t*, acknowledged that the opinions imputed to *Raymond* in the precedent which had been read, were the ſame which had been cenſured in Lord *M——d*; but he denied, abſolutely, the authority of the State Trials, from which the precedent was taken. They were not, he ſaid, publiſhed under the inſpection of any court; the facts had no vouchers; the compoſer of the work was unknown; it was the brat of a thouſand obſcure and nameleſs ſcribblers, of an illegitimate birth, without father or mother from whom it could derive any thing but diſgrace. Yet, he ſaid, admitting the authority of the book, the precedent would not anſwer the purpoſe for which it was brought; it would not prove, that the opinions now maintained by certain Judges were univerſally received, becauſe the language, which it has imputed to the Judge, is not very conſiſtent, and becauſe it repreſents *Bootle* and the reſt of the defendant's counſel as not acquieſcing. What countenance then, ſaid the Serjeant, does even this book give to the honourable Gentleman's aſſertion, that the Court and the Bar have been always unanimous? He then anſwered the queſtion, Why, ſuppoſing him

him to be of a contrary opinion, he had not moved in arreſt of judgment, and taken proper meaſures for bringing before other tribunals the cauſes, with reſpect to which opinions had been delivered, which he thought contrary to law, in the Court of King's Bench; he ſaid, that hitherto it had not been in his power, becauſe none of them were brought to an iſſue. I am, however, ſaid the Serjeant, obliged to the honourable Gentleman for having avowed the doctrines which are ſaid to be illegal, and declared them to be delivered by Lord *M——d*. It is now incumbent upon thoſe, who oppoſe the inquiry, to juſtify theſe opinions, and to ſhew that they are not illegal. My motion can no longer be evaded by the ſhameleſs chicanery of thoſe who have thought fit to inſinuate that it is vague and undetermined: we have now indubitably a fixed and definite object before us, and may proceed in the debate, as if half the inquiry was already made; I congratulate myſelf on having brought it ſo far on its way, though I have, perhaps, gone farther than is conſiſtent with my own health or your patience: but I am ready to go ſtill farther, though at the expence of both, in ſuch a cauſe; for I think the doctrine in queſtion, which can never incorporate with the other component parts of our conſtitution, being directly oppoſite to its genius and ſpirit, totally incompatible with the rights of Juries and public liberty.

Mr. *E—d B—e* ſaid, that he would by no means impeach the conduct of the Judges, particularly of the noble Lord, who had been alluded to by ſome, and named by others; much leſs would he be hardy enough to ſay, that his determination was without precedent: but he ſaid that this very variety of opinion among the ſages of the law was the ſtrongeſt argument that could be adduced in favour of the enquiry; for what could be of more importance, than to eſtabliſh a controverted doctrine upon clear and determined principles, and draw a line between the power and office of the Court and the Jury with ſuch preciſion, that a Juryman might know his own priviledges, and the Judge his authority. He then objected againſt involving the *act* and *intention* in the ſame *guilt*, and ſaid, that if they did not imply equal *guilt*, they ought not to incur equal *puniſhment*. He enlarged upon this topic, and repeated many of the arguments which had been anſwered by Mr. *De G—y* (ſee p. 245). He ſaid that the opinion of an honourable Gentleman, meaning Mr. *C— F—x* (ſee p. 384) that the voice of that Houſe was the voice of the people, and that therefore what was ſaid without doors ought not to be regarded, could be ſuitable to thoſe only who had deſerved ill of the public; that for his own part he honoured and revered them; it was from their voice that he was qualified to act and ſpeak in that Houſe, and from their voice alone that he could diſcover what injuries they ſuſtained, and what grievances ſhould be redreſſed.

Mr. *F——r*. I hope I may appeal for the truth of what I ſay to every Gentleman who hears me, when I declare, that I ſtand here totally unconnected with any party, wholly detached from any junto, whether miniſterial or anti-miniſterial. I therefore, however I may be miſtaken in opinion, can have no motives for my conduct, but thoſe which ſhould govern every honeſt man, and every lover of his country. I have attended with great diligence to what has been ſaid on both ſides of the preſent queſtion, and I have not been a negligent obſerver of thoſe events, which ſeem to have produced it, and I ſolemnly declare, that from the beſt judgment which I am able to form upon the whole, there does not appear to be the leaſt ground for the preſent motion. In the firſt place, a mere inquiry into the conduct of the Judges implies an impeachment of their character; would not every Gentleman here think his character impeached if an enquiry was ſet on foot whether

ther he had committed a robbery upon the highway or picked a pocket? Nothing could juſtify ſuch an enquiry but a reaſonable ground of ſuſpicion that he had committed ſuch crime. Will not the character of our Judges ſuffer equally by an enquiry whether they have perverted the laws which they ought to execute, and can it be pretended that there is any reaſonable cauſe of ſuſpicion that they have thus betrayed their truſt, and injured their country? It has been proved to demonſtration, that in the opinion which has been delivered by the Judges now, they are ſo far from being ſingular, that it has been the general, not to ſay univerſal opinion both of the Bench and the Bar from time immemorial. The learned Serjeant has rejected the authority of the State Trials with reſpect to the opinion of Raymond, but he ſeems readily to admit it with reſpect to that of Bootle. We have, however, exactly the ſame evidence from the precedent which has been read, that Raymond delivered preciſely the doctrine which is now ſaid to be novel and illegal, that we have of Boo le's being of a contrary opinion, ſo that if thoſe who oppoſe the motion are put upon other teſtimony to prove that the doctrine in queſtion was then held by the Court: thoſe who abet the motion muſt find other teſtimony that the Bar and the Court did not agree. Where, however, is the wonder, if it be admitted that Bootle did not acquieſce in an opinion which ſubjected his client to pains and penalties, and what opportunity could he have of declaring the opinion of which the learned Serjeant has availed himſelf, but the declaration of an oppoſite opinion by the Court? The ninth volume of the State Trials has not, perhaps, the ſanction of a Court, nor even of a name eminent in the law, yet it may, notwithſtanding, be very good evidence. Evidence not only as good, but much better, than moſt of that upon which the words and actions of men that are related in hiſtory depend. It is infinitely leſs probable that the Recorder of State Trials ſhould form a ſpeech for Raymond which was known to be contrary to the opinion of that Judge, and to the eſtabliſhed opinion of the Courts, than that he ſhould follow the notes which had been taken; and, I ſuppoſe, no man is abſurd enough to imagine, or hardy enough to pretend that the State Trials were written without notes, the mere fictions of imagination, without honeſty of Intention or truth of facts. The character of our Judges, Sir, ſhould be kept ſacred, not only from principles of juſtice to them as men, but principles of policy as important Members of the State, at leaſt till there is ſome better ground to ſully it by the avowed ſuſpicion of an enquiry, than any that has yet appeared. And I will, Sir, upon this occaſion be bold to ſay, that if there is upon earth any character which ought to exempt a man from the injury of ſuch diſgrace, it is that of the preſent Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench; I know him, Sir, as a Magiſtrate, as a Scholar, as a Gentleman, and as a Friend; and I know, that in each and all of theſe capacities and relations he is an honour not to his country only, but to mankind. But the enquiry is urged as a means of quieting the people; I know too well Sir, and you know, and the honourable Gentlemen who have made and ſupported this motion know, that they do not wiſh the people ſhould be quieted: this pretence is ſo flimſy a veil, that their views and motives are diſcovered through it at the ſlighteſt glance; if they really wiſh that the people ſhould be quiet, they have nothing to do, but deſiſt from putting them in commotion: the diſcontent of the people does not ariſe from ſentiment, nor is it founded on facts; it is the mere effect of temporary paſſions which are excited by the craft of a ſelfiſh and inſidious faction, working upon national propenſities and popular credulity. The metropolis is become a center of contagion; the peſtilential matter which

which is there exhaling every moment from the preſs, expands in all directions, and infects the remotest corners of the kingdom. There is not a ſtage coach nor even a waggon in this country, that does not carry down the moſt impudent and flagitious libels that ever diſgraced a ſociety united by the bands of civil government. Libels, which, but for an infatuation which has extinguiſhed common ſenſe, would defeat their own purpoſes by an exceſs of abſurdity. Libels, which pretend that government is depriving us of our liberty, while they are themſelves a flaming demonſtration that liberty is even puſhed into the moſt extravagant licentiouſneſs. If we are really in earneſt about quieting the people, we ſhould, if poſſible, do ſomething to reſtrain not the liberty but the abuſe of the preſs. It is impoſſible for any man to ſet a higher value upon our liberty, with reſpect to literary productions, than I do, but if at any time it ſhall appear that the miſchief reſulting from this liberty is greater than the good, it muſt be reſtrained within narrower bounds, upon the great principle which, not long ſince, dropped from an honourable Gentleman in this Houſe, that it is of the very eſſence of government to reſtrain natural liberty, as far as ſuch reſtraint is abſolutely neceſſary to the well being of civil ſociety. This, indeed, is a ſubject which I touch with a trembling hand; God forbid that I ſhould wiſh to ſuppreſs opinion, or reſtrain knowledge: I do not fear that the people ſhould become either too knowing or too wiſe; but I fear that they ſhould become the dupes of ſophiſtry, that they ſhould be miſled by ſpecious falſhood, and inflamed by cauſeleſs invective. However ſpacious be the bed that we allow to the *multitudinous ſea* of literature, it certainly behoves us to ſay, "hitherto ſhalt thou come, and here ſhall thy proud waves be ſtayed." At preſent neither public nor private character, neither peace nor fortune, I had almoſt ſaid not even life itſelf is ſecure. If it is thought that I am not juſtified in this aſſertion, let me remind Gentlemen, of the ſcandal which is every morning placed upon their table with their breakfaſt, and what happened to a noble Duke who has ſince paid the debt of nature. The ill treatment which the late Duke of Bedford lately met with in the Weſt, was intirely owing to a paragraph in Goadby's Sherbourn News Paper, importing, that the object of his Grace's journey into that part of the country was to promote an addreſs. Nothing upon earth could be more impudently falſe, yet the article had its effect, and his Grace was hooted from the country with a rage of reſentment and perſonal inſults, which were abundant cauſes of fear for his life. To ſupport this motion is an oblique cenſure upon thoſe who have ſteadily and zealouſly carried into execution the laws which are now in force, for the reſtraint of theſe abuſes, and conſequently an encouragement of ſuch abuſes: at all times this would be improper, but it would be ſurely moſt improper, at a time, when further reſtraints are ſo manifeſtly wanting. I muſt, therefore, from every conſideration, give my voice againſt the motion.

Mr. *W--------n*, after making ſome apology for riſing ſo late at night, ſaid that he was an advocate for the enquiry, notwithſtanding what the honourable Gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, had urged againſt it. That although an enquiry did carry an implication with it, to the diſadvantage of the parties concerned, yet it tended rather to wipe off than to impute diſhonour: that if there was any diſhonour thrown upon the ſages of the Bench, it was by the rumours and diſcontents prior to the enquiry; that ſuſpicions, whether ill or well founded, were ſufficient cauſes for an enquiry, as well on behalf of the party as the public: that if he were in the place of the noble Lord, whoſe conduct has been queſtioned within

within doors, and clamoured againſt without, he would uſe his utmoſt endeavours to bring on an enquiry. That he would in that caſe follow the example of the Gentlemen in the army and the navy, who were above all others jealous of their honour, and who were known to bring on enquiries by Court Martial into their own conduct, when it had been ſullied by the breath of calumny. That honour therefore could not be ſullied by an enquiry, but by thoſe ſuſpicions or rumours which made an enquiry neceſſary, and which nothing but the iſſue of a fair enquiry, in favour of the party, could counteract.

He then ſaid what others had ſaid about the difference between an *Act* and an *Intention*, about guilt and puniſhment, and the cruelty of inflicting puniſhment where the party had incurred no guilt, which were conſidered in Mr. de G--y's ſpeech inſerted p. 245. and concluded by urging the enquiry, if with no other view, to aſcertain what the preſent debate proved to be at leaſt, doubtful.

Col. *B---é* ſaid he thought the reſtraint of the preſs would produce much more dangerous miſchiefs than the utmoſt abuſe of it, which could not be reſtrained by the law as it now ſtands.

Mr. *C------t* ſaid, that the proſecution of Almon had been particularly oppreſſive; that beſides the exceſſive bail of 800l. he had been informed by good authority, that his expences amounted to one hundred and fifty.

The queſtion was now called for, but Col. *O----w* begged to be heard a few words: he produced a news paper, in which he ſaid was a letter which demonſtrated the fallacy of public report, it being libellous and ſeditious in the laſt degree; what the paper was did not appear; but Col. *O----w* glancing at Mr. Serj. *G---n* during his ſpeech, the Serjeant replied, with a ſpirit ſuitable to the provocation; but no new arguments being urged relative to the queſtion, and this debate having already been carried to a conſiderable length, the queſtion was put at half an hour paſt twelve o'clock, and carried againſt the motion 184.

For it 76

Majority 108.

Mr. URBAN,

WHEN I, during laſt winter and ſpring, was finiſhing my ſurveys of the Martiers on the Promontory of Eaſt Florida, I ſettled its longitude by that of Charles Town in South Carolina, which, by a tedious ſurvey, I had carried from the Charles Town Lighthouſe to Cape Florida and the dry Tortugas, but could not reconcile it with the longitude of the Havannah; was therefore conſtrained to undertake, July laſt, a more tedious expedition acroſs the Atlantic ocean to the Start Point in the Engliſh channel, which I accompliſhed the 7th of this month; by which I have not only obtained the true Weſt longitude from London to Cape Florida, differing 1° 56′ 43″ from the commonly known longitude between London and Charles Town Lighthouſe, which I bring in Weſt longitude 80°. 42′, 43″. from the London Meridian, and anſwers completely to the bearings from Cape Florida to the Havannah, but have alſo traced the Florida, commonly called Gulf Stream, with all its windings from the dry Tortugas, the weſtermoſt of the Martiers along the Atlantic coaſt to the Newfoundland bank; likewiſe all the different deviations of the magnetical from the ſolar amplitudes, as alſo the preciſe latitude and longitude near America of no variation: veſſels bound from any part of America through the new Bahama channel to Europe, may take the benefit of that ſtream, which will not only guide them clear of all ſhoals projecting from the Capes on the coaſt of North America, but alſo accelerate their voyage in a near incredible meaſure from twice to ſixtimes the diſtance to what I found by my hexodronie, when corrected by my daily obſervations. As I am convinced of the utility my diſcovery affords to the public, I would not loſe a day to communicate it to your publication. I am, Sir, your moſt humble Servant, *Wm. Gerard de Brahm*, his Majeſty's Surveyor General for the Southern diſtrict of N. America.

Adrianople, he thought unequalled since the Roman triumphs. He was present at the circumcision of an English Jew, the Jewish feast of Tabernacles, Sept. 20, the Turkish Ramazan or Lent, Oct. 4-5. He visited also the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople, Timotheus, and received great civilities from Sir Paul Pindar, the English Ambassador. He left that city in an English ship, Jan. 21, 1613-14; and on Feb. 14, arrived at Lesbos; on the 24th at Scanderoon, and with the English Counsel at Aleppo visited the *Valley of Salt* mentioned ii. *Sam* 8. The pool where the salt is made is twenty miles long and two broad. The salt is made in July, and yields 20,000 dollars annually to the Grand Signior. March 15, Coryate and Allard (a Kentish man) began their journey on Foot to Jerusalem. At Damascus he stayed four days viewing that city, Abane and Pharphar, the Dervises Monastery, Mosques, &c. and dined well at a cook's for three farthings a head. He arrived at Jerusalem, April 12, 1614, and lay in the Temple on Palm-Sunday, even in the upper gallery, seeing and describing the ceremonies of the Greeks, Armenians, Maronites, &c. on the ensuing festival. April 28, he went to visit Jordan, the Lake Asphaltites, &c. Men, women, and children stripped themselves naked and bathed in Jordan, being of opinion that that water washes away all their sins. From thence he journeyed NE thro' the ten Tribes to Mount Libanus—Thence back to Sidon, and by Sea to Alexandretta, or Scanderoon—Thence to Aleppo in Syria, where he joined a caravan going into Persia, and, after passing by what are said to be the ruins of Babylon, crossed the Euphrates into Mesopotamia, alias Chaldea, and arrived at Ur of the Chaldeans, where Abraham was born, a goodly city, though he was much chagrined at finding no ruins of the house of that Father of the Faithful. Wading over the River Tigris he passed by the ruins of Nineveh through Armenia the greater, and Mediæ the lower, to Tauris its capital, formerly called Ecbatana, the summer court of Cyrus, now in ruins. From thence by Casbin, once Arpacia, to Ispahan, the residence of the Kings of Persia. After two months stay there he travelled with a caravan into the Eastern India to Lahor, passing the River Indus, (which is as broad again as the Thames at London) and meeting in the way the English Ambassador Sir Robert Shirley, and his Lady, travelling from the Mogul's court to the King of Persia's, among other civilities, Lady Shirley made our Pilgrim a present of forty shillings in Persia money. Lahor he describes to be sixteen miles in compass. Twenty days more conveyed him to Agra, through a road planted with trees on each side from whence he had ten days to the Mogul's court, at a town called Asmere. That Prince, (whom he describes) named Selim, was then 5 years of age, and on his birth day (which happened when Coryate was there) he weighed himself in a pair of golden scales, laying in one scale his weight in gold, which he gave to the poor. This whole journey from Jerusalem to Asmere being 2700 English miles, our Propatetic † (as he styles himself) performed on foot, but with divers pairs of shoes, in about fifteen months. Between Aleppo and the Mogul's court (which took him up ten months) he spent but three pounds being *reasonably well* for about twopence, and competently for a penny sterling a day. He staid in the English Factory at Asmere fourteen months in which time he learned the Persian Turkish, Arabian, and Indostan tongues. In the first of these he afterwards made an Oration to the Great Mogul, who gave him in return about ten pounds English, which was very acceptable, he then having but twenty shillings left: and the Indostan he spoke with such volubility, as to be a overmatch for a country woman, a notorious scold, in her own language. While at the Mogul's court, Tom Coryate rode upon an Elephant, and is so drawn, by his own desire, in the Frontispiece to his *Letters from Asmere*. He left Asmere Sept. 12, 1616, and after visiting several other places, and being courteously received by Sir Thomas Roe, the English Ambassador, he went at length to Surat. There being so over kindly used by some of the English, who gave him sack which they had brought from England, and drinking of it moderately (for he was very temperate) it increased a flux which he had then upon him, and in few days brought him to his journey's end, in December 1617. He was buried there under a small monumental

† That is, *a walker forward on foot*. *Peripatetic* is one that *walks about*.

stone

ſtone; and thus his voluminous obſervations were all loſt except the *Crudities* (before-mentioned) of his former journey; *Letters from Aſmere to ſeveral Perſons of Quality in England: Lond.* 1616, and ſome written notes given by Sir Thomas Roe to Mr. Purchas, and publiſhed in his *Pilgrimages*, in which alſo are inſerted, *A Letter from Coryate to his Mother Gertrude; containing his Speech to the Great Mogul, Obſervations on the Mogul's Court, Conſtantinople*, &c. One of his Letters is addreſſed *To the High Seneſchal of the Right Worſhipfull Fraternitie of Sireniacall Gentlemen, that meet the firſt Friday of every month, at the Signe of the Meremaid in Bread-ſtreet, in London*, and ſubſcribed, *Your generoſitie's moſt obliged countryman, ever to be commended by you, the Hieroſolymeton-Meſopotamian-Armenian-Median-Parthian-Perſian-Indian-Leggeſtretchet of Odcombe in Somerſet, Thomas Coryate.* One Mr. Richard Steel, a Merchant, having informed King James, that he had met Coryate in his travels, the King replied, *Is that Fool yet living?* This being told to our Pilgrim, troubled him much. He was alſo much concerned at an expreſſion in Sir Thomas Roe's Letter to the Conſul at Aleppo, in which, deſiring him to furniſh Coryate with ten pounds, he recommended him *as a very honeſt poor wretch.* Our traveller liked the gift but not the language, ſaying to his chamber-fellow, Mr. Terry, that "*My Lord Ambaſſador had even ſpoiled his courteſy in the carriage thereof; for that if he had been a very fool indeed, he could have ſaid very little leſs of him than he did,* Honeſt poor wretch! *and to ſay no more of him, was to ſay as much as nothing.*" The letter was afterwards phraſed to his own mind, but he lived not to receive the money. "*Had he lived,* ſays Mr. Aubrey, *to return to England, his Travels had been moſt eſtimable; for though he was not a wiſe man, he wrote moſt faithfully matter of fact.*" MS. in Muſeo Aſhmol. In his Letters he frequently ſays much more than is neceſſary, but never (of his own knowledge) more than is true. Some of the friends whom he particularly commemorates as *the lovers of vertue and literature, and the well-wiſhers to his laborious pedeſtriall perambulations*, are "The two Ladies Varney, mother and daughter, at Boſwell Houſe, without Temple Barre; that famous Antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton, for whom, he ſays, he had a curious marble head of an ancient Heros, or Giant-like Champion, found in the ruins of Cyzicum, in Natolia; Maſter George Speake, ſonne and heire apparant of Sir George Speake in Somerſetſhire, [an anceſtor, probably, of the preſent Lady North]; Maſter John Donne, the author of two moſt elegant Latine books, *Pſeudo-Martyr*, or and *Ignatii Conclave*; Maſter John Hoſkins, alias *Æquinoctiall Paſticraft*, of the citie of Hereford, Counſellor; Maſter Benjamin Johnſon, the Poet; Maſter Doctor Mocket, reſident perhaps in my Lord of Canterburie's Houſe at Lambeth, [as Chaplain to A. B. Abbot, and afterwards Warden of All Soul's College, Oxford, &c.] Maſter Samuel Purchas, the great Collector of the Lucubrations of ſundry Claſſicall authors, for deſcription of Aſia, Africa, and America, &c. If he had lived, our traveller intended to have walked back through Perſia to Cairo in Egypt, and to have embarked at Alexandria. Some elegant Latin Poems by George Coryate, the father, were publiſhed by his ſon Thomas in 1611, and alſo a Deſcription of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in Latin verſe.

HUETIANA *continued from* p. 351.

CXXXIX.

Difference between ancient and modern Aſtronomy.

ANCIENT Aſtronomy was ſo defective, that moderns are very excuſable for having but little ſtudied it: It is certain, that to underſtand ancient authors, the knowledge of it is neceſſary. Of the moderns, Scaliger has cultivated it the moſt, and he was ſo pleaſed with the progreſs, that he thought he had made in it, that he conſidered as his maſter-piece in this way, his *Obſervations on the Poet Manilius*, where he has condeſcendingly diſplayed the lights which he had acquired in this ſcience by a long ſtudy. But his ungovernable genius, full of confidence and preſumption, has hurried him into a multitude of errors, as I have proved in my *Remarks on the ſame Manilius, and on his Commentary.* Without entering into the detail of many queſtions on which the new Aſtronomy has departed from the old, I will only ſuperficially expoſe here ſeveral capital differences in their method of ſtudying Aſtronomy, and in their principles.

In

In regard to the obſervations of the Stars, I learn from a paſſage * of Simplicius, that Ariſtotle recommended it to his diſciples to follow the moſt recent obſervations, as being much more certain than thoſe of the ancients, which did not exactly agree with the phænomena; "Becauſe, *ſays he*, Cal-"liſthenes, a diſciple of Ariſtotle, had "not then ſent from Babylon into "Greece the obſervations made for "more than 1900 years before Alex-"ander, according to the calculation "of Porphyry. In fact, the Chaldeans, according to the common opinion, are the moſt ancient obſervers that are known, having been invited to that noble ſtudy by the ſituation of the vaſt and level plains which they inhabited. The Egyptians, for the ſame reaſon, were induced to imitate them. Macrobius †, nevertheleſs, makes them the firſt obſervers of the Heavens, and gives the particulars of an artifice which they employed to attain an exact diviſion of the Zodiac. But the Phœnicians were urged to it by the neceſſity of navigation and traffic. In the time of the Judges of Iſrael, they had erected in Paleſtine ſome Heliotropes, aſtronomical Pillars, or Dials, which ſhewed the motions of the Sun. That of King Ahaz is a proof that the Hebrews did not neglect the knowledge of the heavenly motions; and I have ſhewn, in another work, that thoſe Pillars, which Joſephus mentions, and whoſe conſtruction he aſcribes to the deſcendants of Seth, were rather Aſtronomical Tables, engraved by the ancient Cananeans on thoſe Pillars. It is probable, that thoſe changes in the Sun, which Homer tells us (in the Odyſſey) were obſerved in the Iſle of Syria, were by a Heliotrope made by the Phœnicians, and which the interpreters pretend to have been erected to mark the Solſtices, which was afterwards renewed, or repaired, or perfected by Pherecydes. Perhaps another was made more exact, in which the Solſtices were marked by the ſhadow of a ſtyle. The Greeks, inſtructed in Aſtronomy by the Egyptians and Phœnicians, cultivated it in ſucceeding times, and after Thales and his ſucceſſors on one ſide, and Pythagoras on the other, it made conſiderable progreſs ſucceſſively down to Ptolemy, who ſurpaſſed in that ſcience the diligence of thoſe who preceded him: The Arabs corrected his obſervations; King Alphonſo (of Caſtile) corrected thoſe of the Arabs, and at length, the Rodolphine Tables of Kepler, founded on the obſervations of Tycho, carried the exactneſs of that knowledge farther than ever. Theſe obſervations of Tycho, and the wonderful inſtruments which he employed to make them, have, it may be ſaid, renewed Aſtronomy. Not that the Arabs ſpared trouble and expence to know the heavenly motions; of this we may judge by that inſtrument which Albategnius employed, who lived 800 years ago, the Alhidade, or Index, of which inſtrument, was ten ells in length.

The ſpheres which the ancients uſed to repreſent the heavens, were very different from ours. They had armillary ſpheres, but made in their own manner. Some of them were made * of reeds to repreſent the circles. That of Archimedes, which was ſo celebrated, diſplayed his ſkill in mechanics much more than in Aſtronomy. It was formed of braſs circles, and of hollow globes of glaſs, which were moved by pneumatic ſprings, and repreſented the heavenly motions †. Claudian ‡ obſerves, that thoſe glaſs ſpheres, apparently made in imitation of that of Archimedes, were in uſe in his time. The ſame effects which were admired in thoſe ſpheres, have been imitated in our days more than once by other artificers no leſs ingenious, and produced by a knowledge no leſs profound of aſtronomy and mechanics.

The diviſion of the heavenly circles has ſucceſſively received various improvements. The moſt ancient is that of the Zodiac. The twelve Signs made the firſt diviſion of it. The 365 days, of which the year was compoſed, and which the Sun took up in traverſing the heavens, naturally led the obſervers to the diviſion of that circle into 360 degrees.

* *Simplic. in Ariſtot. de Cœlo, lib.* ii. *p.* 123.

† *Magrob. in Somn. cip. lib.* i. *cap.* xxi.

* *Lucian. in Nigrino.* See *Claud. Epigr.* 18. *Lactant. lib.* 2. *cap.* v. *Salmaſ. in Solin. Vol.* 1. *p.* 824.

† The moſt celebrated glaſs ſphere of modern times is that made by the late Dr. Long, Aſtronomy Profeſſor at Cambridge, which was large enough to contain one or more perſons, and being ſet in motion exhibits the motions of the heavenly bodies juſt as they really appear, the conſtellations, &c. being delineated on the concave ſide.

‡ *Claudian Epigr.* 25. *ad Curetium*

degrees. It it thus mentioned by Pliny, l. 2. c. viii. *Certum eſt Solis meatum eſſe partium quidem trecentarum ſexaginta. Sed ut obſervatio umbrarum ejus redeat ad notas, quinos annis dies adjeci, ſurperque quartam partem diei.* And he afterwards employs (ch. xv.) the ſame diviſion of the Zodiac into 360 parts. Manilius (book 1. ver. 667.) applies the ſame diviſion to the Zodiac, and he gives twelve of thoſe degrees to the breadth of the Zodiac, which the moderns have extended to ſixteen. This diviſion into 360 degrees was at firſt confined to the Zodiac, of which the Sun ſeemed to be the firſt author; but the other great circles, and principally the Equator, were generally divided into ſixty degrees; and no other diviſion was uſed before Eudoxus, who was the diſciple of Plato. They reckoned * four of theſe degrees from the Equator to the Tropic, and fifteen to the Pole. The ancients had alſo other diviſions. They called the Signs of the Zodiac *Dodecatemories*, that is to ſay, *twelfth parts*: and they divided each of theſe twelfth parts, or Dodecatemories, into twelve other Dodecatemories, each of which contained two degrees and a half, of the number of thirty which each Sign occupied; or five half degrees, to each of which they alſo † gave the name of Dodecatemories. Manilius has remarked theſe three ſorts of Dodecatemories: but the moderns have either not obſerved or neglected them. I find, however, in a paſſage of Sextus Empiricus, (*Adv. Math.* p. 111. AB.) who lived under Marcus Aurelius, that at that time each of the 360 degrees of the Zodiac was divided into ſixty minutes. Euſebius quotes, in his *Evangelical preparation*, b. 6. ch. vii. a large fragment of the Commentaries of Origen on Geneſis, by which it appears, that in his time the Aſtrologers, deſiring to caſt the nativities of children, not only ſought what Sign was aſcending, but alſo what part of the number of the ſixty parts into which the Sign was divided; and that carrying their enquiry and preciſion ſtill farther, and dividing each of theſe parts into ſixty others, they examined which of theſe hundred and ſixty loſt parts was aſcending; and that they uſed the ſame diligence in the obſervations which they made of the courſe of the Planets. The diviſions and ſubdiviſions of thoſe motions were practiſed in the time of Ammianus Marcellinus, and he ſtyles (b. 20. ch. xxx.) parts of parts that we ſtyle minutes. This ſhews that the exactneſs and curioſity of the moderns have not in that ſurpaſſed thoſe of the ancients.

The poſtures which have been given to the Conſtellations on the artificial globes were another occaſion of difference between the old and new Aſtronomers. For when they would repreſent on the globe what they had ſeen in the heavens, they marked on the convex ſurface of the globe, what they ſaw in the concave face of the heavens; ſo that if a Conſtellation appeared to them in the heavens, with the face turned towards them, that is, towards the earth and towards the centre of the heavens, as, for inſtance, that of *Andromeda*, or of *Aquarius*, when they would repreſent it on the artificial globe, as they had ſeen it, that is, turned towards them, this ſituation was neceſſarily contrary and oppoſite to that which it has in the heavens: for it muſt be reverſed, and as it were lying on the back and looking up and above it; whereas, in the heavens, it looks down and below it. Thus the face of the artificial globe was, properly ſpeaking, the wrong ſide of the face of the Heavens. Hence enſued a ſtrange confuſion in the conſtruction of artificial globes; for that which was on the right in the heavens was found on the left in the globe. This occaſioned two different ſects among the Aſtronomers. The one was that of Theon, which would have the Conſtellations drawn with their backs turned towards us, in order to ſhow that the fore part of their bodies was that which appears to us in the concave face of the heavens. The other ſect was that of Hipparchus, which, on the contrary, would have them drawn with the inſide of the body turned towards thoſe who view them on the globe, unleſs there is ſomething on the oppoſite ſide which deſerves to be marked there. That is to ſay, Hipparchus would have the Conſtellations repreſented on the outward ſurface as they appear to our eyes, being viewed from the earth: and Theon would have them repreſented as they would have appeared to the eyes of thoſe who had viewed them through the outſide of the globe, if that globe had been tranſparent.

Beſides this confuſion, time alſo has disfigured

* Strabo, book 2.

† See *Manil.* xxi. 646.

diſfigured thoſe Conſtellations, and the moderns have not expreſſed the ancient figures. I will here mention ſome of them, which may ſerve as a ſpecimen. The *Ram (Aries)* is now repreſented on the globes lying down and looking behind him. The ancients repreſented him running, and looking towards the Weſt, that is, before him. The *Balance (Libra)* is repreſented with its two Scales, reſting only on the earth. Manilius adds to it a man who ſupports it, and holds it in action: *Humana eſt facies Libræ*, ſays he. The old Almanacks made it be ſupported by the Virgin: but that employment was delegated to Auguſtus by the flatterers of his time. The Egyptians aſcribed it to a man, who, ſupporting the Balance with his right hand, held in his left a perch or Surveyor's meaſure. The *Twins (Gemini)* were formerly repreſented, as two boys embracing each other. The Lacedæmonians drew them fore-ſhortened in two parallel lines, joined together by two other croſs lines, as they are ſtill repreſented at this time. They called this Sign δοκανα, a word derived, as I ſuppoſe, from δοκος, which ſignifies a *beam* or *rafter*; for, in fact, it is two beams joined by two croſs beams. A beam is ſtyled in Latin *trabs*. And as δοκανον is derived from δοκος, *trabale* is derived from *trabs*, from whence, as I conjecture, proceeds the word *travail*, [*traviſe*,] which, in its proper ſignification, denotes that machine in which Farriers confine mettleſome and vicious horſes in order to ſhoe them. And indeed this machine repreſents the figure which ſerves to mark the Twins. It is pretended, that theſe Twins are Caſtor and Pollux; others will have them to be Apollo and Hercules; and they ſtill retain thoſe names in the ſphere of the Arabs, who took them from the Egyptians. Pliny (b. 18. ch. xxix.) does not diſſemble that the ancients confounded the ſituation of the Conſtellations of the *great Dog*, and the *little Dog*. They gave the name of the *Dog* and of *Sirius* to the Conſtellation of the *great Dog*, and to that bright Star which he has in his mouth. They alſo gave the name of *Canicula* to the *great* and the *little Dog*. The Conſtellation of *Orion* was called *Jugula* by the ancients, on account of three Stars which they placed on his neck. Manilius * and all the moderns place them on his face. In ſhort, to ſhew at once the difference between the ancient ſphere and the modern, it is ſufficient to ſay, that the latter places forty eight Conſtellations in the heavens, and the ancient had only thirty-five, as Martianus Capella has expreſsly ſhewn, book 8.

But the changes which time is accuſtomed to introduce in human ſciences, are not to be compared with thoſe which the Arabs introduced in Aſtronomy, when they would adopt it to their religion. They would have thought themſelves guilty of idolatry, if they had placed, and as it were, conſecrated human figures in the heavens. They therefore put two Peacocks in the place of *the Twins*, a ſheaf of corn inſtead of *the Virgin*, a quiver in the place of *Sagittarius*, a Mule loaded with panniers in that of *Aquarius*, a Sea-cow in that of *Andromeda*, and ſo on.

Aſtronomers have no leſs varied in fixing the points of the Solſtices and the Equinoxes. Some have placed them in the firſt degree of *Cancer*, and in that of *Capricorn*; in the firſt degree of *Aries*, and in that of *Libra*; others in the eighth degrees of thoſe Signs, others in the tenth, others in the twelfth, and ſome in the fifteenth, which is aſcribed to Eudoxus. Others enlarged the ſpace in which they placed the tropical points into the whole extent of thoſe Signs. Manilius bears witneſs of theſe variations at the end of his third book. Nevertheleſs, the opinion of thoſe who placed them in the eighth degrees of thoſe Signs has prevailed; and it ſeems to deſerve that preference by its antiquity, and by the authority of Anaximander, who appears to have been the inventor of it. And hence it follows, that in the Calendar reformed by Julius Cæſar, the firſt days of the months fall in the eighth parts of the Signs of the Zodiac, according to the ancient Aſtronomy, to which Geminus refers alſo the opinion of thoſe who extended the Solſtices and the Equinoxes through the whole length of the tropical Signs.

The variation was ſtill greater, when the beginning of ſpring was to be fixed. Some had regard to the degree which the Sun occupied in Aries, when the Weſt wind begins to blow, or to the firſt flight of the Swallows. Others placed the beginning of ſpring ſome days after thoſe marks. The blowing of the Weſt wind, the flight of the Swal-

* See *Manil.* iv. 254. *Plutarch. de Fraterno amore. Euſtath. in Iliad.* p. 1125.

Swallows, the return of ſpring, the entrance of the Sun into *Aries*, and the *Equinox*, are even remarked in ancient authors as diſtinct Epochas.

Aſtronomers were no better agreed as to the ſituation and order of the Planets. Plutarch, in his ſecond book *of the Dogmas of the Philoſophers*, has a chapter on this variation. He ſays, that Plato made the Sun and the Moon the loweſt of the Planets; that Anaximander, on the contrary, and others after him, placed them in the higheſt rank. The author of the book *De Mundo*, which bears the name of Ariſtotle, places Mercury immediately below Mars, Venus afterwards, and at laſt the Sun and Moon; and ſome others have placed Mercury below Venus.

CXL.

In what ſenſe the Bucolic Poets make their Shepherds ſing verſes on their reeds.

A difficulty ariſes in reading the Bucolic Poets, which I am ſurpriſed that the Commentators have not obſerved, nor attempted at ſome ſolution of it. They make their Shepherds ſing on the flute, the flageolet, or on reeds. Theſe ſongs do not conſiſt only of a tune, but alſo of words ſung. When Virgil ſays, *Incipe Mænalios mecum, mea tibia, verſus*, he bids his flute ſing his verſes. His flute indeed might play the airs, but it could not ſing his verſes; and while his mouth was employed in blowing his flute, it could not pronounce his verſes. When, in his firſt Eclogue, he repreſents Tityrus as playing on his reed, and making the foreſts echo with the name of Amaryllis, how could he, while he was blowing his reed with his mouth, pronounce with the ſame mouth the name of Amaryllis? This cannot be reconciled but by ſaying that theſe ſongs were performed alternately, and in ſucceſſion, and that the words were firſt ſung with the voice, and the air afterwards played on the flute. Virgil ſeems to have had an eye to this difficulty, when he aſcribes theſe two different offices to two different *perſons*,

Boni quoniam convenimus ambo,
Tu calamos inflere leves, ego dicere verſus.

Since my voice can match your tuneful reed. *Dryden.*

The END.

APPROBATION.

I have read, by order of my Lord the Chancellor, the Manuſcript entitled HUETIANA, *and have not only diſtinguiſhed in it the hand of the illuſtrious Author, the late M. Huet, formerly Biſhop of Avranches, but alſo all the learning, all the taſte, and all the politeneſs which advanced him to the firſt honours of Literature, and make his memory ſo dear to men of letters.*

Given at *Paris*, this 9th of *November*, 1721.

FRAGUIER.

Mr. URBAN,

WE were lately preſented in one of the public papers with a letter from Doctor Cirillo, Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Naples, to Doctor Watſon, F. R. S. in which the learned Profeſſor refutes the common opinion, that the bite of the Tarantula is only to be cured by muſic. I remember to have formerly read, with a good deal of ſurprize, the hiſtories of ſeveral perſons, ſaid to be ſo cured, in the works of Baglivi, the celebrated Italian Phyſician, mentioned by the Profeſſor, one of which, if I miſtake not, (for I have not the author by me) is to the following purport. The perſon affected was ſeized immediately after the bite with a heavineſs and ſtupor, and in a ſhort time fell down in a ſtate of inſenſibility. Upon this, ſome of the people about him procured the firſt muſical inſtrument that was at hand, and played ſeveral tunes upon it for ſome time without effect: till at laſt they luckily hit upon one, which ſtruck the man's fancy, and raiſed him upon his legs; when he inſtantly began dancing to it, and continued to do ſo till he ſunk down quite covered with ſweat, and overpowered with fatigue. He repeated the ſame exerciſe three or four days ſucceſſively with the ſame violence; by which means he at length got the better of the poiſon, and was reſtored to perfect health.

The account which Baglivi gives of the manner in which this very extraordinary remedy operates, is, if I remember right, ſomething like this. He ſuppoſes, that the quick motion impreſſed by the impulſe of the muſical ſounds on the air, and from thence communicated through the ear to the blood and animal ſpirits, gradually diſſolves the coagulation which the

poiſon

poiſon had produced in them; ſo that by means of theſe repeated vibrations the humours recover their original ſtate of fluidity, and now, circulating duly through the fine tubes of the veſſels that were before obſtructed, enable them to perform again their ſeveral functions. Thus the patient regains the uſe of ſenſe and motion, is rouzed from his lethargy, ſprings up upon his feet, and continues to exerciſe them till the great profuſion of ſweat, which the exerciſe occaſions, eliminates out of the maſs of blood all the remaining virulence of the poiſon. Now though Baglivi's reaſoning, how ingenious ſoever, is ill-founded, as he was certainly impoſed upon with regard to the facts on which it is built; yet is it equally certain, that this doctrine, of the cure of diſorders being effected by the powers of muſic, is no novel notion. We find it mentioned by Macrobius, who, in enumerating the ſeveral virtues aſcribed to Muſic, reckons this alſo among the reſt: CORPORUM QUOQUE MORBIS MEDETUR. [In Somn. Scip. lib. ii. cap. 3.] And Gellius had before him remarked the great efficacy of it in giving eaſe, particularly in the SCIATICA; adding, that Democritus ſpeaks of it as a ſpecific in moſt other diſeaſes. Nay, he mentions a caſe perfectly ſimilar to that under conſideration, namely, the bite of the Viper; which he obſerves from Theophraſtus, finds an effectual remedy in the ſkilful and harmonious touches of the muſician: and concludes with remarking, "So intimate is the union between the bodies "and the minds of men, and conſequently between the diſorders and "the remedies, by which each is affected." [TANTA PRORSUS EST AFFINITAS CORPORIBUS HOMINUM MENTIBUSQUE; ET PROPTEREA QUOQUE VITIIS AUT MEDELIS ANIMORUM ET CORPORUM. Gell. Noct. Attic. lib. iv. cap. 3.]

Wigan, I am, &c.
October 3. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

THERE is nothing more difficult, than truly to ſettle which King and Queen of *Perſia* are the *Aſſuerus* and *Eſther* mentioned in the Bible. *Joſeph Scaliger*, and Sir *Iſaac Newton*, are very certain, that *Aſſuerus* muſt be *Xerxes*: Some few have thought, that he muſt be *Cambyces*; others, with Archbiſhop *Uſher*, believe him to be *Darius Hiſtapes*: But the far greateſt number of the learned, with Dean *Prideaux*, conclude, that he muſt be the ſame King called *Artaxerxes Longimanus*. I cloſe with the firſt opinion, and theſe reaſons fully confirm me in it.

Firſt, *Aſſuerus* or *Axwerus*, and *Axeres*, or *Xerxes*, are but different ways of pronouncing the ſame name, and are always given to the ſame perſon. To one of theſe manners of expreſſion the *Greeks* have added the word Cy, which, in the *Perſian* language ſignifies *King*, or *Prince*, ſo this is ſtill *Axeres* with the addition of a title. Now it is generally agreed, that *Cy-axeres* aſſiſted *Nebuchanezer* in the deſtruction of *Nineveh*: Therefore, this *Cy-axeres* of the *Greeks*, muſt be called by the *Hebrews Aſſuerus*, or *Axwerus*; and accordingly *Tobit* (a book of good authority in the hiſtorical part) witneſſes, that *Nineveh* was deſtroyed by *Nebuchadnezer* and *Aſſuerus*, *Tob.* xiv. 15; ſo that this is a clear proof, that *Aſſuerus* and *Cy-axeres* are the ſame name and belonged to the ſame perſon.

Nineveh was ſtanding till after the death of *Joſiah*, King of *Judah*. For in his reign, *Zephaniah* propheſied againſt that city, and the *Aſſyrian* Empire; *Zeph.* i. 1. and ii. 13—15. and when *Joſiah* died, the King of *Egypt* was upon his march againſt the *Aſſyrian*, to *Carchemiſh* upon the River *Euphrates*: 2 *Kin.* xxiii. 29. 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 20. It is therefore more than probable, that *Nineveh* was cloſely beſieged by the *Medes* and *Babylonians*, at the ſame time when *Pharaoh* attacked the *Aſſyrian* Empire; and ſo the *Aſſyrian* Monarch had too much buſineſs upon his hands to make a good defence; and hence it was, that *Pharaoh* gained poſſeſſion of the whole country, and returned into *Egypt*, in the ſpace of three months. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 2, 3. However, Prince *Axeres*, and his Colleague, having taken *Nineveh*, *Nebuchadnezer* turned his arms againſt the *Egyptian* monarch, and in the third year of *Jeboiakim*, had recovered all the conquered Provinces, from the River of *Egypt* to the River *Euphrates*. *Dan.* i. 1. 2 *Kings* xxvii. So that the deſtruction of *Nineveh* muſt happen in the firſt year of *Jeboiakim*, King of *Judah*, or ſeventy-two years before the reign of *Cyrus* the *Perſian*, *Dan.* ix. 1.

Daniel tells us, That *Aſſuerus* was the father of *Darius* the *Mede*. *Dan.*

ix.

ix. 1. If then *Cy-axeres* reigned forty years, and his ſucceſſor * thirty-five years, as *Herodotus* informs us, it is evident, that the two reigns of *Cy axeres*, and *Darius* the *Mede*, muſt continue ſeventy-five years; and if ſo, then Nineveh muſt be deſtroyed in the third year of *Cy axeres*, or *Aſſuerus*: So that *Axweres* or *Aſſuerus*, the father of *Darius*, muſt be the Prince *Axeres* or *Xerxes* that deſtroyed *Nineveh*; and thus *Daniel* fully confirms the teſtimony of *Tobit*, and the *Greek* hiſtorians; and we ſee plainly, that the huſband of *Eſther* is ſaid to be that *Aſſuerus*, who reigned from *India* to *Ethiopia*, *Eſt.* i. 1. to diſtinguiſh him from a former *Aſſuerus*, whoſe dominions, though very large, could not be ſo far extended, while the kingdoms of *Babylon* and *Egypt* were ſtanding. Seeing then, that *Aſſuerus* I. *Axeres*, or *Xerxes*, was the ſame perſon; it cannot be doubted but *Aſſuerus* II. *Axeres*, or *Xerxes* muſt be another perſon of the ſame name.

Secondly, *Emeſtris* and *Eſther* are the ſame name; *Emeſtris* being properly mother *Eſther*; and as Kings are, or ſhould be, nourſing fathers, and Queens nourſing mothers to their ſubjects; *Em* appears to be added to *Eſther*, as *Cy* was to *Axeres*, as a title of honour. It is true, *Em* ſignifying *mother*, is a *Hebrew* word; but, therefore, as *Eſther* was a *Jeweſs*, it was a title moſt likely to be given her. Tho' theſe two arguments, conſidered ſingly, are ſufficient proof of my point; yet taken jointly, they greatly ſtrengthen one another: For ſurely, if the names of each, being the ſame, are a proof that the perſon is the ſame; the names of both being the ſame, muſt be a far greater proof.

Thirdly, In the book of *Ezra*, *Darius*, *Aſſuerus*, and *Artaxerxes*, are mentioned in the order in which they reigned; *Ezr.* iv. 5, 6, 7. and therefore *Aſſuerus*, as he is named ſecond, muſt be *Xerxes*: And as theſe Princes had been petitioned, to hinder the building of the Temple and walls of *Jeruſalem*, we muſt allow that they are three different perſons; unleſs we will be ſo fool-hardy, as to charge an inſpired writer with writing nonſenſe, and diſtinguiſhing where there was no difference: So that it is evident to a demonſtration, *Aſſuerus* was neither *Darius* nor *Artaxerxes*.

Fourthly, The age of *Mordecai* requires, that *Aſſuerus* ſhould be *Xerxes*: For *Mordecai* is ſaid to be the ſon of *Jair*, the ſon of *Shimei*, the ſon of *Kiſh*, a *Benjaminite*; which *Kiſh* was carried away captive from *Jeruſalem* along with *Jechoniah*, King of *Judah*. *Eſt.* ii. 6. Now from the captivity of *Jechoniah* to the firſt year of *Cyrus*, was ſixty-two years; (for this happened eight years after the firſt captivity under *Jehoiakim*, and from that captivity till the firſt year of *Cyrus* was ſeventy years, *Dan.* ix. 1.) from thence to the death of *Cambyſes*, was ſixteen years; from thence to the death of *Darius*, was thirty-ſix years; and from thence to the twelfth year of *Xerxes*, when *Mordecai* was advanced, *Eſt.* iii. 11. was twelve years: So that it was in all $62 + 16 + 36 + 12 = 126$ years; from the time that *Kiſh* was carried away captive, till the time of *Mordecai's* advancement in the Court of *Aſſuerus*. Suppoſing then, (as the Conqueror ſeems to have taken none but young men at that time, 2 *Kings* xxiv. 14.) that *Kiſh* was a young man when he was led into captivity; at this rate, *Shimei*, the ſon of *Kiſh*, might not be born before that fatal year: However, as he muſt be born either before or after, let us ſuppoſe this, as a mean, to be the year of his birth. Then, allowing thirty years between generation and generation, it muſt be thirty years after the captivity of *Kiſh* when *Jair* was born, and thirty years lower when *Mordecai* was born; and, conſequently, *Mordecai* muſt be ſixty-ſix years of age at the time of his advancement, (for $30 + 30 = 126 = 66$) and we cannot well ſuppoſe him to be more to be fit for the King's buſineſs: Nor will the age of *Eſther's* father allow of it; for at the time when *Mordecai* was ſixty-ſix, his uncle, if he had been living, muſt have been about a hundred; and very likely he might be eighty at the birth of *Eſther*: Surely, this was old enough to be a father, without ſuppoſing him to be above twenty years older, as he muſt have been if *Aſſuerus* was, as moſt think, *Artaxerxes Longimanus*.

The concluſion is, That *Axeres*, or *Xerxes*, is moſt certainly the *Aſſuerus*, or *Axwerus* of the Holy Scriptures, who has

* It is true, *Herodotus* ſays, that this ſucceſſor of *Axeres* was *Aſtyages*; but this was his miſtake: For it appears from the *Darics* he coined, that his name was *Darius*.

has been greatly abuſed by the lying *Egyptians* and *Greeks*, in return for his deſtroying their Images, burning their Temples, and putting them into ſuch fear for their lives and liberties: Nor has *Eſther* ſped any better, as being his Queen, a *Jeweſs*, and ſo equally hated by all the *Sabians*.

Your humble Servant,

YARICO.

Mr. URBAN,

MUCH was ſaid and written ſome years ago by Atterbury, Oldmixon, and others, concerning the interpolation of Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory by the Oxford Editors, to which the ſuppreſſion of the original MS. has always given too much countenance. One internal preſumptive evidence in continuation of it was ſuggeſted, at that time, by Dr. Samuel Clarke, in a private company, from one of whom I heard it. It is this, The noble author has prefixed to every book ſome text or texts of Scripture, which Mrs. Macaulay is pleaſed to call *quaint, but not always pertinent*. They all, however, have ſome particular alluſion to the ſubject of each book. The text prefixed to book v. is Iſaiah iii. 12. *As for my people, children are their oppreſſors, and women rule over them: O my people, they who lead thee cauſe thee to err, and deſtroy the way of thy paths.* In this book therefore we might reaſonably expect to find ſome reflections on the intrigues and ambition of women, and as the Queen was at that time (viz from March 1641, to Auguſt 1642) particularly active in fomenting the flame and ſupplying the fewel of war, ſhe in the *original* was probably ſtigmatized and reproached. On the contrary, all that is there ſaid of her in the *printed copy* is in commendation of her zeal and diligence in providing ammunition and arms in Holland, and ſending them to the King in the North. It ſhould ſeem therefore as if the Editors (whoever they were) when they ſtruck out ſome paſſages, to them obnoxious, relating to her Majeſty, had not adverted to the text prefixed, which is now perfectly unapplicable to the contents of the book. And it can ſcarce be doubted, that if it had been *printed* as the author *wrote* it, our female patriot would have thought this text, diſparaging as it is to her own ſex, one of the leaſt *quaint* and moſt *pertinent* in the work.

Give me leave to add, that Lord Clarendon, in his *Life*, p. 522. when he mentions, "Finiſhing in his retirement the work his heart was moſt ſet upon," ſtyles it, "The Hiſtory of the late Civil Wars and Tranſactions to the time of the King's return in 1660." So that the word "*Rebellion*" is apparently foiſted into the title page of his hiſtory. And not contented with this, in the title page of his *Life*, printed at Oxford in 1759, the Editors ſtyle the ſecond part of it, "A Continuation of his Hiſtory of the GRAND Rebellion," omitting the words "*Civil Wars*" entirely.

Your's, CRITO.

In every taſte of Foreign Courts improv'd
All by the King's example liv'd and lov'd

POPE.

Mr. URBAN,

TO ſhew how near a reſemblance our preſent polite world, our Princes and Peereſſes, bear to their predeceſſors in the gallant reign of Charles II. have ſent you an amour, which was very celebrated in its day, taken from the very elegant and authentic *Memoirs of Comte de Grammont*, the Paragon of Amorous Hiſtory. p. 202—6.

"THE Duke of York [afterwards James II.] having lulled his conſcience to ſleep by the declaration of his marriage to Mrs. Anne Hyde, [the Chancellor's daughter,] thought that he might devote ſome of his leiſure hours to inconſtancy, in return for that generous effort. He therefore took up with one whom he ſoon found ready for his purpoſe. This was Lady Carnegy [daughter of Duke Hamilton] who had been free of her favours to many others. She was ſtill handſome and her good nature did not ſuffer her new lover to languiſh long. All ſucceeded as well as poſſible for ſome time. Lord Carnegy, her huſband, was ſtill in Scotland; but his father dying ſuddenly, he returned from thence as ſuddenly with the title of Southeſk, which his wife hated: but which ſhe took ſtill more patiently than his return. He had had ſome hint of the honour that was done him, in his abſence. He would not immediately ſeem jealous but, as it was very eaſy to aſcertain the truth of the fact, he kept an eye on thoſe of his wife. As this return put the lovers on their guard, the Duke of York viſited her only in form; that is to ſay, always accompanied by a friend, in order to give it the air of a viſit. "

"At this time, Talbot, [afterwards Duke of Tyrconnel] returned from Portugal. This connection had taken place during his absence; and without his knowing who Lady Southesk was, he learned that his master was in love with her.

"He was carried thither, for form-sake, a few days after. The Duke introduced him. Some compliments passed on both sides; after which he thought it proper to leave his Highness at liberty to pay his, and withdrew into the ante chamber. This ante-chamber looked into the street. Talbot placed himself at the window, to observe the passers-by.

"He had the best disposition in the world for such adventures; but he was so subject to absence and inattention, that he left at London the complimental letter which the Duke had given him for the Infanta of Portugal, and was not sensible of it till the very time when he had his audience.

"He stood therefore on guard, as has been mention, very attentive to his instructions, when he saw a chariot stop at the door, without being alarmed at it, and less still at the man whom he saw get out of it, and soon heard coming up stairs.

"The Devil, who ought not to be spiteful on such occasions, brought thither Lord Southesk in person. His Highness's equipage had been dismissed, because Lady Southesk had affirmed that her husband was gone to make a tour to the dogs, the bears, and the bulls; sights which highly diverted him, and from which he seldom returned till very late. He little imagined that he had such good company at his house, seeing no carriage there; but, if he was at first surprized to see Talbot sitting at his ease in his wife's ante-chamber, his surprize did not last long. Talbot had not seen him since his return from Flanders; and not suspecting that he had changed his name, *Good morrow, Carnegy, good morrow, my fat pig*, he cried, holding out his hand: *Where the deuce have you been, that I have not seen you since I came from Brussels? What business have you here? Have you too a design on Southesk? If so, my poor friend, you may as well fly the pit; for, let me tell you, the Duke of York is in love with her, and, to trust you with a secret, at this very moment, he is in the next room with her.*

"Southesk, thunder-struck, as may easily be imagined, had not time to answer these curious questions. Talbot shewed him the door, as a friend, and advised him to try his fortune elsewhere; Southesk, not knowing what better to do, got into his chariot; and Talbot, delighted with the adventure, was impatient for the Duke's coming, in order to give him an account of it; but he was much surprized to find that the story had no charms for those who were interested in it; on the whole, he thought it very unlucky that that creature Carnegy had only changed his name to draw from him such an important secret.

"This incident interrupted a commerce which the Duke of York did not much regret: And well it was that he grew indifferent; for the traitor Southesk plotted a revenge, by which, without employing sword or poison, he would have had satisfaction of those who had injured him, for the short time that their intrigue had lasted.

"He sought, in the most infamous places, the most infamous distemper that they could furnish; and found it; but without being more than half revenged. For, after having had recourse to the severest discipline to get rid of it, his Lady only returned him the present, having no more commerce with him for whom he had industriously prepared it."

Bishop Burnet, in his History, relates this incident, and adds, that "it was also generally believed, that the disease was set round till it came to the Duchess, who was so tainted with it, that it occasioned the death of all her children, except the two daughters, our two Queens, and was believed the cause of her own death, &c. Lord Southesk was for some years not ill pleased to have this believed. It looked like a peculiar strain of revenge, with which he seemed much delighted. But I know, he has to some of his friends denied the whole of the story very solemnly."

The gallant Francis I. owed his death to the similar resentment of an injured husband. The Lady too soon died miserably. The King languished many years.

In justice to the Duchess of York abovementioned, give me leave here to correct a mistake of the ingenious Translator of Milot's English History, who, in one of her notes, has said, that "Mrs. Anne Hyde, under a *promise*

of

of marriage, had admitted the Duke to her bed." The two authorities that I ſhall oppoſe to this are unexceptionable, viz. Biſhop Burnet, an her own father.

Burnet ſays, "The Earl of Clarendon's daughter, being with child, and near her time, called upon the Duke of York to own his marriage with her. She had been Maid of Honour to the Princeſs Royal: And the Duke, who was ever to his old age, of an amorous diſpoſition, tried to gain her to comply with his deſires. She managed the matter with ſo much addreſs, that in concluſion he *married* her." I. 168.

Lord Clarendon's words are, "The Chancellor not only diſcovered that they were *unqueſtionably married*, but by whom, and who were preſent at it, who would be ready to avow it." *Continuation of his Life*, p. 31.

And agreeably to this, the Count de Grammont, in his Memoirs, ſays, that "the marriage of the Duke of York with the daughter of the Chancellor was wanting in none of the circumſtances, which render unions of that nature valid in the ſight of heaven. The intention on both ſides, *the ceremony in proper form*, the witneſſes, and the eſſential point of the Sacrament, had been obſerved." p. 195.

As Sin, in ſome places, is *exceeding ſinful*, ſo Virtue, in that Court, was *exceeding virtuous*. "The more difficult and uncommon it is," ſays Mr. Bayle, "for a beautiful woman to walk conſtantly in the paths of Virtue, when ſhe lives in a Court where wickedneſs prevails, the more reaſonable it is to vindicate the reputation of ſuch Ladies as have kept their chaſtity untainted amongſt ſuch great dangers."

Mr. URBAN,

IN Harris's account of the Monument of Roger Boyle, Eſq; in Preſton Church, near Feverſham, are ſome miſtakes, which I beg leave to mention. (*See his Hiſtory of KENT, part* ii. *p.* 242.) 1. It is ſaid, that Mr. Boyle's three ſons, viz. "Richard, "Earl of Corke, another who was a "Biſhop, and Hugh, who was killed "in the wars, are alſo buried there;" —but here are, at leaſt, two miſtakes, the ſaid Earl being interred in his own chapel, in his pariſh church at Youghall, in the county of Corke, Ireland, near the noble Monument he raiſed for his family, which is with great care and decency preſerved to our times. (*See Thoreſby's Hiſtory of Leeds, p.* 64.) 2. By the Biſhop abovementioned, whom Dr. Harris does not name, but only conjectures to be ſuch, by *a Figure which ſtands about the Monument in that habit*, he muſt probably mean, John, Biſhop of Corke, and Roſs, Mr. Boyle's eldeſt ſon; but he was alſo interred at Youghall, in 1626. (*See Wood's Athenæ Oxonienſes, Vol.* i. *col.* 726.) 3. This writer ſays, that "the Hon. Richard Boyle, grandſon "to the Earl of Burlington and Corke, "and the Lady Elizabeth Clifford, "daughter to the Earl of Cumberland, are alſo interred there." Of theſe the firſt is alſo a miſtake, no Earl of Burlington having had a grandſon of that name. The firſt Earl indeed had a younger *ſon* named Richard, who was killed at ſea in Solebay fight, 1665, and who is probably the perſon here meant. (*See the Earl of Clarendon's Life*, p. 266.) in which he is ſtyled, "a youth of great hope, who "came newly home from travel, "where he had ſpent his time with "ſingular advantage, and took the "firſt opportunity to loſe his life in "the King's ſervice." The Lady Elizabeth Clifford ſhould have been ſtyled, *Counteſs of Burlington and Corke*, ſhe being the wife of the firſt Earl of Burlington. The Monument at Preſton was erected by the firſt (or great) Earl of Corke, in memory of his parents, in 1629; as he himſelf ſays in his Memoirs, ſtyling it "a fair ala-"baſtar tomb, with an iron grate be-"fore it, for the better preſervation "thereof." Mr. Boyle died in 1576. Mrs. Boyle died in 1586. He was born in *Herefordſhire*, not *Hertfordſhire* (as mentioned in Harris) and they were married in Canterbury (of which her father, Robert Naylor, Eſq; was an inhabitant) October 16, 1556. Dr. Campbell, in his excellent Life of the Earl of Corke, in the Biographia Britannica, *Note A.* ſays, by miſtake, that ſhe was of Kenvile, in Kent.

Your's, CANTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

"NOT long ago, there was here in England, a private ſoldier, very famous for digeſting of ſtones; and a very inquiſitive man aſſures me, that he knew him familiarly, and had the curioſity to keep in his company for four-and-twenty hours together, to watch

watch him, and not only obſerved, that he eat nothing but ſtones in that time, but alſo, that his groſſer excrement conſiſted of a ſandy ſubſtance, as if the devoured ſtones had been in his body diſſolved and crumbled into ſand."

Boyle's Exp. Philoſ. part 2d, Eſſay iii. p. 86.

Dr. Bulwer ſays, "he ſaw the man, and that he was an Italian, Francis Battalia by name; at that time about thirty years of age; and that he was born with two ſtones in one hand, and one in the other; which the child took for his firſt nouriſhment, upon the phyſicians advice: and afterwards nothing elſe but three or four pebbles in a ſpoon, once in twenty four hours, and a draught of beer after them; and in the interim, now and then a pipe of tobacco; for he had been a ſoldier in Ireland, at the ſiege of Limerick; and upon his return to London, was confined for ſome time, upon ſuſpicion of impoſture."

Bulwer's Artificial Changeling, p. 307.

He is ſaid, ſometimes, to have eaten about half a peck of ſtones in a day. There is a print of him, Hollar fecit, 1641.

Extract from Granger's *Biographical Hiſtory of England, Vol.* I. p. 547. *with ſome additions.*

"THE Ducheſs Dowager of Portland, who did me the honour to read this work, before it was ſent to the preſs, was pleaſed, upon the peruſal, to procure me a MS copy of "*A "Funeral Oration ſpoken over the "grave of Elizabeth, Counteſs of Eſſex, by her huſband, Mr. Thomas "Higgons, at her interment in the cathedral church of Wincheſter, Sept.* "16, 1656, *Imprinted at London,* "1656." As this pamphlet is extremely rare, I conclude that the copies of it were, for certain reaſons, induſtriouſly collected and deſtroyed; though few pieces of this kind have leſs deſerved to periſh. This Lady, who was ſecond daughter to Sir William Paulett, after cohabiting with her huſband the * Earl of Eſſex four years, was wrongfully accuſed in 1635, of an adulterous commerce with Mr. Udall, (or Uvedale) who paid his addreſſes to her ſiſter. This occaſioned a ſeparation; but the Earl acknowledged a ſon whom ſhe had by him, though he raſhly declared, that he was determined not to own him, if ſhe was not brought to bed by the 5th of November. The child happened to be born on that day; but dying in his infancy, the houſe of Eſſex became extinct. Her ſecond huſband was Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Higgons, a gentleman of great merit. The Counteſs had a greatneſs of mind, which enabled her to bear the whole weight of infamy, which was thrown upon her, but it was, nevertheleſs, attended with a delicacy and ſenſibility of honour, which poiſoned all her enjoyments. Mr. Higgons has ſaid much to the purpoſe in her vindication; and was himſelf fully convinced, from the tenor of her life, and the words which ſhe ſpoke at the awful cloſe of it, that ſhe was perfectly innocent. In reading this intereſting Oration, I fancied myſelf ſtanding by the grave of injured innocence and beauty; was ſenſibly touched with the pious affection of the tendereſt and beſt of huſbands doing public and ſolemn juſtice to an amiable and worthy woman, who had been groſſly and publicly defamed. Nor could I with hold the tribute of a tear; a tribute, which I am confident, was paid at her interment, by every one who loved virtue, and was not deſtitute of feelings of humanity. This is what I immediately wrote upon reading the Oration. If I am wrong in my opinion, the benevolent reader I am ſure, will forgive me. It is not the firſt time that my heart has got the better of my judgment."

VOLUME II. p. 409.

"There are ſeveral perſons of rank and eminence now living, who amuſe themſelves with etching and engraving. The Counteſs of Carliſle * has etched ſeveral prints from Remorandt, Salvator Roſa, Guido, and other celebrated Maſters. The late General Guiſe was ſo taken with ſome of her pieces, that he aſked and obtained a complete ſet of them. Lord Newn-

* The Earl had been divorced from his firſt wife, Lady Frances Howard, on a complaint exhibited againſt him by that Lady. He was more diſtinguiſhed as a general than as a huſband.

* *Query.* [Should not this be the Counteſs Dowager of Carliſle, ſiſter to Lord Byron, and now the wife of Sir William Muſgrave?]

ham

ham has etched ſeveral landſcapes and views about Stanton-Harcourt, with great freedom and taſte. Lady Louiſa Greville *, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, has etched ſeveral landſcapes, that deſerve a place in any collection. Sir William Muſgrave has alſo etched ſeveral landſcapes, with uncommon ſpirit, from the drawings of Bologneſe, and the late Lord Byron. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Richard Byron, brother to the preſent Lord Byron, has copied Rembrandt's famous landſcape of the *Three Trees* in ſo maſterly a manner, that it has paſſed in a ſale for the original print. This Gentleman, who excels in drawing, has done ſeveral other thing, ſome of which are of his own invention. Capt. Bailie, has alſo copied his landſcape of the *Three Trees*, and his copy has much of the beauty and ſpirit of the original. But this is far exceeded by his beautiful Dutch landſcape, done from a picture in the collection of the Earl of Bute. Mr. Peter Stephens, a Gentleman of an eaſy fortune, has taken a great number of drawings of picturesque ſcenes, and other remarkable views in Italy. Of theſe he has publiſhed two volumes of etchings, ſeveral of which he executed himſelf, and has ſubjoined to each view an hiſtorical account of the place. I have ſeen a large half ſheet print by him, of the beautiful ſpot where Horace's villa was anciently ſituated. Dr. Hill engraved ſeveral of the prints in his *Eden, or Complete Body of Gardening*. I have been informed that Dr. Dillenius, late Profeſſor of Botany at Oxford, did ſeveral plates, in his book of Moſſes, himſelf, becauſe the ſpecific differences of theſe vegetables were too minute to be diſtinguiſhed by the eyes of ordinary engravers. Dr. Gregory Sharp, [late] Maſter of the Temple, etched ſeveral prints in the *Syntagmata Diſſertationum* of Dr. Hyde, lately publiſhed."

[To the above may be added, as volunteers, and excellent proficients in the art of etching, Miſs Hartley, daughter of the late Dr. Hartley, of Bath; and the Hon. Mr. Irby, eldeſt ſon to Lord Boſton, who, in particular, has etched Hedſor Church, &c. in Buckinghamſhire, with taſte and ſkill.]

There is a mezzotinto of the famous Judge Jefferies, G. Kneller, pinx. E. Cooper, exc. inſcribed "*George, Earl of Flint, Viſcount Weikham, Baron of Weim, &c.*" It is not generally known that he had this Earldom, and his cruelty might induce one to think it a ſarcaſm, had not Mr. Granger been ſhewn, by a friend, a book entitled, "*Diſſertatio Lithologica. Auctore Joanne Groenevelt, Tranſilalano, Daventrienſi, M. D. e. Col. Med. Lond.*" *Editio 2da. Londini*, 1687, 8vo. Dedicated.

— "*Honoratiſſimo Domino D. Georgio Comiti Flintenſi, Vice-comiti de Weikham, Baroni de Weim, Supremo Angliæ Cancellario, et Sereniſſimo Jacobo ſecundo, Regi Angliæ, a Secretioribus conſiliis.*" (See Vol. II. p. 503.)

JUNIUS's *Letter to his Grace the Duke of* G———N.

My LORD,

THE people of England are not appriſed of the full extent of their obligations to you. They have yet no adequate idea of the endleſs variety of your character. They have ſeen you diſtinguiſhed and ſucceſsful in the continued violation of thoſe moral and political duties, by which the little, as well as the great ſocieties of life, are collected and held together. Every colour, every character became you. With a rate of abilities, which Lord Weymouth very juſtly looks down upon with contempt, you have done as much miſchief to the community as *Cromwell* would have done, if *Cromwell* had been a coward, and as much as *Machiavel*, if Machiavel had not known, that an appearance of morals and religion are uſeful in ſociety.—To a thinking man, the influence of the Crown will, in no view, appear ſo formidable, as when he obſerves, to what enormous exceſſes it has ſafely conducted your Grace, without a ray of real underſtanding, without even the pretenſion to common decency, or principle of any kind, or a ſingle ſpark of perſonal reſolution. What muſt be the operation of that pernicious influence, (for which our Kings have wiſely exchanged the nugatory name of prerogative) that, in the higheſt ſtations, can ſo abundantly ſupply the abſence of virtue, courage, and abilities, and qualify a man to be the Miniſter of a great nation, whom a private Gentleman would be aſhamed and afraid to admit into his family! Like the univerſal paſſport of an Ambaſſador, it ſuperſedes the prohibition of the laws, baniſhes

* [Now married to — Churchill, Eſq.]

baniſhes the ſtaple virtues of the country, and introduces vice and folly triumphantly into all the departments of the ſtate. With all your partiality to the Houſe of *Stuart*, you muſt confeſs, that even *Charles the Second* would have bluſhed at that open encouragement, at thoſe eager, meretricious careſſes, with which every ſpecies of private vice and public proſtitution is received at *St. James's*.—The unfortunate Houſe of *Stuart* has been treated with an aſperity, which, if compariſon be a defence, ſeems to border upon injuſtice. Neither *Charles* nor his brother were qualified to ſupport ſuch a ſyſtem of meaſures, as would be neceſſary, to change the Government, and ſubvert the Conſtitution of England. One of them was too much in earneſt in his pleaſures,—the other in his religion. But the danger to this country would ceaſe to be problematical, if the Crown ſhould ever deſcend to a Prince, whoſe apparent ſimplicity might throw his ſubjects off their guard, —who might be no libertine in behaviour,—who ſhould have no ſenſe of honour to reſtrain him, and who, with juſt religion enough to impoſe upon the multitude, might have no ſcruples of conſcience to interfere with his morality. With theſe honourable qualifications, and the deciſive advantage of ſituation, low craft, and falſehood, are all the abilities that are wanting to deſtroy the wiſdom of ages, and to deface the nobleſt monument that human policy has erected. I am not very ſure, that greater abilities would not in effect be an impediment to a deſign, which ſeems at firſt ſight to require ſuperior capacity. A better underſtanding might make him ſenſible of the wonderful beauty of that ſyſtem he was endeavouring to corrupt. The danger of the attempt might alarm him. The meanneſs, and intrinſic worthleſſneſs of the object (ſuppoſing he could attain to it) would fill him with ſhame, repentance, and diſguſt. But theſe are ſenſations, which find no entrance into a barbarous, contracted heart. In ſome men, there is a malignant paſſion to deſtroy the works of Genius, Literature, and Freedom. The *Vandal* and the *Monk* find equal gratification in it.

Reflections like theſe, my Lord, have a general relation to your Grace, and inſeparably attend you, in whatever company or ſituation your character occurs to us. They have no immediate connection with the following reſcent fact, which I lay before the public, for the honour of the beſt of Sovereigns, and for the edification of his people.

A Prince (whoſe piety and ſelf-denial, one would think, might ſecure him from ſuch a multitude of worldly neceſſities) with an annual revenue of near a million ſterling, unfortunately *wants money*.—The Navy of England, by an equally ſtrange concurrence of unforeſeen circumſtances, (tho' not quite ſo unfortunately for his Majeſty) is in equal want of timber. The world knows, in what a hopeful condition you delivered the Navy to your ſucceſſor, and in what a condition we found it in the moment of diſtreſs.—You were determined it ſhould continue in the ſituation in which you left it. It happened, however, very luckily for the privy purſe, that one of the above wants promiſed fair to ſupply the other. . . . . has no objection to ſelling *his own* timber, to *his own* Admiralty, to repair *his own* ſhips. People of a religious turn naturally adhere to the principles of the Church. Whatever they acquire falls into *Mortmain*. Upon a repreſentation from the Admiralty of the extraordinary want of timber, for the indiſpenſable repairs of the Navy, the Surveyor General was directed to make a ſurvey of the timber in all the Royal Chaſes and Foreſts in England. Having obeyed his orders with accuracy and attention, he reported, that the fineſt timber he had any where met with, and the propereſt in every reſpect for the purpoſes of the Navy, was in *Whittlebury Foreſt*, of which your Grace, I think, is hereditary Ranger. In conſequence of this report, the uſual warrant was prepared at the Treaſury, and delivered to the Surveyor, by which he or his Deputy were authoriſed to cut down any trees in *Whittlebury Foreſt*, which ſhould appear to be proper for the purpoſes above-mentioned. The Deputy, being informed that the warrant was ſigned and delivered to his Principal in London, croſſes the country to Northamptonſhire, and, with an officious zeal for the public ſervice, begins to do his duty in the Foreſt. Unfortunately for him, he had not the warrant in his pocket. The overſight was enormous, and you have puniſhed him for it accordingly. You have inſiſted that an active, uſeful Officer, ſhould be diſmiſſed from his place. You have ruined an innocent man, and his family.

To

To them, who know Lord N— it is unneceſſary to ſay, that he was mean and baſe enough to ſubmit to you.—This, however, is but a ſmall part of the fact. After ruining the Surveyor's Deputy, for acting without the warrant, you attacked the warrant itſelf. You declared it was illegal, and ſwore, it never ſhould be executed. You aſſerted, upon your honour, that in the Grant of the Rangerſhip of *Whittlebury Foreſt*, made by *Charles the Second*, the property of the timber is veſted in the Ranger. I have examined the original Grant, and now, in the face of the public, contradict you directly upon the fact. The very reverſe, of what you have aſſerted upon your honour, is the truth. The Grant, *expreſſly, and by a particular clauſe*, reſerves the property of the timber for the uſe of the Crown.—In ſpite of this evidence, —in defiance of the repreſentations of the Admiralty,—in perfect mockery of the notorious diſtreſſes of the Engliſh Navy, and thoſe equally preſſing and almoſt equally notorious neceſſities of your pious Sovereign,—here the matter reſts. The Lords of the Treaſury recall their warrant;—the Deputy Surveyor is ruined for doing his duty;—Mr. John Pitt, (whoſe name I ſuppoſe is offenſive to you) ſubmits to be browbeaten and inſulted;—the oaks keep their ground;—the . . . . is defrauded, and the Navy of England may periſh for want of the beſt and fineſt timber in the iſland. And all this is ſubmitted to—to appeaſe the D— of G—. To gratify the man, who has involved the King and his Kingdom in confuſion and diſtreſs, and who deſerted his Sovereign in the midſt of it!

There has been a ſtrange alteration in your doctrines, ſince you thought it adviſeable to take from the *Duke of Portland* his property, in order to ſtrengthen the intereſt of Lord *Bute's* Son-in-law, before the laſt general election. *Nullum tempus occurrit regi*, was then your boaſted motto, and the cry of all your hungry partiſans. Now it ſeems, a Grant of *Charles the Second* to one of his b———s is to be held ſacred and inviolable! It muſt not be queſtioned by the King's ſervants, nor ſubmitted to any interpretation but your own—My Lord, this was not the language you held, when it ſuited you to inſult the memory of the glorious deliverer of England from that deteſted family, to which you are ſtill more nearly allied in principle than in blood. —In the name of decency and common ſenſe, what are your Grace's merits, either with King or Miniſtry, that ſhould entitle you to aſſume this domineering authority over both?—Is it the fortunate conſanguinity you claim with the Houſe of *Stuart?*—Is it the ſecret correſpondence you have for ſo many years carried on with Lord Bute, by the aſſiduous aſſiſtance of you *cream-coloured Paraſite?* Could not your gallantry find ſufficient employment for him, in thoſe *gentle* Offices by which he firſt acquired the tender friendſhip of *Lord Barrington?*—Or is it only that wonderful ſympathy of manners, which ſubſiſts between your Grace and one of your ſuperiors, and does ſo much honour to you both? Is the union of *Bliſil* and *Black George* no longer a *Romance?*—From whatever origin your influence in this country ariſes, it is a phænomenon in the hiſtory of human virtue and underſtanding.—Good men can hardly believe the fact. Wiſe men are unable to account for it. Religious men find exerciſe for their faith, and make it the laſt effort of their piety, not to repine againſt Providence. JUNIUS.

JUNIUS *to the* LIVERY *of* LONDON.

GENTLEMEN, *Sept.* 30, 1771.

IF *you* alone were concerned in the event of the preſent election of a Chief Magiſtrate of the Metropolis, it would be the higheſt preſumption in a ſtranger, to attempt to influence your choice, or even to offer you his opinion. But the ſituation of public affairs has annexed an extraordinary importance to your reſolutions. You cannot, in the choice of your Magiſtrate, determine for *yourſelves only*. You are going to determine upon a point, in which every Member of the Community is intereſted.—I will not ſcruple to ſay, that the very Being of that Law, of that Right, of that Conſtitution, for which we have been ſo long contending, is now at ſtake. They who would inſnare your judgment, tell you, it is a *common, ordinary* caſe, and to be decided by ordinary precedent and practice. They artfully conclude, from moderate peaceable times, to times which *are not* moderate, and which *ought not* to be peaceable.—While they ſolicite your favour, they inſiſt upon a Rule of Rotation, which excludes all idea of Election.

Let me be honoured with a few minutes

minutes of your attention.—The queſtion, to thoſe who mean fairly to the liberty of the people, (which we all profeſs to have in view) lies within a very narrow compaſs.—Do you mean to deſert that juſt and honourable ſyſtem of meaſures, which you have hitherto purſued, in hopes of obtaining from Parliament or from the Crown, a full redreſs of paſt grievances, and a ſecurity for the future?—Do you think the cauſe deſperate, and will you declare, that you think ſo to the whole people of England?—If this be your meaning and opinion, you will act conſiſtently with it, in chooſing *Mr. Naſh*.—I profeſs to be unacquainted with his private character. But he has acted as a Magiſtrate,—as a public man.—As ſuch I ſpeak of him.—I ſee his name in a proteſt againſt one of your Remonſtrances to the Crown.—He has done every thing in his power to deſtroy the freedom of popular elections in the city by publiſhing the poll upon a former occaſion; and I know, in general, that he has diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by ſlighting and thwarting all thoſe public meaſures, which *you* have engaged in with the greateſt warmth, and hitherto thought moſt worthy of your approbation.—From his paſt conduct, what concluſion will you draw, but that he will act the ſame part as *Lord Mayor*, which he has invariably acted as *Alderman* and *Sheriff?* He cannot alter his conduct, without confeſſing that he never acted upon principle of any kind.—I ſhould be ſorry to injure the character of a man, who, perhaps, may be honeſt in his intentions, by ſuppoſing it *poſſible*, that he can never concur with you in any political meaſure, or opinion.

If, on the other hand, you mean to perſevere in thoſe reſolutions for the public good, which, though not always ſucceſsful, are always honourable, your choice will naturally incline to thoſe men, who, (whatever they be in other reſpects,) are moſt likely to co-operate with you in the great purpoſes, which you are determined not to relinquiſh:—The queſtion is not, of what metal your inſtruments are made, but *whether they are adapted to the work you have in hand?* The honours of the city, *in theſe times*, are improperly, becauſe excluſively, called a *reward*. You mean not merely to *pay*, but to *employ*.—Are Mr. *Croſby* and Mr. *Sawbridge* likely to execute the extraordinary, as well as the ordinary duties of Lord Mayor?—Will they grant you Common Halls when it ſhall be neceſſary?——Will they go up with R monſtrances to the King?——Have they firmneſs enough to meet the fury of a venal Houſe of Commons?——Have they fortitude enough not to ſhrink at impriſonment?—Have they ſpirit enough to hazard their lives and fortunes in a conteſt, if it ſhould be neceſſary, with a proſtituted Legiſlature?——If theſe queſtions can fairly be anſwered in the affirmative, your choice is made. Forgive this paſſionate language.—I am unable to correct it.—The ſubject comes home to us all.—It is the language of my heart.

JUNIUS.

JUNIUS's *Conciliatory Letter.*

October 5, 1771.

NO man laments, more ſincerely than I do, the unhappy differences which have ariſen among the friends of the people, and divided them from each other. The cauſe undoubtedly ſuffers, as well by the diminution of that ſtrength, which union carries with it, as by the ſeparate loſs of perſonal reputation, which every man ſuſtains, when his character and conduct are frequently held forth in odious or contemptible colours.—Theſe differences are only advantageous to the common enemy of the country.—The hearty friends of the cauſe are provoked and diſguſted.—The lukewarm advocate avails himſelf of any pretence to relapſe into that indolent indifference about every thing that ought to intereſt an Engliſhman, ſo unjuſtly dignified with the title of moderation. The falſe, inſidious partiſan, who creates or foments the diſorder, ſees the fruit of his diſhoneſt induſtry ripen beyond his hopes, and rejoices in the promiſe of a banquet, only delicious to ſuch an appetite as his own.—It is time for thoſe, who really mean the *cauſe* and the *people*, who have no view to private advantage, and who have virtue enough to prefer the general good of the community to the gratification of perſonal animoſities,—it is time for ſuch men to interpoſe.—Let us try whether theſe fatal diſſentions may not yet be reconciled; or, if that be impracticable, let us guard at leaſt againſt the worſt effects of diviſion, and endeavour to perſuade theſe furious partiſans, if they will not conſent to draw together, to be ſeparately uſeful to that cauſe, to which they all pretend

to

to be attached.—Honour and honeſty muſt not be renounced, although a thouſand modes of right and wrong were to occupy the degrees of morality between *Zeno* and *Epicurus*. The fundamental principles of Chriſtianity may ſtill be preſerved, though every zealous Sectary adheres to his own excluſive doctrine, and pious Eccleſiaſtics make it part of their religion to perſecute one another.—The civil Conſtitution too, that legal Liberty, that general Creed, which every Engliſhman profeſſes, may ſtill be ſupported, tho' *Wilkes*, and *Horne*, and *Townſend*, and *Sawbridge*, ſhould obſtinately refuſe to communicate, and even if the Fathers of the Church, if *Savil*, *Richmond*, *Camden*, *Rockingham*, and *Chatham*, ſhould diſagree in the ceremonies of their political worſhip, and even in the interpretation of twenty texts in *Magna Charta*.—I ſpeak to the people, as one of the people.—Let us employ theſe men in whatever departments their various abilities are beſt ſuited to, and as much to the advantage of the common cauſe, as their different inclinations will permit. They cannot ſerve *us*, without eſſentially ſerving themſelves.

If Mr. *Naſh* be elected, he will hardly venture, after ſo recent a mark of the perſonal eſteem of his fellow citizens, to declare himſelf immediately a courtier. The ſpirit and activity of the Sheriffs will, I hope, be ſufficient to counteract any ſiniſter intentions of the Lord Mayor. In colliſion with *their* virtue, perhaps he may take fire.

It is not neceſſary to exact from *Mr. Wilkes* the virtues of a Stoic. *They* were inconſiſtent with themſelves, who, almoſt at the ſame moment, repreſented him as the baſeſt of mankind, yet ſeemed to expect from him ſuch inſtances of fortitude and ſelf-denial as would do honour to an Apoſtle. It is not, however, flattery to ſay, that he is obſtinate, intrepid, and fertile in expedients.—That he has no poſſible reſource but in the public favour, is, in my *judgment*, a conſiderable recommendation of him. I wiſh that every man, who pretended to popularity, were in the ſame predicament: I wiſh that a retreat to *St. James's* were not ſo eaſy and open as patriots have found it: To *Mr. Wilkes* there is no acceſs; the favour of his country conſtitutes the ſhield which defends him againſt a thouſand daggers: Deſertion would diſarm him: However he may be miſled by paſſion or imprudence, I think he cannot be guilty of a deliberate treachery to the public.

I can more readily admire the liberal ſpirit and integrity, than the ſound judgment of any man, who prefers a *republican* form of government in this or any other empire of equal extent, to a monarchy ſo qualified and limited as ours: I am convinced that neither is it in theory the wiſeſt ſyſtem of government, nor practicable in this country; yet, though I hope the Engliſh conſtitution will for ever preſerve its original monarchical *form*, I would have the manners of the people pure and ſtrictly *republican*: I do not mean the licentious ſpirit of anarchy and riot; I mean a general attachment to the *common weal*, diſtinct from any partial attachment to perſons or families; an implicit ſubmiſſion to the laws only, and an affection to the Magiſtrate, proportioned to the integrity and wiſdom with which he diſtributes juſtice to his people, and adminiſters their affairs. The preſent habit of our political body appears to me the very reverſe of what it ought to be. The *form* of the Conſtitution leans rather more than enough to the popular branch, while, in effect, the manners of the people (of thoſe at leaſt who are likely to take a lead in the country) incline too generally to a dependence upon the Crown; the real friends of arbitrary power combine the facts, and are not inconſiſtent with their principles, when they ſtrenuouſly ſupport the unwarrantable privileges aſſumed by the Houſe of Commons. In theſe circumſtances, it were much to be deſired that we had many ſuch men as *Mr. Sawbridge* to repreſent us in Parliament. I ſpeak from common report and opinion only, when I impute to him a ſpeculative predilection in favour of a republic. In the perſonal conduct and manners of the man, I cannot be miſtaken; he has ſhewn himſelf poſſeſſed of that republican firmneſs which the times require, and of which an Engliſh Gentleman may as uſefully and as honourably diſtinguiſhed as any Citizen of ancient *Rome*, of *Athens*, or *Lacedæmon*.

Mr. Townſend complains that the public gratitude has not been anſwerable to his deſerts.—It is not difficult to trace the artifices which have ſuggeſted to him a language ſo unworthy of his underſtanding. A great man commands the affections of the people

eople; a prudent man does not com-
lain when he has loſt them. Yet they
e far from being loſt to *Mr. Town-
end*; he has treated our opinion a lit-
e too cavalierly. A young man is
pt to rely too confidently upon him-
lf, to be as attentive to his miſtreſs as
polite and paſſionate lover ought to
e. Perhaps he found her at firſt too
aſy a conqueſt; yet, I fancy, ſhe will
e ready to receive him whenever he
hinks proper to renew his addreſſes to
er. With all his youth, his ſpirit,
nd his appearance, it would be inde-
ent in the Lady to ſolicit his return.

I have too much reſpect for the abi-
ties of *Mr. Horne*, to flatter myſelf
hat theſe Gentlemen will ever be cor-
ially re-united; it is not, however,
nreaſonable to expect that each of
hem ſhould act his ſeparate part with
onour and integrity to the public.
As for differences of opinion upon ſpe-
ulative queſtions, if we wait until *they*
re reconciled, the action of human
ffairs muſt be ſuſpended for ever: But
either are we to look for perfection in
ny one man, nor for agreement a-
mong many.—When *Lord Chatham*
ffirms that the authority of the Britiſh
Legiſlature is not ſupreme over the
olonies in the ſame ſenſe in which it is
upreme over Great-Britain; —when
Lord Camden ſuppoſes a neceſſity,
which the King is to judge of,) and,
ounded upon that neceſſity, attributes
o the Crown a legal power (not given
by the act itſelf) to ſuſpend the opera-
ion of an act of the Legiſlature,—I
iſten to them both with diffidence and
reſpect, but without the ſmalleſt degree
of conviction or aſſent; yet, I doubt
not, they delivered their real ſenti-
ments, and they ought not to be haſti-
y condemned. *I too* have a claim to
he candid interpretation of my coun-
ry, when I acknowledge an involun-
ary compulſive aſſent to one very un-
opular opinion. I lament the unhap-
y neceſſity, whenever it ariſes, of
roviding for the ſafety of the ſtate by
temporary invaſion of the perſonal
iberty of the ſubject. Would to God
t were practicable to reconcile theſe
mportant objects, in every poſſible
ituation of public affairs! I regard
he legal liberty of the meaneſt man
n Britain as much as my own, and
would defend it with the ſame zeal:
know we muſt ſtand or fall together,
ut I never can doubt that the com-
munity has a right to command, as
well as to purchaſe the ſervice of its
members; I ſee that right founded
originally upon a neceſſity, which ſu-
perſedes all agreement; I ſee it eſta-
bliſhed by uſage immemorial, and ad-
mitted by more than a tacit aſſent of
the Legiſlature. I conclude there is
no remedy, in the nature of things,
for the grievance complained of, for,
if there were, it muſt long ſince have
been redreſſed; though numberleſs op-
portunities have preſented themſelves,
highly favourable to the public liberty,
no ſucceſsful attempt has ever been
made for the relief of the ſubject in
this article, yet it has been felt and
complained of ever ſince England had
a navy. The conditions which conſti-
tute this right muſt be taken together;
ſeparately they have little weight. It
is not fair to argue, from any abuſe in
the execution, to the illegality of the
power, much leſs in a concluſion to be
drawn from the navy to the land ſer-
vice. A Seaman can never be employ-
but againſt the enemies of his country.
The only caſe in which the King can
have a right to arm his ſubjects in ge-
neral, is that of a foreign force being
actually landed upon our coaſt. When-
ever that caſe happens, no true Engliſhman will enquire whether the King's
right to compel him to defend his coun-
try be the cuſtom of England, or a
grant of the Legiſlature. With regard
to the preſs for Seamen, it does not
follow that the ſymptoms may not be
ſoftened, although the diſtemper can-
not be cured: Let bounties be increaſ-
ed as far as the public purſe can ſup-
port them; ſtill they have a limit, and
when every reaſonable expence is in-
curred, it will be found, in fact, that
the ſpur of the preſs is wanted, to
give operation to the bounty.

Upon the whole, I never had a
doubt about the ſtrict right of preſſing,
until I heard that *Lord M——d* had
applauded *Lord C——m* for deliver-
ing ſomething like this doctrine in the
H— of L—. That conſideration ſtag-
gered me not a little. But, upon re-
flection, his conduct accounts natural-
ly for itſelf. He knew the doctrine
was unpopular, and was eager to fix
it upon the man, who is the firſt object
of his fear and deteſtation. The cun-
ning Scotchman never ſpeaks truth
without a fraudulent deſign. In coun-
cil he generally affects to take a mode-
rate part. Beſides his natural timidi-
ty, it makes part of his political plan,
never to be known to recommend vio-
lent meaſures. When the guards are
called

called forth to murder their fellow subjects, it is not by the oſtenſible advice of *L— M———*. That odious office, his prudence tells him, is better left to ſuch men as *G—r* and *W——h*, as *B———n* and *G———n*. *Lord H———h* wiſely confines *his* firmneſs to the diſtant Americans.—The deſigns of M—— are more ſubtle, more effectual, and ſecure.—Who attacks the liberty of the preſs?—Who invades the conſtitutional power of juries?—What Judge ever challenged a Juryman, but himſelf? Who was that Judge, who, to ſave the K. . .'s brother, affirmed, that a man of the firſt rank and quality, who obtains a verdict in a ſuit for criminal converſation, is entitled to no greater damages than the meaneſt mechanic?—Who is it makes Commiſſioners of the Great Seal? Who is it forms a decree for thoſe Commiſſioners, deciding againſt *Lord C——m*, and afterwards, (finding himſelf oppoſed by the Judges) declares in Parliament, that he never had a doubt that the Law was in direct oppoſition to that decree?—Who is he, that has made it the ſtudy and practice of his life to undermine and alter the whole ſyſtem of juriſprudence in the Court of King's Bench?—There never exiſted a man but himſelf, who anſwered exactly to ſo complicated a deſcription.

When I refer to ſignal inſtances of unpopular opinions delivered and maintained by men, who may well be ſuppoſed to have no view but the public good, I do not mean to renew the diſcuſſion of ſuch opinions. I ſhould be ſorry to revive the dormant queſtions of *Stamp Act*, *Corn Bill*, or *Preſs Warrant*. I mean only to illuſtrate one uſeful propoſition, which it is the intention of this paper to inculcate;—*That we ſhould not generally reject the friendſhip or ſervices of any man, becauſe he differs from us in a particular opinion.* This will not appear a ſuperfluous caution, if we obſerve the ordinary conduct of mankind. In public affairs there is the leaſt chance of a perfect concurrence of ſentiment or inclination. Yet every man is able to contribute ſomething to the common ſtock, and no man's contribution ſhould be rejected. If individuals have no virtues, their vices may be of uſe to us, I care not with what principle the new-born Patriot is animated, if the meaſures he ſupports are beneficial to the community. The nation is intereſted in his *conduct*. His motives are his own. The properties of a Patriot are periſhable in the individual, but there is a quick ſucceſſion of ſubjects, and the breed is worth preſerving.—The ſpirit of the Americans may be a uſeful example to us. Our dogs and horſes are only Engliſh upon Engliſh ground; but patriotiſm, it ſeems, may be improved by tranſplanting.—I will not reject a Bill, which tends to confine parliamentary privilege within reaſonable bounds, though it ſhould be ſtolen from the Houſe of *Cavendiſh*, and introduced by *Mr. Onſlow*. The features of the infant are a proof of the deſcent, and vindicate the noble birth from the baſeneſs of the adoption.—I willingly accept of a ſarcaſm from *Colonel Barré*, or a ſimile from *Mr. Bourke*. Even the ſilent vote of *Mr. C———* is worth reckoning in a diviſion.—What though he riots in the plunder of the army, and has only determined to be a Patriot when he could not be a Peer?—Let us profit by the aſſiſtance of ſuch men, while they are with us, and place them, if it be poſſible, in the poſt of danger, to prevent deſertion. The wary *Wedderburne*, the gentle *Suffolk*, never threw away the ſcabbard, nor ever went upon a forlorn hope: They always treated the King's ſervants as men, with whom, ſome time or other, they might poſſibly be in friendſhip. When a man, who ſtands forth for the public, has gone that length, from which there is no practicable retreat,—when he has given that kind of perſonal offence, which a pious Monarch never pardons, I then begin to think him in earneſt, and that he never will have occaſion to ſolicit the forgiveneſs of his country. But inſtances of a determination ſo intire and unreſerved are rarely met with. Let us take mankind *as they are*. Let us diſtribute the virtues and abilities of individuals according to the offices they affect, and when they quit the ſervice, let us endeavour to ſupply their places with better men than we have loſt. In this country, there are always candidates enough for popular favour. The Temple of *Fame* is the ſhorteſt paſſage to Riches and Preferment.

Above all things, let me guard my countrymen againſt the meanneſs and folly of accepting of a trifling or moderate compenſation for extraordinary and eſſential injuries. Our enemies treat us, as the cunning Trader does the

the unfaithful Indian. They magnify their own generosity when they give us bawbles, of little proportionate value, for ivory and gold. The same H. of C. who robbed the Constituent Body of their right of free Election; who presumed to *make* a Law under pretence of *declaring* it; who paid our good King's debts without once enquiring how they were incurred; who gave thanks for repeated murders committed at home, and for national infamy incurred abroad; who screened *Lord M.* who imprisoned the Magistrates of the metropolis for asserting the subject's right to the protection of the Laws; who erased a judicial Record, and ordered all proceedings in a criminal suit to be suspended;—this very H. of C. have graciously consented, that their own Members may be compelled to pay their debts, and that contested Elections shall for the future be determined with some decent regard to the merits of the case. The event of the suit is of no consequence to the Crown. While Parliaments are septennial, the purchase of the sitting Member or of the Petitioner makes but the difference of a day.—Concessions, such as these, are of little moment to the sum of things; unless it be to prove, that the worst of men are sensible of the injuries they have done us, and perhaps to demonstrate to us the imminent danger of our situation. In the Shipwreck of the State, trifles float and are preserved; while every thing solid and valuable sinks to the bottom, and is lost for ever.

JUNIUS.

To JUNIUS,
Alias EDMUND *the* JESUIT *of St. Omers.*

SIR,

YOUR Letter of the 5th is a greater miracle than any you have hitherto produced. I do not mean in its argument, language, and arrangement. In these particulars you have been invested with a creative power; and whatever you are pleased to bring forth, is not for us to *approve*, but to *admire*. But, Sir, your letter of the 5th is not written in the single spirit of calumny; you have now turned the efforts which formerly were exerted in creating divisions among the *good*, to cement those which never fail to arise amongst the *bad*.—I have no objection to your success in this undertaking.—Let the *Fathers of* YOUR *Church*, and the Sons of the City unite.—Let them club their *arts* and their *powers*.—Let *Wilkes* enjoy his *fertility in expedients*, he will have need for it all.—But neither that fertility, the *republican firmness* of *Sawbridge*; no, nor the *youth, spirit, and graces of Townsend* will avail to overturn the Constitution, or even procure to them, or to you, the ultimate object of your desires—a little money.

Yet, Sir, why, in a Letter professedly written to reconcile the Patriots of the City, do you make a digression to abuse Lord Mansfield? Is it because of the diametrical opposition of *his* character to *theirs?* Certainly it must be so; and *Junius* is less a fool than I believed him. Nothing more likely to reconcile rogues who rail at each other, than railing at honest men. If your *dogs* are of the true breed, they will leave off worrying one another, and join in the cry against the common enemy.

It is on the subject of this abuse that I take the liberty to address the mighty *Junius*.

This *Phœnix* of *Politicians* and of *Reasoners* tells the public, that "he never had a doubt about the strict right of pressing, till he knew Lord Mansfield was of the same opinion." *That* indeed *staggered him not a little*; and to be sure it was a staggering consideration. For who is to learn that Lord Mansfield is utterly ignorant of the law; and that his judgment is avowedly so weak and perverse, that a wise Politician (I mean so very wise a Politician as *Junius*) will examine no further, but at once conclude, *that* proposition in law to be *false*, which Lord Mansfield holds to be *true*.

Sir, when you are only puerile, blundering, inconsistent, and absurd, I treat you as you deserve, with ridicule and contempt. But when you assert positive falsehoods, the mildest usage you can expect, is to have them crammed down the foul throat from which they issued. Of this nature are the questions you make, and the answers you are pleased to give to yourself in relation to Lord Mansfield. So many *infamous lies* as these answers contain, were never crowded together before—not even by *Junius*. You insinuate (and you dare but insinuate) that Lord Mansfield was the *secret* adviser of sending out the guards when the affair of St. George's Fields happened; that his Lordship was in any shape *ostensibly*

or

or otherwiſe concerned in that matter; that he knew of it till days after it happened, is a *lie of the firſt magnitude*; and I dare you to bring even the ſhadow of proof of your infamous aſſertion.

It is alſo a *lie* that Lord Mansfield attacks the liberty of the preſs. He has endeavoured, indeed, by legal and conſtitutional methods, to reſtrain the *abuſe* of that *liberty*; and in doing ſo he has ſhewn himſelf a good Citizen. Are you a Politician, and ignorant that the abuſe of the beſt things, makes them degenerate into the worſt? Are you a pretender to reaſon, and ignorant that the abuſe of a valuable privilege, is the certain means to loſe it? Are not *you* a public defamer of every reſpectable character in the nation? Have not *you* carried the *licence* of the *preſs* beyond the bounds not only of decency and humanity, but even of human conception? And dare you complain that its *liberty* is attacked? Your reliance on the ignorance of thoſe to whom you write muſt be great indeed, when you dare affirm a *fact* which is contradicted and proved a *lie* by the very affirmation of its truth.

Nor is it leſs *falſe*, that Lord Mansfield invades the *conſtitutional power of Juries*. All who are able to form a judgment on a queſtion of law; know that Lord Mansfield's opinion with reſpect to the power of Juries, is no leſs the law of the land, than the advantage of the ſubject.

Your queſtion relating to Lord Mansfield's challenging a Juryman, I confeſs I do not underſtand. Neither do I know to what it alludes. A charge of that nature ought to have been accompanied with circumſtances of time, place, and occaſion. When, where, and on what account was this done? Anſwer me theſe queſtions, and I pledge myſelf to the public, that I ſhall prove, to the conviction of every reaſonable man, that if it was ſo done, it was legally done.

Your next accuſation ſhews you no leſs void of judgment and conſiſtency, than of juſtice and truth. You accuſe Lord Mansfield to the public, for ſaying a Lord is entitled to no greater damages in a ſuit for debauching his wife, than a Mechanic. Lord Mansfield did ſay, that in an action of damages for Criminal Converſation, the law did not conſider the rank of the *perſon injured*. And in this he uttered not only the dictates of law, but the dictates of common ſenſe and humanity, neither of which you ſeem to underſtand. Had Lord Mansfield ſaid that the law did not conſider the rank of the *injuring perſon*, it might have been argued that he meant to ſcreen the King's brother. But the difference between light and darkneſs is not greater than between this propoſition and the propoſition he maintained. None but an Iriſh underſtanding could poſſibly take the change, or ſuppoſe them *convertible propoſitions*. But can you, *Junius*, ſeriouſly make your court to the people, by telling them there is a wide difference between the crime of debauching the wife of a Lord, and one of their own? You were bred at St. Omers. You were deſtined for *a church*, not that, indeed, of which *Savile*, &c. *are the fathers*; but, however, a church which requires ſome reading. Reading the Scriptures, it is true, is forbid by your Canons; but ſurely you have heard of the Prophet *Nathan's* Addreſs to *David* on a ſubject of this nature? The Prophet, worſe than Lord Mansfield, thought that debauching the wife of a poor man, was a greater crime than debauching the wife of a Lord. For this plain and humane reaſon, that a poor man's wife was his all; his only comfort and conſolation; whereas a rich man had many others. Yet *Junius*, the popular *Junius*, tells the people plainly, that debauching one of their wives is nothing in compariſon of laying with a Lord's; and arraigns the upright and diſcerning Judge, who ſays, that the injury to the huſband is in both caſes equal.

Who makes Commiſſioners of the Great Seal? Lord Mansfield.—Indeed;—I thought that power had only reſided in the King. To ſee how plain men may miſtake! If you, *Junius*, by *making Commiſſioners* mean, *adviſing* the King to make Commiſſioners, I underſtand you. The expreſſion is rather inaccurate, but *that* one is often obliged to paſs over in *Junius*. In my turn give me leave to aſk you a queſtion. Who ſo proper to adviſe his Majeſty in the choice of a Law Officer as Lord Mansfield!

But Lord Mansfield not only *made* the Commiſſioners of the Great Seal: He alſo framed their decree, and then diſavowed the decree of his own framing in the Houſe of Peers. This is an abſurd and an improbable *lie*. It is abſurd and improbable to ſuppoſe Lord Mansfield framed a decree for three

three Judges very capable to frame one themselves. It is more absurd to suppose Lord Mansfield would disavow the decree which he himself had made, in the presence of the three Commissioners for whom he had made it, and who could so easily have detected his duplicity. And it is a direct and public *lie* that Lord Mansfield said *he never had a doubt that the Law was in direct opposition to that decree.* He did *not* give an opinion in the House of Peers. He only stated the question; and the decree was reversed on the unanimous opinion of the eight Judges who attended. For the truth of this I appeal to all who were present.

The last charge of *Junius* represents Lord Mansfield making it his study to undermine and alter the whole system of jurisprudence in the King's Bench. One would scarcely believe that there could be an understanding so twisted, or a heart so corruptly malignant as to make *that* an article of accusation, which, fairly taken, includes in it the most exalted merit and virtue. If there be a superlatively eminent quality in Lord Mansfield's great and deserved character, it is the unremitting and unwearied efforts he constantly has made to rescue injured and oppressed innocence from the harpy fangs of *chicane* and quibble. The nation does him justice in this particular: and all the arts and lies, that have been employed to defame him, have never been able to stagger the public confidence in his judgment and integrity. The proof of this is in the breast of every man to whom I write; and the croud of Suitors in the Court where he presides gives the most honourable testimony to the truth which I affirm, and the most palpable lie to the assertion of the abandoned *Junius*.

And now, Sir, having answered all your questions, you are worth no further notice. I shall in my turn address a few queries to the public; and I am sorry that the temper of the times should oblige me to recall to their memory things which ought to be indelibly engraven on the heart of every Englishman.

By whose advice was it that his Majesty, immediately on his accession to the Throne, made the Judges places for life, thereby rendering them independent on King or Minister? *Lord Mansfield.*—When Lord Chatham and Lord Camden attempted to revive the impious and unconstitutional doctrine of a power in the Crown, to dispense with the Laws of the Land; (which was precisely the point on which the glorious Revolution *hinged*, and the doctrine for maintaining of which, James II. lost his Crown:) *who* stood in the breach, and with eloquence and argument, more than human, defeated the pernicious attempt? *Lord Mansfield.*—Who supported and carried through the House of Peers the Bill called the *Nullum Tempus* Bill. That law by which the minds of the people were quieted against apprehension of claims on the part of the Crown? *Lord Mansfield.*—To whom do we owe the success of the Bill for restraining the privilege of Parliament, of such essential service to the internal commerce of the nation, and especially to that part of it which could least afford to lie under any disadvantage, the industrious Shop-keeper and Tradesman? *Lord Mansfield.*—Who carried Mr. Grenville's last legacy to the nation through the House of Peers; that Bill, by which questions of Elections in the House of Commons are henceforth to be tried in a manner which will prevent the injustice supposed to have been done in the Middlesex Election, and guard against the bad consequences which it was feared might follow from that determination? *Lord Mansfield.*

I might add many other Constitutional questions, in which Lord Mansfield has ever been on the side of public liberty. But if what I have already said be not sufficient to vindicate the first character in the nation from the false aspersions of an unprincipled Scribbler, I am bold to say, that the time is now arrived, when it is unworthy of an honest man to labour for the public; and the character of an Englishman, once so respectable, will no longer be known but by its folly and ingratitude. ZENO.

Mr. URBAN,

THE new Lunar Hypothesis, advanced by your Correspondent at Norwich, is easily refuted thus. When the Moon has northern declination she will always be above our horizon 12 h. and therefore, since by this Hypothesis, she turns round her axis in 24 h. she will, sometime before she sets, viz. in about 12 hours from her rising, turn that side towards us, which was exactly opposite at her rising; and so, every day, whilst she has northern declination, we should have an opportunity of seeing at least the whole surface of the Moon, and sometimes a great part of it twice over; all which is

contrary

contrary to fact and experience. He ſurely does not imagine that the parallax, cauſed by our being carried, as it were, from one ſide of the globe to the other, in 12 h. can have any material effect in this matter; for it may eaſily be proved, that this can never alter the time of the oppoſite part of the Moon's turned towards us more than 3′; and if it did, this will tend to accelerate the appearance, if both globes turn the ſame way, as he ſuppoſes.

He need be under no apprehenſions of God's omnipotence being hereby circumſcribed, or his wiſdom impeached. An All-powerful Being may, no doubt, create (if he pleaſes) others, full as perfect as he or I, who have no occaſion for light at all; much more for ſuch light as our earth can give, and why may not the Lunarians be ſuch? Or how knows he what light the affairs of theſe Lunarians may require, if there are any ſuch, which I think is much to be doubted. The Moon is not a primary planet, and for this reaſon alone, it is highly probable it may not be honoured with any inhabitants; but was created ſolely for the convenience of this globe, on which it attends.

But if the wiſdom and omnipotence of God were hereby impeachable, this Gentleman might find work enough to defend them againſt, much nearer home; for why are the inhabitants of the northern parts of Siberia, Norwegian, and Muſcovite Lapland, the inhabitants of Weſt-Greenland, and the poor Eſkimaux of North America, who, for aught we know, are full as reſpectable perſons as the Lunarians, left without the Sun, not only for a week or two, but even months together; and we are under no doubts of there being inhabitants here. I can aſſure him from my own knowledge, that theſe people are not leſs happy than we are; and wait for their (to us diſmal) winter with as much indifference as we do for ours: and if they blame not God's wiſdom, juſtice, and power; we have little reaſon to do it on their account, much leſs on the account of beings who have, in all probability, no exiſtence. But, alas! it is,

'In pride, in reaſoning pride, our error lies.'

Could we but be modeſt enough to conſider that it is *poſſible* for infinite wiſdom to act conſiſtent with itſelf, without being comprehended by our very finite, and limited reaſon, we ſhould ſeldom be troubled with doubts and apprehenſions of the kind under conſideration; and which are the clogs that ignorance and ſuperſtition are continually endeavouring to tye, ſometims too ſucceſsfully, to the heels of ſcience.

Q.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for *November* 1770.

November 1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W N W little	29 6½	41	ſmart froſt in the night, exceeding bright day.
2	Ditto	29 8½	41	froſt the ſame, foggy till 11, bright afterwards.
3	W S W little	29 7½	44	no froſt, heavy day, with ſome little rain.
4	N N W ditto	29 6½	46	cloudy morning, bright afternoon, very mild.
5	W S W freſh	29 6½	47	moiſt and heavy, ſome little rain.
6	Ditto	29 4	49	very wet morning, fair afternoon.
7	Ditto	29 3	46	foggy morning, very wet afternoon.
8	S ſtrong	28 8½	50	rain continued till noon, heavy afternoon.
9	Ditto	29	50	a bright fine day, wet evening.
10	Ditto	28 8½	46	bright, fine morning, cloudy, coarſe afternoon
11	Ditto	29 3½	44	a fine day, clouds and ſun ſhine at intervals.
12	S S W ſtrong	29 5	46	heavy moiſt day, very wet evening.
13	Ditto little	29 6½	51	exceeding bright morn. heavy miſling afternoon.
14	W S W freſh	29 6	51	a very moiſt, miſling, mild day.
15	N N E Ditto	29 8	49	ſmall rain almoſt conſtant, churliſh and cold.
16	N E ſtrong	29 6	47	a vaſt deal of rain night and day.
17	S W ditto	29 3	45	heavy rains in the night, fair day.
18	N E little	29 3	44	a heavy, black, cold day, ſome trifling rain.
19	N E little	29 3	41	froſt in the night, heavy, black, cold day.
20	Ditto	29 2½	37	a very ſmart froſt night and day, very bright.
21	W N W little	29 6½	33	hard froſt in the night, bright day, dull evening.
22	S W ſtrong	29 6½	37	conſtant rain all day.
23	Ditto	29 3½	43	many black clouds, but no rain, much warmer.
24	Ditto freſh	29 3	45	wet night, fine, bright, warm day.
25	Ditto ſtrong	29 3	45	wet night, cloudy morning, very wet afternoon.
26	S freſh	29	44	wet night, fair morn and evening, wet mid day.
27	N N W ditto	29	42	Ditto.
28	N W ditto	29 5	41	ſmart froſt, exceeding bright night and day.
29	S S W little	29 5½	39	hard froſt in the night, miſling, wet day.
30	E N E ditto	29 5	42	very wet night, miſling day.

5. *An Experimental Enquiry into the Properties of the Blood, with ſome Remarks on its morbid Appearances; and an Appendix relating to the Diſcovery of the Lymphatic Syſtem in Birds, Fiſh, and amphibious Animals. By* Wm. Hewſon, F. R. S. *and Teacher of Anatomy.*

THE author of this little work juſtly obſerves, that the knowledge of the human frame is neceſſary to the preſervation of health, and the cure of diſeaſes; and that the preſervation of health, and the cure of diſeaſes, are of great importance to mankind; that there is no part of the human frame on which more phyſiological reaſoning is founded than the blood; and that therefore it is reaſonable to hope, that this Enquiry into its properties will be thought worthy of attention, eſpecially as it is proſecuted by experiments made upon that fluid, in a ſtate as near as poſſible to that in which it circulates in the veſſels.

The blood is well known to ſeparate into two parts, called the *craſſamentum* and the *ſerum*, which differ in their proportions in different perſons, and in the ſame perſon at different times. In ſtrong perſons the *craſſamentum* is in greater proportion to the *ſerum*, than in weak; and different diſeaſes will, in the ſame perſon, deſtroy the conſtitutional proportion, ſome by making the relative quantity of the *craſſamentum* more, and others by making it leſs.

The *craſſamentum* is alſo well known to conſiſt of two parts, one of which gives it ſolidity, and the other colour: that which gives it ſolidity has by ſome been called the *gluten*, but by others, as Mr. Hewſon thinks more properly the *coagulable lymph*; the part which gives it colour is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the red globules. By waſhing the *craſſamentum* in water, theſe two parts may be ſeparated, for the red globules will diſſolve, and the lymph remain ſolid.

The *ſerum* alſo contains a ſubſtance that will coagulate, but not ſpontaneouſly. By *lymph*, which till of late has been confounded with the *ſerum*, Mr. Hewſon always means that part of the blood which becomes ſolid ſpontaneouſly, and which may be collected upon a ſtick, if freſh blood be agitated with it, in which caſe the reſt will remain fluid.

The propoſitions aſcertained by the experiments are principally theſe:

1. Freſh blood, contrary to the opinion of the two lateſt writers on the ſubject, will coagulate and ſeparate, if received and kept in a veſſel, that is heated by water to 98 degrees, which is equal to that of the animal.

2. The ſurface of the *craſſamentum*, when not covered with a cruſt, becomes of a more florid red than the blood when firſt taken from the ſkin. This is the effect of its coming in to contact with air. The arterial and venous blood alſo differ in colour; the arterial blood aſſumes a more florid red by paſſing through the lungs.

3. Neutral ſalts, if mixed with the blood when juſt taken from the vein, prevent its coagulation; but if water be added to the mixture, it will coagulate as before.

4. The coagulable lymph, from various cauſes becomes ſolid in the body, and its ſolidity is ſuppoſed to cauſe obſtructions and inflammations; it is therefore of importance, that the cauſes of its coagulation in the body ſhould be aſcertained.

5. The blood, that is taken out of the body, differs from that which remains behind in three particulars; it is expoſed to the air, to cold, and is at reſt. To which of theſe particulars its coagulation in the baſon is owing, no experiment hitherto made has abſolutely aſcertained; but there is good reaſon to conclude, that "the air is a ſtrong coagulant of the blood; and that to this its coagulation when taken out of the veins is chiefly owing, and not either to cold or to reſt."

6. The inflammatory cruſt or ſize is formed by the coagulable lymph alone, after the red particles have ſubſided.

7. Inflammation does not increaſe the diſpoſition of the blood to coagulate, but on the contrary leſſens it.

8. The ſize or whitiſh cruſt is not a *certain* ſign of inflammation.

9. Bleeding alters the nature of the blood, not by removing the vitiated part, and giving room for new blood to be formed, as has been ſuppoſed, but probably by changing that ſtate of the blood-veſſels, on which the thinneſs of the lymph, and the leſſening its tendency to coagulate, depends.

10. The faintneſs which comes on after hæmorrhages, inſtead of alarming the by-ſtanders, and making them ſupport the patient by ſtimulating medicines, ſhould be looked upon as ſalutary: for it is the method which nature takes to give the blood time to coagulate, the diſpoſition of the blood to coagulate being always increaſed in proportion to the weakneſs of the body.

11. For

11. For this reaſon, a vein may be opened with propriety in hæmorrhages, even where there is no plethora, becauſe it may *ſuddenly* bring on weakneſs, and conſequently ſo increaſe the diſpoſition of the blood to coagulate, as to ſtop the hæmorrhage, which otherwiſe might be long continued, though not profuſe.

12. The common opinion, that cold coagulates blood, is ſo far from being true, that the lymph, on being cooled, is deprived of its power of coagulation, when expoſed to the air; upon this principle, a fact related by Liſter may be accounted for, that the blood of thoſe cold animals, which lie torpid during the winter, does not coagulate when let out into a baſon.

13. Admitting, that the ſize is in general a ſign of an inflammatory diſorder, or a ſtrong action of the veſſels, (ſee §. 8.) yet ſeveral circumſtances muſt be taken into the account, before it can be judged from the preſence, or want of it, whether veneſection ſhould, or ſhould not be repeated: it cannot be determined from the ſize alone, that bleeding is neceſſary, though many, conſidering the ſize or cruſt as a morbid appearance, have ſo determined.

14. The lymph may have its diſpoſition to coagulate leſſened without being thinned.

15. Although bleeding does in general weaken the action of the veſſels, increaſe the diſpoſition of the blood to coagulate, and even thicken the lymph, yet it may happen, that the taking away blood in the ordinary quantity may produce none of theſe effects.

That the reader may judge how far this poſition is ſupported by the experiment, we have extracted it, with Mr. Hewſon's remarks upon it.

"A woman, in the 7th month of her pregnancy, was bled for a violent pain in her ſide, attended with a cough; the quantity taken away was eight ounces, which was received into four cups, and as the orifice was ſmall, about ten minutes were ſpent in the bleeding." The blood was received into different cups; "and on attending to them, I could perceive no difference in the periods at which the coagulation commenced and finiſhed in each, allowance being made for the time when the blood began to run into each. In every one of theſe cups the blood was compleatly jellied in about twenty minutes, and each had a cruſt or ſize nearly of the ſame thickneſs:—ſo that in this caſe the bleeding ſeemed neither to have thickened the lymph, increaſed its poſition to coagulate, nor weak the action of the veſſels.——Perhap dread of the operation might here made the coagulation of the bloo the firſt cup approach nearer to tha the laſt; or perhaps the ſmallneſs o orifice prevented there being ſo m feſt a change produced by the eva tion, from its giving time to the l veſſels to adapt themſelves more eq ly to the quantity they contained, which means the patient was not we ened by the loſs of blood."

The *ſerum* of the human blood, naturally tranſparent and a little lowiſh, is frequently found to have appearance of whey, ſometimes to h white ſtreaks ſwimming on its ſurf and now and then to be as white milk. In each of theſe caſes the *ſer* has been found to contain a number ſmall globules, though no globu can be diſcovered in it when it is tra parent, notwithſtanding what ſome thors have affirmed. This whiteneſ the *ſerum* has been ſuppoſed to a from the patient's having been b ſoon after a meal, and before the ch has been converted into blood. I as there is known to be a conſidera quantity of oil laid up in the cellu ſubſtance of animals, which is occaſ nally reabſorbed; and as the wh particles in the *ſerum* appear to be an oily nature, Mr. Hewſon is of o nion, that they are owing to the rea ſorbtion of the oil ſo laid up, faſ than it was applied, and its accumulati by that means in the blood veſſels. M not therefore, ſays he, a too great abſorbtion of the fat, and its accum lation in the blood veſſels, be now a mitted as the cauſe of one ſpecies o plethora? and may it not be uſeful ſome complaints of the ſtomach to a tend to the whiteneſs of the *ſerum* For although fat is a ſubſtance lit ſubject to diſeaſe, yet it may ſometim be ſo vitiated, and ſo incommode n ture in her magazines, that ſhe may obliged to take it up, and to uſe it, throw it out of the body. While th is doing, a ſickneſs of the ſtomach a want of appetite may be indications fullneſs; and therefore, inſtead of r medies to ſtrengthen the ſtomach, ma require bleeding and other evacuation

Such of our readers, as wiſh to ſe how theſe propoſitions are ſupported we muſt refer to the work itſelf, i which they will ſcarcely fail to fin both entertainment and inſtruction, a the conjectures ſeem to be ingeniou th

he experiments accurate, and the reaſoning juſt.

The ſtate of the diſpute between Mr. Hewſon and Profeſſor Monro ſeems, from the appendix, to be this.

An account of the lymphatic ſyſtem n birds, fiſh, and turtle, was given by Mr. Hewſon to the publick in the Philoſoph: Tranſactions, Vol. LVIII. and LIX. for which the Society honoured him with their gold medal. Theſe diſcoveries were claimed by Profeſſor Monro in a letter, which was read before the Society on the 19th of January, 1769; and this claim he afterwards ſupported in a pamphlet called A State of Facts, &c. printed at *Edinburgh*, 1770. The Profeſſor alledges, that he injected the lacteals of a ſea tortoiſe or turtle with quickſilver, after injecting the artery and vein with wax, as long ago as the year 1765; that he had ſhewn this inſtance of the veſſels in the oviparous animals every year in his college, and had a drawing made of it in 1767 by Dr. *Palmer*, a copy of which drawing he exhibited to the Royal Society here, when his letter was read in 1769; and that as early as the year 1761, he had mentioned the lacteal veſſels in fowls and fiſhes, though he had not injected them.

Againſt this Mr. Hewſon alledges, that the Profeſſor's not having injected the lacteals in fowls and fiſhes, is a ſtrong preſumption that he had not diſcovered them; becauſe, having declared in a work, which was printed in 1758, "That after a conſiderable number of experiments he was convinced, that neither birds, fiſh, nor amphibious animals in general, had either lacteals or lymphatics," he would, had he afterwards ſeen thoſe veſſels, naturally have haſted to inject them, eſpecially as it was very eaſy ſo to do.

That the Profeſſor, though he claims to have mentioned his having ſeen, but not injected the lacteals in fowls and fiſhes, as early as the year 1761, publicly declared in his lectures ſince that time, that he had *ſought for them in vain by a variety of experiments*; and ſo late as the year 1767, he declared alſo in his lectures publicly, that the lymphatic ſyſtem was ſuppoſed to take place only in men and viviparous animals; and by analogy in thoſe fiſhes which Linnæus has placed among the *Mammalia*; how far was their juſt extent, he ſaid, he was not certain, but added, that he had found them in ſome amphibious animals, as the turtle.

Upon the whole, the diſpute between Mr. Hewſon and the Profeſſor ſeems to be reduced to this ſingle point, "which of them firſt diſcovered the *lacteals* of birds;" the *lymphatics* in their necks, they both agree, were diſcovered by Mr. Hunter about ten years ago; and Mr. Hewſon acknowledges, that the *lacteals* of the turtle were diſcovered by the Profeſſor in 1765, ſome years before the publication of his own paper in the Philoſophical Tranſactions; tho' he ſays, that the deſcription of thoſe veſſels, publiſhed with that paper, was taken in 1763. It ſeems alſo to be agreed, that the Profeſſor had ſeen what he *ſuſpected* to be lacteals; but Mr. Hewſon inſiſts that he had not diſcovered them before him.

The Profeſſor has expreſſly declared, that "long before 1762, he obſerved bluiſh veſſels in the meſentery of birds, which he *judged* to be lacteals, and had mentioned as ſuch in his lectures; and that about the years 1759-60, he had ſeen collapſed bluiſh veſſels, which he *concluded* to be lacteals." To invalidate this teſtimony, Mr. Hewſon has produced excerpts from notes, which were taken by ſeveral gentlemen who attended the Profeſſor's lectures, and among others the following from thoſe of Mr. Hull, Surgeon, at *Stevenage*, taken on the 13th of Feb. 1765.

"I never could, to this day, [ſays the Profeſſor] find a ſingle branch of a lacteal in the abdomen of fowls, nor any lacteals, or glands of the conglobate kind in the meſentery, notwithſtanding I have made experiments with that view very often. I kept fowls twenty-four hours without food, then fed them with bread ſoaked in milk, and tinged it by turns with ſaffron, madder, and blue; and afterwards opened them at ſeveral different times, in order to diſcover the lacteals, but all without ſucceſs;" adding, merely as conjecture, the following words, "though perhaps the lacteals may be diſcovered in fowls, though not demonſtrable." On the other ſide, Dr. Monro has printed ſome excerpts from his own book of notes; but Mr. Hewſon obſerves, that they never come up to the point, nor yet agree with what he afterwards aſſerted.

The Profeſſor charges Mr. Hewſon with having ſunk a material information, which he received from Dr. James Blair, who attended the Profeſſor's lectures at the ſame time with himſelf; "Mr. Hewſon, ſays the Profeſſor, was told,

told, that this Gentleman had declared he heard the Professor say, at the time when Mr. Hewson attended his lectures, that he (the Professor) *had seen the lacteals in fowls.*" In answer to this Mr. Hewson says, that he remembers something of this; but that he supposed the Gentleman had mistaken the Professor, and confounded his saying he had seen the *lymphatics* with his saying he had seen the *lacteals*; and that having written to Dr. Blair now in *America* on the subject, he answered, "that though he had indeed for several years been under the general persuasion, that Dr. Monro had seen the *lacteals* or lymphatics in fowls, yet he had no note on the subject, and a very confused remembrance of what he had heard." This Gentleman's declaration, therefore, says Mr. Hewson, cannot be supposed to counterbalance that of the direct testimony of those, who appear to have taken notes with great accuracy from lectures, in which the Professor declared he had not seen the vessels in question.

The anatomical reasoning on this subject cannot be understood by our readers in general; and for that we must therefore refer such as are sufficiently acquainted with the science, to the papers that have before been published by each party, and to this book of Mr. Hewson. X.

30. *An Account of an Essay on the Subjects of Chemistry concluded.* *See p.* 414.

[For *solved* in the last line of this article for *September* read *inserted*]

This ingenious author observes, that the products obtained by a chemical analysis from animal and vegetable substances, differ rather in quantity than quality; and that no *criterion* could thence be discovered, by which they might be distinguished one from the other; but that with respect to minerals, Chemists think they have found out an infallible and universal *criterion*, by which they may be distinguished from every substance of the other two kingdoms. All bodies, says he, from which an oil can be obtained, are supposed to belong to such substances as have enjoyed an organical life; it being supposed, that no oil can be obtained from any mineral. But though this is a sensible distinction, it is not, perhaps, in all cases to be relied upon. "When a vegetable or animal is distilled in close vessels, the stronger the fire is, the more oil is obtained; what first passes into the recipient is more clear and limpid than what comes over towards the end of the operation; it may be presumed however, that what remains adherent to the coal in the retort, and which no violence of fire can separate, is not essentially different from the last portions which are distilled; yet this, be it fixed oil or phlogiston, is in no wise different from what enters into the composition of metallic substances, and of minerals, perhaps, of all kinds. Zinc burns with a flame resembling that of charcoal; lead and tin burn like rotten wood; iron and other metals may be burnt to ashes in the open air, but like charcoal cannot be decomposed in close vessels; spirits of wine burn like sulphur, charcoal and metallic substances without producing any soot; yet from spirits of wine an oil may be obtained: Why should the phlogiston of metals be thought of a nature wholly different from the oil which so obstinately adheres to charcoal, or from that which seems to enter into the composition of vinous spirits?

Naturalists, as well as Chemists, have perhaps too precipitately embraced the opinion, that Minerals may be certainly and readily distinguished from the other two kingdoms. A vascular system, a nutritive succus, and a power of producing its like, constitute the abstract idea both of a vegetable and an animal, as contradistinguished from a mineral: this idea is clear and definite in itself; but to determine how far the coexistence of these qualities is in the nature of things necessary, or where any of them ceases to exist, is a question of vast difficulty when applied to particular cases. Stones dug out of quarries, ores out of mines, in general, minerals separated from their matrices are like the dead branches or limbs of vegetables or animals, incapable of receiving increase, except from an external incrustation; but whether the matrices themselves increase, or, that being in some cases granted, whether they receive their augmentation from an external apposition, or an internal assimilation and extension of parts, cannot readily be decided either way. In the Cretan labyrinth it hath been observed, that the names of travellers, which have been cut in the rock in former ages, are now in alto relievo, and that the older the dates are, the greater is the protuberance, resembling the callus formed by incisions in trees: In the mines of Chremnitz in Hungary, which have been wrought for above one thousand years, the antient roads which had

had been cut through the rocks are left to grow up; and it is remarked, that they approach one another in a horizontal, and not in a perpendicular direction; the same phænomenon may be observed in the marble quarries in Italy, as is mentioned by Baglivy in his treatise upon the vegetation of stones; but whether these, and many similar appearances are to be attributed to the pressure of the superincumbent strata, or to a kind of vegetable growth, is a doubtful point. Rock chrystals, amethysts, and various precious stones have been thought by De Boot and others to grow like mushrooms; certain it is, that they often contain in them several heterogeneous particles; a circumstance which proves them to have been once in a fluid state, and induces a suspicion that in their formation they may resemble the gums and resins extravasated from various species of vegetables. The vegetation of stones hath been admitted by many, and some have contended that minerals as well as animals and vegetables spring from seed, the greatest rock being nothing but the expansion of the parts of a minute grain of sand.

Salts dissolved in water consist of indefinitely small moleculæ, which, as far as microscopes can inform us, are similar in figure to the large crystals which become visible to the naked eye, and which are formed, as it were, from the expansion of one particle: it will be easily understood, how conformable this mineral crystalization is to the opinion of those, who attribute the growth of animals and vegetables to the accretion of organic particles of the same kind. The concentrick crusts of which stalactites consist, are not either in their appearance, or their formation, perhaps, unlike the circles annually produced by the stagnation of the sap in the boll and branches of trees. The native gold and silver tufts, which appear to burst through the hardest rocks, and which from their great resemblance to trees, have been called by some arborescent, seem to indicate a kind of vegetation in their formation.

Supposing, however, that we pay no attention to any of these circumstances, yet cannot we form any judgment concerning the internal state of the earth. The greatest depths to which Miners have penetrated even in mountainous countries, which may be considered as excrescencies from the true surface of the earth, or the level of the sea, have scarcely ever equalled one sixteen thousandth part of its diameter; a distance altogether insufficient for the forming any probable conjecture about the inward constitution of the globe. The strata of stones, and veins of minerals, which are met with upon the surface, can give us as little information concerning the internal structure of the earth from which these are probably derived, as the contemplation of the scales of a fish, the feathers of a bird, or the epidermis of a man, would concerning the bones and muscles, the veins and arteries, the circulation of the blood, and the several secretions of an animal body. Many minerals seem in their formation to have been antecedent, others subsequent to the universal deluge; a great part of the matter constituting the outward shell of the earth, the only part which we can examine, hath been subservient to vegetable or animal life. All the strata of limestones, chalks, marbles, all gypsums, spars, alabasters, &c. are confessedly of animal origin. The strata of pit-coal, and of all bituminous fossils, of some species of slates, whatever may be thought of argillaceous strata in general, the mould every where covering the surface of the earth, and other substances are supposed, probably enough, to have arisen from the destruction of vegetables, so that I know not whether it would be a very extravagant conjecture which should suppose that all matter is, or hath been organized, enlivened, animated.

Hence may it appear probable, with reverence yet, and conscious ignorance be it spoken, that the One, Eternal, Incomprehensible God hath established an uninterrupted concatenation in all his works, which he hath submitted to our view. Different individuals hath he mingled together into the same species; different species into the same genus; different genera into the same kingdom; and different kingdoms he hath distinguished, perhaps, but by lines of division too minute for our observation. This strong analogy, by which men and minerals, and all intermediate existencies, are bound together in a common chain, and thence, it would seem, naturally subjected to a common fate, may appear humiliating to such as have been wont to entertain high notions of the physical dignity of human nature: but it cannot offend or disquiet those, who feel within themselves faculties essential to the constitution of moral agency, and who from thence become capable at least of retribution of

punish-

punishment or reward in another state.—In the number of our senses, and in the modifications of the intellectual faculties which spring therefrom, we have a great resemblance to many animals which inhabit this planet as well as we. The genus to which man belongs includes a great many subordinate species; or, to speak in a manner more conformable to nature, and more consonant to the account we have of its origin, the human species, from the diversities of climate and of food, from changes introduced by disease, and continued, perhaps, by propagation, and from other causes which are unknown to us, hath been branched out into a great many varieties: these, however, are as much distinguished in shape and intellect from one another, as they are from animals which have sprung from a different stock. Anatomists, whether they consider the brain as an instrumental, or an efficient cause of intelligence, are agreed in acknowledging a great resemblance between the contents of the human cranium and those of quadrupeds; and Putius hath proved, contrary to the opinion embraced by Pliny, and commonly received, that we have not that medullary substance in a greater proportion than other animals. Nor are we characterised by a circumstance generally esteemed essentially necessary to the support of the human fœtus, and exclusively appertaining to our species: nations are mentioned to whom it doth not belong, and whatever degree of credit may be given to that narration, it is certain that a great many species of animals have been discovered to which it doth. Notwithstanding this analogy by which we are to be classed with the rest of the animals around us, yet hath it pleased Him who called forth from nothing both us and them, and thankful we ought to be for the preference, to place us at the top of the scale, to make us, as it were, the first term of a series, descending indefinitely by imperceptible gradations, to particularize that class of animals to which we belong, by rendering it capable of forming a moral character. This capability, it is true, is various according to the opportunities of, and capacities for receiving instruction in different species, and in different individuals of the same species: the Orang-outang of the woods of Java, the apron-bellied Caffre of the Cape, the woolly-headed Negro of Africa, the beardless Savage of America, the dwarfish Inhabitant of the Frigid Zone, the moon-eyed Albino, and the enlightened European, are as different from one another in this circumstance as in outward form: yet wherever it exists even in the smallest degree, there ariseth a proportionable imputability of conduct, a kind of title to the natural or covenanted good, a reasonable subjection to the natural or positive evil, which God hath annexed as sanctions to the laws which he hath thought fit to prescribe for the regulation of the moral conduct of mankind.'

That the class of animals, to which we belong, is distinguished by its being capable of forming a moral character is indisputably true; but whether this capacity is in proportion to the opportunities of, and capacities for receiving instruction, may perhaps admit of dispute. A moral character cannot result from doing what is right in itself, if liberty is taken into the account; because what is right in itself may be done necessarily. Now nothing more seems possible to instruction but the connecting what is right in itself, with what is right in the opinion of the agent. The moral character arises from a consciousness of right and wrong; but the right and wrong, from a consciousness of which it arises, is founded wholly upon opinion, whether erroneous or true. The capacity of forming a moral character, therefore, seems to be equal among those, if there are any such, who from stupidity or ignorance think they ought to sacrifice their children to Moloch, as among those who know that no such horrid rite can possibly be enjoined as a duty to man. An agent is morally good, in proportion as he does what he thinks he ought to do, and forbears what he thinks he ought to forbear; and morally bad, when he does what he thinks he ought not to do, and neglects to do what he thinks ought to be done; and his conduct is equally imputable, whether he is wise or stupid, ignorant or knowing, and whether his notions of what is right in itself are erroneous or just.

This, however, is a subject very different from what Dr. Watson has discussed in the tract before us, in which he appears to be equally able as a philosopher, and amiable as a man. There is a glow of piety, which the freedom of philosophical disquisition has frequently quenched, and a freedom of disquisition which an ardent piety has too often restrained; and the public has nothing to hope from the labour of learning, but that enquiry may be pushed on with the same vigour, and in the same spirit. X.

He, while the world
And all the ſons of care lie huſh'd in ſleep,
Aſſociates with the midnight ſhadows drear;
And, ſighing to the lon'ly taper, pours
His ſadly tortur'd heart into the page.

DEEP in the boſom of a fruitful vale,
Whoſe flow'ry banks the ſilver *Iſis* laves,
Amid delightful rural ſcenes embow'r'd,
Content and chearful liv'd an humble pair.
Three lovely daughters round their table roſe,
The charming pledges of their mutual love,
On whom with bounteous hand her ample ſtore
Indulgent nature pour'd; one blooming maid
Of all moſt favor'd, ſweet *Lucinda*! ſhar'd
Her choiceſt gifts, twice ten revolving years
Spread o'er her form, her finiſh'd form, the ripeneſs
Of perfection, her cheeks were made to glow
With more than common beauty, and her eyes
To dart unuſual luſtre; when ſhe ſpake,
(Oh my fond beating heart!) ſo ſweet her voice!
A ſeraph might have liſt'ned from his ſphere.
In kind compaſſion to admiring eyes,
That might with too intent a gaze explore
The white unſullied tint that ſham'd the ſnow,
She veil'd her ſwelling boſom, wild with youth,
Beneath the foliage of the ſhading gauze,
Which with peculiar excellence diſplay'd
The finiſh'd labours of her ſkilful hand.

Oft at her father's hoſpitable board
I ſat, a welcome gueſt; there oft in mirth
And converſe ſweet I paſs'd the ſummer-day
And winter night: there firſt my eyes drew in
The dear delicious poiſon of her charms,
As with engaging eaſe and lightſome feet
She trac'd the mazes of the rural dance.
Forth from my breaſt, where once they lov'd to dwell,
Calm Peace and ſweet Content then took their flight,
And in their ſtead, with dire tyrannic ſway,
All-pow'rful Love commenc'd his cruel reign;
And, oh! with fondneſs and miſtaken zeal
I hail'd the tyrant, and I hugg'd my chains.

Together as we trod the flow'ry lawn,
Climb'd the high hill, or ſtray'd along the vale;
Or by the well known river's willow'd ſide
Together as we took our ev'ning walk,
Oft ſhe wou'd liſten with attentive ear,
While I renew'd the ſtory of my love,
And in ſoft accents pour'd forth all my heart.
O thou fair Moon! and ye her gilded train,
Planets! in tenfold darkneſs veil your orbs,
While I declare, that the proteſting maid,
Who in your preſence vow'd eternal truth,
And twin'd herſelf around my eaſy heart
With ſuch engaging aſſiduity,
Now renders it a prey to ſad deſpair!
Say, heav'nly Truth! pure hearted Virtue, ſay,
Where ſhall mankind explore your fav'rite ſeats?
If ye reſide not in an Angel's form.

Then when my eager hopes were highly rais'd,
And expectations open'd to my view
The fair enchanting ſcenes of love and joy;
When the keen glance, that ſhot from beauty's eye
Reſiſtleſs, ſpoke the melting ſoul, and all
The nameleſs tranſports of approaching bliſs;
The wealthy, gay, abandon'd *Florio*,
Through whoſe unfeeling breaſt Humanity
Had ne'er diffus'd its heart-expanding warmth,
With barbarous intent to blaſt my hopes,
Fell humbly proſtrate at *Lucinda*'s feet,
And there profanely breath'd his artful vows
Of conſtant love and undiſſembled truth:
Full in her view he plac'd the dazzling charms
Of wealth unbounded and of rank ſupreme,
Which ſhe, regardleſs of her plighted faith,
In evil hour put forth her hand to reach;
But, oh! the tempter, with his imag'd train
Of fond deluſions, vaniſh'd from her ſight,
And left her to lament in vain the loſs
Of Truth, the faireſt virtue of the mind.

Here let the happy lover pauſe awhile,
And as reflection to his mind preſents
The joyful ſcenes that mark his better fate,
Let fall for me one ſympathetic tear;
Then ſnatch the faithful object of his love
With rapture to his breaſt, and offer up
His grateful praiſes to indulgent Heav'n.

Say, ye dread miniſters of wrath divine!
Why ſlept your thunders at that fatal hour?
Could no dire light'ning from your livid ſtore
Blaſt the bold villain and his black deſigns?
May the tremendous hand of angry Heav'n
Make him an endleſs inſtance of its vengeance,
Its pow'r to puniſh ſuch atrocious crimes.
May the ſoft eye of beauty ne'er convey
To his benighted ſoul one gleam of hope
To ſooth the deadly pangs of ſlighted love;
But let the lover's curſe, and virgin's ſcorn,
Awaken in his breaſt the ſharpeſt ſtings
Of conſcious guilt; and, ſtranger to the name
Of huſband, and of parent, let him roam
With ſavage beaſts the ſolitary wild:
From the convivial board, and all the joys
Of heav'nly female intercourſe; and, O!
From all the happy ſocial ways of men
Exclude, juſt Heav'n! the impious wretch for ever.

May the miſtaken Maid, who vainly hop'd
To find content and ſweet domeſtic peace,
Far from the paths of faith and truth remov'd,
Ne'er feel the agonies of keen remorſe,
Nor prove the pangs of diſappointed love.
If that bewitching form, on which ſo oft
I gaz'd with rapturous delight, inſpire
Again ſome faithful breaſt with tender fires,
All gracious Pow'r! inſtruct her to repay
His ardent paſſion with a mutual flame.
May the remembrance of her broken vows,
And all the woes I ſuffer for her ſake
Never diſturb the quiet of her breaſt;
But let her chearful days glide ſmoothly on,
Crown'd all with peace, content, and endleſs joy.

For

For me, depriv'd of all my ſoul holds dear,
Of all the joys which buſy fancy form'd
For a long train of happy years to come,
No comfort now remains; o'er theſe ſad eyes
Care ſoothing Sleep no more ſhall wave his wand;
But Melancholy pale, and penſive Grief,
Around my couch their nightly vigils keep.
Fruitleſs are all my efforts to expel
Her yet lov'd image from my bleeding heart,
In vain I ſearch the philoſophic page,
In vain I ſtrive, by moderation's rules,
To check the frequent ſigh, the flowing tear;
For, oh! no ray of hope, but dark deſpair,
With agonizing horror fills my ſoul.

GARRICK *and* SHAKESPEARE.

FAIR was the graceful form *Promotheus* made,
Its front the image of the Gods betray'd:
All heav'n admir'd it, e'er *Minerva* ſtole
The fire of *Jove*, and kindled up the ſoul.
So *Shakeſpeare's* page, the flower of poeſie,
Ere *Garrick* roſe, had charms for ev'ry eye:
'Twas Nature's genuine image, wild and grand,
The ſtrong-mark'd picture of a maſter's hand.
But when his *Garrick*, *Shakeſpeare's Pallas*, came,
The bard's bold painting burſting into flame,
Each part new force, and vital warmth receiv'd,
As touch'd by Heav'n, and all the picture liv'd.

CATULLUS, *Ode* 8, *Imitated.*

WRetched ——, no longer doat;
Yield ſubmiſſive to thy lot:
'Tis the harſh decree of fate,
Woman's love's of tranſient date.
Golden ſuns and ſmiling ſkies
Once, indeed, rejoic'd thine eyes;
When, along the verdant mead,
She thy willing footſteps led;
Whom thou lovedſt, fooliſh ſwain!
As thou ne'er canſt love again.
When ſhe anſwer'd thy deſire,
And confeſs'd a mutual fire,
Golden ſuns and ſmiling ſkies
Chear'd thy faſcinated eyes.
Now thoſe happy days are fled,
Her deceitful love is dead:
Do not wiſh then to receive
What ſhe will no longer give;
Let the ſlippery gypſey ſee
She no more can torture thee.
Faithleſs nymph, the charm is o'er;
—— no longer feels thy pow'r:
Cur'd of love's bewitching ſmart,
He is maſter of his heart,
And, by imitating thee,
Learns at length inconſtancy.
Seize then, ſeize the proffering mate,
Who now nibbles at thy bait;
He may alſo ſoon depart,
Shouldſt thou ſhew thy wonted art:
Then how wretched thou wilt live,
How thy fickle ſoul will grieve,
When thou canſt not find a fool
Fit to be thy pliant tool!
Stigmatiz'd as true coquette,
Thou in vain wilt ſpread thy net;
Who will tell thee thou art fair?
Who will praiſe thy graceful air?
Who will luſcious nectar ſip,
From thy perjur'd faithleſs lip?
Then thou wilt repent in vain;
To the wind thou may'ſt complain,
Or the falſe uncertain ſea,
Traitors, which reſemble thee.
They alone will take thy part,
—— is maſter of his heart.

Ipſwich. W. W.

An EPIGRAM *in the Stile of* OWEN.

Ad CATHARINAM ——.

QUOD capis à *Puro* nomen, † *Catharina*, decorum,
Sortita es factis nomina digna tuis.
Quicquid agis *purum* eſt: *puræ* imples munia vitæ:
Et *Mens pura* nitet; *Formaque pura* nitet.
O ſi conſtares Tibi! ſi, *Catharina*, placeret
Qui noſtro vivit pectore *purus Amor!*

Wigan. Q.

An EPIGRAM *on a late Marriage.*

——Ere theſe ſhoes were old,
With which ſhe follow'd her *poor* Huſband's *body,*
Like Niobe, *all tears—why She, even She—*
O Heav'n! a beaſt that wants diſcourſe of reaſon,
Would have mourn'd longer——married with——
a Fidler. HAMLET.

THE buſkin'd Muſe, when POWELL was no more,
Her treſſes rent, and deeper ſable wore.
Aſide her maſk *Thalia* mournful lay'd,
And Tragic weeds bely'd the Comic maid;
"Nay, let the devil wear black," * his widow cry'd,
Diſconſolate ‡, "I'll mourn a Fidler's bride."

Sutton Cold-field.

Inſcription on Mr. POWELL's *Monument at* Briſtol.

BRISTOL, to Worth and Genius ever juſt,
To thee our POWELL's dear remains we truſt;
Soft as the ſtream thy ſacred ſprings impart!
The milk of human kindneſs warm'd his heart:
That heart which every tender feeling knew,
The ſoil where Pity, Love and Friendſhip grew.
Oh! let a faithful friend, with grief ſincere,
Inſcribe his tomb, and drop the heart felt tear.
Here reſt his praiſe, here ſound his nobleſt fame!
All elſe a bubble, or an empty name.

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† à Καθαρος, purus.

* *Hamlet.*

‡ The marriage of Mrs. *P——l* (relict of the late Mr. *P——l*, one of the managers of Covent-Garden theatre) with Mr. *F——r* was obliged to be poſtpon'd, till Mr. *P——l*'s monument was erected, which ſtyles her, *Diſconſolate Widow.*

Hiſtorical Chronicle, *Oct.* 1771.

SEPTEMBER 16.

AN experiment was made in the Laboratory of M. Rouelle, Phyſician at Paris, and Member of the Royal Academy, when it was proved by demonſtration, to a very conſiderable number of perſons of both ſexes, that the quality of diamonds is ſuch, that they will evaporate in a ſtrong fire. Four were put into a reverberating furnace, and in leſs than an hour, not the ſmalleſt veſtiges of them were to be diſcovered. This has been long a matter of great doubt among the curious in Metaphyſics; but inconteſtable proofs have now been given of the ſtone being poſſeſſed of a volatile property. During the time the above experiment was making, the Sieur d'Arcet put a ruby and an emerald into the fire, but neither of them ſuffered the leaſt alteration, the colours being equally as fine, after having remained a conſiderable time in the fire, as before.

Sept. 22.

The crew of the Peggy Greenland man, of Whitby, arrived at Plymouth. They had made the beſt fiſhing of any ſhip from England, having taken four large whales, three under ſize, and a live bear. On the 2d of June they got clear of the ice, and making the beſt of their way to England, were overtaken by a violent gale of wind, which drove them back again into the ice, where their ſhip was cruſhed to pieces on the firſt of July, in latitude 40d. 20m. North, Halcluit's Headland bearing WSW. about 15 leagues. They were about 14 hours upon the ice, when part of them were taken up by the Ann and Elizabeth, and the other part by the Britiſh Queen, both belonging to Hull. The whole ſhip's company are ſafely arrived at Whitby.

Sept. 30.

One of the Lunatics confined in Bethlem-hoſpital made his eſcape from thence, and took his courſe towards St Alban's. He was immediately purſued by two of the Keepers, who overtook him at Barnet, and having ſeized and handcuffed him, left him by himſelf, while they got freſh horſes; in the mean time he ran off, and went through a field into Dock's-Wood; the Keepers made diligent ſearch after him, but he has not been heard of ſince.

Monday Dr. Schomberg, Dr. Donald Monroe, Dr. Jebb, and Dr. Grieve, were admitted Fellows of the Royal College of Phyſicians.

Sunday, OCTOBER 6.

The 200 years Jubilee, in memory of the great victory gained by Don John of Auſtria, Admiral of the Chriſtian fleet, over the Turks, near Lepanto, in the year 1571, was celebrated at Bruſſels.

Monday 7.

Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out at a Cork-cutter's in New-ſtreet, near St. Luke's church, Old-ſtreet, which burnt through to Ironmonger row, conſumed ſeven houſes, and damaged ſeveral others. No water was to be got for ſome time, in quantities ſufficient to quench the flames. During the fire, part of the wall which ſurrounded the church yard of St. Luke's, Old-ſtreet, fell down, by the weight of the people that were upon it to ſee the fire; when one man was killed, and ſeveral greatly hurt.

Between eight and nine o'clock at night, as the Newcaſtle Fly was paſſing Finchley Common, (when it was exceſſive dark) the Driver of a Road Waggon rode between the horſes of the Fly, broke the traces between the fore horſes, and was thrown down by the ſhaft-horſes, one of which kicked him, and fractured his ſkull. The Paſſengers went a quarter of a mile for a light, and, when they returned, found the Waggoner in the condition above deſcribed.

Tueſday 8.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland opened the Seſſion of Parliament with a Speech, in which the following are the moſt material paſſages:

"As in aſſembling you together in the laſt Seſſion it was not his Majeſty's purpoſe to aſk Supplies, but ſolely to comply with the wiſhes of his people, it was not thought proper to call upon you, at that time, for any further aid: But as in the ordinary courſe it now becomes neceſſary to provide for the expences of the enſuing two years, your laſt grants being nearly expired, I have no doubt of your turning your thoughts to that important ſubject, and of your granting ſuch Supplies as ſhall be found neceſſary for the honourable and firm ſupport of his Majeſty's Government, for the ſecurity of this Kingdom, and for the maintenance of the Public Credit.

"I have ordered the proper Eſtimates and Accounts to be laid before you, from which you will find, not only that the revenue has fallen conſiderably ſhort of former years, but that the deductions made therefrom for payment of different Grants for Premiums, Bounties, and Public Works, have been ſo very great, that it has not been nearly ſufficient to defray the charges of his Majeſty's Eſtabliſhments, and other neceſſary Expences of Government, and that a larger arrear has been incurred on that account. If ſuch Grants are judged proper to be continued, either for theſe or other Public Uſes, you will obſerve, that it is impoſſible that the revenue, as it now ſtands, can anſwer thoſe ſervices, and alſo the ſupport of Government: I therefore think it incumbent upon me to recommend this ſubject to your moſt ſerious conſideration.

"It is with concern, that I muſt aſk a Sum of Money to diſcharge the arrears already incurred on his Majeſty's Eſtabliſhments, but you will find that they have been unavoidable, for that the ſtricteſt œconomy has been uſed, not only in the

charge

harges of the late augmentation, upon which a very large faving has been made, but in the reduction of the Staff, which is now diminifhed to the number directed by his Majefty."

About four o'clock in the morning, conſiderable damage was done below London-Bridge amongſt the ſhipping and craft on the river by the violence of the wind; many of the lighters in particular, broke looſe from their moorings, and the tide of flood coming up, drove them againſt each other, by which ſeveral were ſunk.

Between three and four o'clock, a Graveſend boat going down the river with ten paſſengers, was, by the violence of the wind, overſet and ſunk, and every ſoul periſhed.

Two veſſels, laden with corn, from the Coaſt of Suffolk, were loſt in the Swinn, and the crews drowned. Two other veſſels were diſmaſted, and in danger of being loſt in the ſame place.

The Sheriffs made their Return to the Court of Aldermen of two Gentlemen for their choice of one to ſerve the Office of Lord Mayor for the year enſuing. And at half paſt one o'clock the Lord Mayor and Aldermen came upon the Huſtings; when the Common Serjeant declared Mr. Alderman Naſh duly elected.

The City Sollicitor filed informations of diſfranchiſement in the Mayor's Court againſt the Maſter and Wardens of the three refractory Companies of Goldſmiths, Grocers and Weavers, for refuſing to obey the Lord Mayor's precept for a Common-hall.

Wedneſday 9.

The Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. was ſworn of His Majeſty's Privy Council.

Mr. King of Drury-lane Theatre, paid 9000l. for the purchaſe of three fourths of the property of Sadler's Wells.

Thurſday 10.

Was held a Court of Common Council at Guildhall, when a motion was made for carrying into execution the Reſolution for preſenting the piece of plate voted to the Lord Mayor, and Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver. Mr. Deputy Paterſon roſe up, and ſaid, as his Lordſhip was in the Chair, he thought it would be more delicate towards him to adjourn the conſideration of it to the next Mayoralty, and moved ſuch adjournment accordingly. Mr. Reynolds then roſe up, and ſpoke againſt the adjournment, complimenting the Gentlemen for whom the Cups were intended, and hoped there was not a man ſo hardened as to give his vote againſt them. The Queſtion was then put; on the holding up of hands the numbers appearing equal, the Lord Mayor deſired the hands to be held up again; the doors not being locked, five Members came into the Court, upon which ſome confuſion enſued, and an objection being made to their voting, as they were not preſent when the Queſtion was put, Mr. Alderman Townſend propoſed it ſhould be conſidered as a new Queſtion, that thoſe Gentlemen might have an opportunity of ſpeaking their ſentiments, and giving their votes, which was agreed too, and the Queſtion was accordingly read. Much altercation then ſucceeded between Meſſrs. Townſend, Wilkes, Wilſon, and others; but upon the diviſion there appeared 61 for the adjournment, and 59 againſt it.

About ten o'clock at night, a conſpiracy was detected in Newgate; a number of tranſports, to the amount of thirty, had for ſome time formed a deſign to break out; they attempted to put their ſcheme in execution about nine, and luckily were diſcovered, at the time above mentioned, by the Keeper; who having ſome ſuſpicion of their intent, went in among them, and found them at work with two iron crows, (weighing about thirty or forty pounds each) in order to effect their purpoſe. The ring-leaders were cloſely confined immediately after, and every thing ended peaceably. Great numbers of files, ſaws, pins, &c. were found on ſeveral of the tranſports.

The tenants inhabiting the houſes from the corner of Bride-lane to Mr. Bird's, Hair Merchant, near Fleet-Market, received notice to quit the ſame by Lady-day next, in order to their being pulled down to lay the ſtreet open to Black Friars Bridge.

Saturday 12.

The Biſhop of London conſecrated the piece of ground which has been taken in to enlarge the Church yard of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

Early in the morning a fire broke out at the Guy Earl of Warwick Alehouſe in Gray's-inn-lane, which was conſumed, with all the furniture, &c. the Maſter eſcaped at the ſtreet door through the flames; ſome of the lodgers jumped out at a two pair of ſtairs window, and others got out at the top of the houſe, but only one little boy is miſſing; the adjoining houſes are greatly damaged. By a party wall falling three Firemen were buried in the ruins; they were dug out alive, and carried to the Hoſpital, and are likely to do well.

Monday 14.

In the morning early, ſome villains broke into the houſe of Mr. Robert Moore, Taylor, in Surry-ſtreet, in the Strand, by wrenching off the bolts of the window ſhutters of the parlour with a chiſſel and ſmall jack, which they left behind; they took out of the bureau fourſcore guineas, and from the beaufet all the plate, even the ſilver tea ſpoons, and the whole loſs is computed at upwards of 200l. Mr. Moore went to Sir John Fielding, who diſpatched his people immediately after the villains.

Conſiderable damage was ſuſtained laſt night among the ſhipping, occaſioned by the violence of the wind; a Dutch veſſel,

ying a little below the Tower, broke rom her moorings, ran foul of a tier of hips, and carried away part of the rigging belonging to ſeveral of them; however ſhe was with great difficulty brought too, and ecured without any farther damage. The erry-boat from Ratcliff ſtairs to Globe-tairs, Rotherhithe was overſet, and ſix people are ſaid to be drowned. The St. Chriſtiana, a Hamburgh merchantman, lying off Cuckold's-Point, was drove on ſhore on the Iſle of Dogs.

Tueſday 15.

A large ſhip was ſeen in the Swin by ome Fiſhermen; ſhe was under water, and he crew at the top of her maſts hanging to he ſhrouds.

About eight o'clock in the morning, a luel was fought in Hyde Park, between Major B. and T. a Gentleman of great ortune in Yorkſhire, when, after diſcharging a piſtol each, the latter rece ved a vound in the ſide, and was immediately carried in a coach to the houſe of a Surgeon near Piccadilly. It is ſaid the diſpute aroſe rom Mr. T. having, a few days ſince, inulted Major B. for ſhooting upon part of his eſtate, without being authorized to do ſo.

Wedneſday 16.

The five following Convicts under ſenence of death in Newgate, were executed t Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence, viz. ames Allen, for ſtealing four watches out of the ſhop of Meſſrs. Webſters, Watchmakers, in Exchange-alley, to whom he was a ſervant; William Penn, for robbing ohn Broadhurſt of a gold watch, alſo for obbing John Ward, on the highway, of his watch and thirty one ſhillings; Richard Thompſon and John Hogan, for robbing Rice Price and Philip Morgan, on the highway, near Stepney, of a ring, and ſome money; and Mary Jones, for ſtealing twelve yards of lace, out of the ſhop of Mr. Foot, in Ludgate ſtreet. They all behaved with decency except Hogan, who ſtruck the Executioner when he was put in the cart, and behaved very badly to the laſt. Thompſon and Hogan had previouſly ſold their bodies to the Surgeons.

Mr. Sheriff Wilkes ſent a meſſage to the Lord Mayor elect, informing his Lordſhip, that he intended to give no French wine at the ſeveral entertainments at the Old Bailey, and deſired his Lordſhip would obſerve the ſame at the next meeting, which will be the Mayor's turn to treat. An anſwer was ſent, That, as Mr. Wilkes claimed a right of giving what he pleaſed, he ſhould have no pretence to invade the privilege of another.

Friday 18.

Two ſoldiers of the Coldſtream regiment of Guards received 300 laſhes each, for making a riot laſt Sunday in a Diſſenting meeting houſe in Swallow-ſtreet.

Tueſday 22.

A young man, a Printer went uncommonly ſoon to Covent Garden Theatre, to ſee Mr. Macklin, in the character of Shylock, and being in conſequence one of the firſt in the upper gallery, he ran with ſo much force down the ſeats to get into the firſt row, that he fell over into the pit. In his fall he caught hold of one of the glaſs chandeliers, value 50l. which fell down with him, and was immediately ſhattered to pieces; he was greatly hurt, but is in a fair way of recovery.

Wedneſday, 23.

Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks had the honour of another interview with his Majeſty at Richmond, when they preſented him with a coronet of gold, ſet round with feathers, which was given them by a Chief on the Coaſt of Chili. The above Gentlemen are to ſet out on another voyage the beginning of next March.

Between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, the two Sheriffs, Meſſrs. Wilkes and Bull, attended at the Old Bailey, to ſee the new regulations complied with. The doors and galleries of the Seſſions-Houſe were ordered to be thrown open, and no money taken; the priſoners to be arraigned ſingly, and without fetters; and their trials to come on by rotation, as they ſtand on the liſt. Mr. Wilkes, on finding one of the gallery doors ſhut, ſent for a carpenter, who broke it open.

Thurſday 24.

The populace preſſed into the galleries in the Old Bailey, and the other parts of the Seſſions Houſe, in ſuch numbers, and made ſo much noiſe, that the Court was ſeveral times ſtopt in the buſineſs.

The Grand Jury for the county of Middleſex, claimed their privilege of having a gallery in the Hall at the Old Bailey, to hear the trials, during the Seſſion. They were uſhered with their Foreman at their head, by Mr. Reynolds, into the London Jury gallery, Sheriff Wilkes being abſent; and on Friday they were uſhered in by Mr. Sheriff Wilkes, in the moſt obliging manner, who expreſſed in very polite and genteel terms, had he been informed ſooner of their coming, would have accommodated them better, was very glad to ſee them, and had great pleaſure in ſerving them.

Were interred in the family vault in Bunhill-fields, Mr. Poole, his wife, daughter, and mother, who all died a few days ago of a putrid ſore throat, in one houſe; they were drawn to the burying-ground in three hearſes, Mr. Poole in the firſt, his wife and daughter in the ſecond, and his mother in the third.

Thurſday 31.

Letters from all the coaſts give diſmal accounts of the great damage done by the late high winds, many ſhips being entirely loſt, and others having ſuſtained prodigious damages.

The Latham, Waterman, from Virginia to London, is on ſhore in the Swin, and is bulged.

The Polly, M'Lane, from Georgia to London, is loſt on the Dorſetſhire coaſt, near Abbotſbury, and all the crew have periſhed.

The Bethia, Kennedy, from St. Vincent's to London, is loſt near Margate.

The Hibernia, ——, from Riga to Dublin, is loſt near Wexford.

A large ſhip, name unknown, is on ſhore on the coaſt of Suſſex.

The Henry, Senatt, from Virginia to Liverpool, is aſhore at Pile Fowdra, and the ground tier under water.

The Roſe Hall, Capt. Edwards, from Jamaica to London, is on ſhore on Sandwich Flatts, and it is feared will be loſt.

The George, late Fletcher, from Africa and St. Kitt's to Liverpoole, is ſtranded near Workington.

The waters are ſo much out in the northern and weſtern counties, that the roads are almoſt impaſſable, and many accidents are apprehended.

The Mauſoleum of the late Marſhal Count Saxe, executed by M. Pigal, is ſuch a maſter piece, that inſtead of ſending it to Straſburgh, where the Marſhal was buried, it is kept in Paris, in order to be placed in the Church of the Military School. It appears by the manner in which this Mauſoleum is executed, that France has left to this great Artiſt the taſk of making reprifals on England for an hiſtorical painting on the Victory, a firſt rate man of war, where France, under the figure of Envy, is repreſented trodden down by Great Britain. The following deſcription will prove this. On the top of the Mauſoleum is ſeen the figure of the Marſhal at full length, deſcending four ſteps, in order to enter the tomb; France, repreſented by a Woman, clad in a royal mantle, gives him her right hand, and ſtretches out the other towards Death, who is opening the lid of the Coffin, to beg he would ſuſpend his decree; Grief and Hope are expreſſed in her countenance in a ſtriking manner. On the right hand of the Marſhal, England appears under the figure of a Leopard, ſtretched out on his back, his claws in the air, foaming with rage, and ſtruggling with death. Holland, under the figure of a Lion, his tail between his legs, his head turned aſide, with the jaw open to ſeize, whilſt trembling with fear, his retreat. Germany, under the figure of an Eagle inverted, with his wings expanded, to defend himſelf againſt thoſe who might trample upon them. Beneath theſe Animals are a number of broken Standards, the whole denoting the defeat at the battle of Fontenoy. On the left are ſeen a number of trophies, arms, and colours diſplayed, announcing Victory; and underneath, is a little child, with a helmet on his head, weeping, and extinguiſhing his flambeau, which denotes the end of the victories of this great General. On the right ſide of the Tomb is a Hercules in a deep muſe, and overwhelmed with grief, leaning on his club, his head reclining. On the left is Death, covered with a veil, the head, hands, and feet uncovered. With one hand he opens the Tomb, and in the other holds an hour-glaſs, to ſhew that the laſt hour is paſſed, and that there is no recalling it. This work has remained four years expoſed to public view. The Author has had an opportunity to profit by whatever the Critics found in it; and he has made of it a maſterpiece in this age, which poſterity will hardly be able to obliterate.

The 4th inſtant a General Officer gave an invitation to Capt. ——, an Officer in the ſame regiment with himſelf, to ſpend a few days with him at his country ſeat, not many miles from the city of Edinburgh: Unfortunately for the General, he was married a few months ago to a ſprightly young Lady of eighteen. After four days interview between the Captain and the General's Lady, they became ſo enamoured with each other, that the Lady contrived a ſcheme for an elopement. She pretended one night to have a variety of letters to write, which would keep her up very late: The Lover was to get every thing in readineſs, and, accordingly, about four in the morning, when all was ſilent, a Chaiſe was ordered to a particular place, and they ſet off immediately for London. When the General aroſe at his uſual hour, he enquired for his Lady and the Captain; but, alas! they were both fled. The General having got intelligence of the rout they took, immediately purſued them, and traced them from ſtage to ſtage. The Lovers did not think proper to take a night's repoſe 'till they arrived at the Red Lion at Barnet, which was on Friday. They accordingly ſtopped to refreſh themſelves after ſo fatiguing a journey, for a few hours; but, unluckily, on Saturday morning early the General overtook them at the above mentioned Inn. The Captain was ſo terrified at the news of the General's arrival, that he made his eſcape out of the window in his ſhirt, and ſecreted himſelf under a hayrick in a diſtant field till nine o'clock the next night; being by this time almoſt ſtarved for want of cloaths, he crept out in order to beg protection in the firſt houſe he could reach, and it happened, though entirely unknown to him, that he came to the ſame houſe he had left, and is now under the care of a Phyſician at Barnet, his fleſh being much torn by croſſing the hedges in that naked condition. The Lady was left in cuſtody of a perſon, to whom the General gave 100l. to defray the expence of taking her back to Scotland, and the General proceeded to London. The Captain is ſaid to be nearly related to the General.

Her Majeſty has been pleaſed to order a benefaction of 400 guineas to the Hoſpital for Lying in Women, in Brownlow-ſtreet.

Letters from Naples mention the death of

of the Right Hon. Frederick Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, of Baltimore, in the county of Longford, in Ireland, Lord Proprietor and Governor of Maryland, F. R. S. the 4th of laſt month, in that city.

At a late meeting of the College of Phyſicians, Dr Thomas Lawrence was choſen Preſident; Sir William Browne, D. Noah Thomas, Dr. Thomas Heberde, and Dr. Rathan, were choſen Cenſors: Dr. Hinckley, Treaſurer; and Dr. Aſkew, Regiſter, for the year enſuing.

The following regulations are to take place in the Militia, the ſame as in the Regulars: Every battalion is to have a light company, with muſic, and an addition of a Serjeant and two Corporals to each.

A Gentleman's ſon of Colcheſter in Eſſex, a boy about ſix years of age, and whom he was vaſtly fond, happening lately do to ſome trifling thing which diſpleaſed his father, he gave him a box on the ſide of the head, which immediately cauſed him to bleed at the noſe and ear, and of which he died in three hours. The father was ſo much ſhocked at the accident, and the fatal conſequence, that he went raving mad, and died in three days

Some very curious ſilver coins were lately diſcovered in digging a well near Pontefract in Yorkſhire; on one ſide is the head of a young woman, with the word *Baſiliſſas* in Greek characters; and on the other *Philiſtides* round a cornucopia: it is ſuppoſed they formerly were ſtruck by a Queen Philiſtis of Syracuſe; it is ſaid they are extremely ſcarce, not being mentioned by any of the Antiquarians, though one of them is to be ſeen in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

Mr John Weſley has publiſhed the following as a certain and ſpeedy cure for the gout, viz. by applying common treacle warm to the part affected, and covering it with flannel or ſoft wool, renewing the application, if need be, once in twelve hours; but he ſays the diſeaſe muſt be expected to return, if exerciſe and temperance is not uſed, and paſſion avoided.

Amongſt the jewels of an eminent jeweller of this city, is a clock of exquiſite workmanſhip, deſigned for the Grand Signor; the caſe is maſſy gold finely embroſſed, overlaid with diamonds, ſome as large as a guinea and larger, of the fineſt luſtre; pearls as big as birds eggs hang to two gold enameled trees that grow out of the gold rock, on which the clock ſtands, as its pedeſtal, a tree on each ſide the fruit of which is pearls, and leaves of emeralds, two great emeralds as big as pears are fixed on the two front pillars, the characters on the dial plate, which are Turkiſh, are of diamonds; as are the hands.

A curious animal, which never yet arrived alive in Europe, called a Camelopardalis, is expected ſome in the Prince Eaſt Indiaman, as a preſent from Governor Dupré to a Great Perſonage.

On the firſt inſt. Madame Louiſa of France took the Veil of Profeſſions at the Convent of the Carmelites of St. Denis. The Archbiſhop of Damaſcus, the Pope's Nuncio, officiated upon this ſolemn occaſion, and the ceremony of giving the veil to Madame Louiſa was performed by the Counteſs de Provence. Five Archbiſhops and fifteen Biſhops aſſiſted at this ceremony.

According to an account publiſhed at Peterſburgh of General Eſſen's unſucceſsful attempt in the night between the 16th and 17th of Auguſt, on the redoubts near Giurgewo, the Ruſſians had 18 Officers, and 497 inferior Officers and Soldiers killed on the ſpot, and the number of the wounded amounted to 1805, that is, the Major Generals Czartoriſkoy, Hudowitſch, and Oſſufjiew, 88 other Officers, (among whom was Mr. Ray, an Engliſh volunteer,) and 1314 inferior Officers and Soldiers.

Timothy Caſwell, Eſq; is elected Member for Brackley, in Northamptonſhire.

Mr. Edmund Burke, is appointed Agent for the Provice of New York; a place worth 1000l. per ann.

The inundation which happened the 16th of the laſt month, and which overflowed all the low quarters of the city of Aix, in Provence, from twelve to fifteen feet, carried away all the vintage, drove away the cattle, overthrew the houſes, and drowned abundance of people, is a phœnomenon ſo much the more extraordinary, as there is no river in the neighbourhood, and the rain laſted but four hours.

A Letter from Warſaw, of the ſecond inſt. ſays, "Count Oginſky, Great General of Lithuania, ſucceeded ſo well in ſurprizing the Ruſſian Troops, under the command of Col. Albyczew, that they were defeated. Encouraged by this ſucceſs, he deſigned the ſame fate for the corps under Col. Duering; but that Commander being aware of his intentions, harraſſed the Great General, by his marches, and counter-marches, ſo much, as to diſappoint his ſcheme, in conſequence of which, he changed his march towards the fortreſs of Nieſwitz, defended by a Ruſſian garriſon of 100 men, in order either to take it, or to force Mr. Duering to a battle; but the Colonel fruſtrated his deſigns by a forced march, and poſted himſelf under the cannon of Nieſwitz. Count Oginſky being thus again diſappointed, turned towards Novogrodek; Mr. Duering followed him on his right, and obſerved all his motions. At laſt, being much fatigued, and thinking himſelf ſafe, the Great General reſolved to halt, and to reſt his troops in the village of Stoſlowitza. General Souworoff, who was not far off, was no

ſooner

fooner informed of it, but he went immediately towards that place, attacked, it fword in hand, on four fides at once, in the night between the 22d and 23d of September, and, after fome refiftance, he took all thofe who did not efcape by flight. Moft of the cavalry difperfed themfelves, but all the infantry furrendered. Ten pieces of cannon, the military cheft, confifting of 50,000, ducats, and fome large cafes of filver coin, the Chancery, and all the baggage, became the booty of the conquerors. Count Ogniſky, with only two more, efcaped, with great difficulty. He is gone *incog.* already through Dantzig.—Such was the event of this confederacy, which appeared to fome very alarming. The Chief of it did not long enjoy the laurels acquired at fo cheap a rate, by the defeat of Col. Albyczew's corps, whofe death was fo gloriouſly and completely revenged by his brave countrymen."

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771.

Sept. 25. THE wife of Mr. Kemp, near the Seven Dials, — three girls, who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

Oct. 3. The Lady of Col. de Champigny, —a fon.

The Lady of Henry Ongley, Efq;—a fon.

7. The Lady of Wm. Soames, Efq;—a fon, in Harley-ſtreet.

8. The Lady of Sir Jacob Wolff, Bart. —a daughter, in Albemarle-ſtreet.

9. Her Royal Highneſs the Hereditary Princeſs of Brunſwick, —a Prince, who is baptized by the Name of William Federick.

12. The Lady of Edw. Hulſe, Efq;—a ſon, in Mortimer-ſtreet.

16. The Lady of Col. Downs,—a ſon, in Curzon-ſtreet, May-fair.

The Lady of Tho. Metcalfe, Efq;—a daughter, in Portman ſquare.

The Princeſs of Aſturias, in Spain,—a Prince.

List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1771.

THE Hon. Richard Anneſley,—to Miſs Lambert, of Dunleedy, in Ireland.

Duncan M'Naughten, of the Iſle of Man, Efq;—to Miſs Walker, of Dublin.

Sept. 21. Tho. Wilſon, Efq; of Preſton, Lancaſhire,—to Miſs Philips, of Iſlington.

Wm. Young, Efq; of Mitcham, Surry, —to Miſs Preſton of Clapham.

24. Henry Jackſon, Efq; of the Temple, —to Miſs Collier, of Haſtings, Suſſex.

Dr. Bates of Miſerden,—to Miſs Miles, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

28. Mr. Kniveton, of Covent-garden Theatre,—to Miſs Ward, of the ſame theatre.

29. Jams Gilbert, Efq; of Hart-ſtreet, —to Miſs Eliz. Gill, Great Pultney-ſtreet.

31. James M'Donald, Efq; of Aberdeen, —to Miſs Sampſon, of Pall mall.

Oct. 1. Rev. Dr. Blackſtone,—to Miſs Brereton, of Winchester.

Thomas Byde, Efq; of Byde Place, Herts, —to Miſs Knight of Hackney.

The Hon. Major Digby,—to a daughter of Lord Ilcheſter.

Charles Turner, Efq; Member for York, —to Miſs Shutleworth, of Forcett.

4. Samuel Hawkins, Efq; of Ware,— to Miſs Henderſon, of Hempſtead.

7. Rev. Lewis Bagot, Canon of Chriſt Church,—to Miſs M. Hay, niece to the Earl of Kinnoul.

9. Capt. Linzee, of the Royal Navy, —to Miſs Redſton, of the Iſle of Wight.

John Wightwick, Efq; of Parliament-ſtr.—to Miſs Brown, of Campsfield-place.

10. Robert Auſtin, Efq; of Mortimer-ſtreet,—to Miſs Mary Spackman, of Panton ſtreet.

Tho. Starkey, Efq;—to Miſs Jane Dickinſon, of Brenford.

12. John Lubbock, Efq;—to Miſs Commerell, of Mincing lane.

15. Rob. Collins, Efq; of Golden ſquare, —to Miſs Baxter, North Audley-ſtreet.

16. Capt. Corniſh, of the Royal Navy, —to Miſs Gambier of Cavendiſh-ſquare.

17. Geo. Ruſſell, Efq;—to Miſs Perkins, of Lime-ſtreet.

——— Stockdale, of Golden ſquare,— to Miſs Ann Mooret, of Sackville ſtreet.

R. F. Spearman, Efq;—to Miſs Ann Maria Brundiſh.

Geo. Atty, Efq;—to Miſs Maria Coates.

James Pearſon, Efq;—to Miſs Ann Pearſon.

Right. Hon. the Earl of Buchan,—to Miſs Fraſer of Fraſerfield, in Scotland.

John Obrien Efq;—to Miſs Deſſe, ſiſter of Sir William.

Joſhua Greenwell, Efq—to Miſs Robinſon, with 15,000l.

22. James Clement Radcliffe, Efq;—to Miſs Clementine Parry.

23. Wm. Montague, Efq;—to Mrs. Tomlins, of Debtford.

Joſhua Manning, Efq; of Portland-ſtr. —to Miſs S. Stainſby, of Conduit ſtreet.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

JOSEPH Ellis, Efq; of Ebley, Glouceſterſh.

Mr. Cook, ſon of the late Member for Middleſex, at Bengal.

Peter Guthrie, Efq; at Edinburgh, aged 105.

Erneſt Dietrich de Marſchal, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, at Vienna.

The Rev. Rob. Hankinſon, at Clipſtone, Northamptonſhire

Dr. Sands, at Potten, Bedfordſhire.

Rob. Mitchell, M. D. aged 80, at Guildford.

Theodore Waldron, Efq; at Briſtol.

Wm. Mitchell, Efq; at Lewes, Suſſex.

Rev. Charles Lawrence, at Aldwrinkle, Northamtonſhire.

Mrs. Wallis, Lady of the Biſhop of Bath and Wells.

Dr. James, of Carmarthen, at Lechar, Pembrokeſhire.

Aug. 18. Hyacinthe la Roſa, at Alqueirinas, in Spain, aged 117.

Sept. 16. The Ducheſs of Villars, aged 64, at Verſailles,

ap. Francis

20. Francis Hooker, Esq; at Walthamcross.

21. Sir Robert Murray, Bart. Receiver Gen. of the Customs in Scotland.

26. John Hannam, Esq; of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

Hugh Scott, Esq; of Gala, in Scotland, aged 78.

27. Mark Andrew, Esq; at Malton, Yorkshire.

28. Edward Raymond, Esq; at Knightsbridge,

29. James Wilson, M. D.

James Kilshaw, Esq, at Kensington-Gravel Pits.

Peter Lane, Esq; at Battersea.

Rev. Julius Hutchinson, at Hartfield, in Hertfordshire.

Capt. James Junk, of the Royal Navy, at Shadwell.

Oct. 1. Edward Dunluce, Esq; in Brook-street.

Robert Sheffington, Esq; Berkley-square.

2 William Shepherd, Esq; Parliament-street, Westminster.

——— Baily, Esq; at Bromley, Kent

Capt. Belfour, at Greenwich.

Capt. John Waddell, of the East India Company's Service.

3. Edward Beauclerk, Esq; in Soho-squ.

Tho. Collier, Esq; at Kensington.

Geo. Powell, Esq; aged 91, in Titchfield-street, Oxford-road.

Rev. John Gill, of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet.

5. The Rev. Mr. Rutherforth, Professor of Divinity, in the University of Cambrid.

Joseph Jessup, Esq; at Little Chelsea.

Rev. Mr. Collins, at Homerton.

Rev. Joseph Layton, M. A. in the Isle of Ely.

John Skinner, Esq; of Bishop's-froom, Herts.

7. John Turner, Esq; in May-fair.

Dr. Norris, in Bloomsbury.

Sir Henry John Parker, Bart. at Talton, Somersetshire.

8. Maria Charles-Louis d'Albert, duc de Luynes and de Chevreuse, Prince de Neufchatel, &c. at Paris.

Tho. Grantham, sen. Esq; at Chetwood, in Berkshire.

9. Wm. Blanch, Esq; at Hampstead.

John Talbot, Esq; in Brook-street.

Lady Parker, at Ipswich.

11. Henry Manning, Esq; in Selby-street, Oxford-road.

Jacob Jenkins, Esq; in Marybone-street, Golden-square.

Andrew Firminger, Esq; at Midhurst, Sussex.

13. John Gregory, Esq; in David-street.

Tho. Gilbert, Esq; at Kingsland.

Geo. Spelman, Esq; in Grosvenor-street.

James Thompson, Esq; at Paddington.

Mrs. W. Barry, of Drury Lane theatre, aged 31.

——— Shee, Esq; in Bear-court, Knightsbridge.

Tho. Gilbert, Esq; Basinghall-street.

Rev. Dr. Gill, aged 74.

14. Robert Bingham Esq; in Hill-street, Berkley-square.

William Blackwood, Esq; in Craven-street, in the Strand.

John Pitts, Esq; at Cullumpton, Devon.

15. Alexander Thistlethwaite, Esq; Member for Hampshire.

16. Sir Walker Blewitt, in Goodman's-fields.

Charles Aldworthy, Esq; in Soho-square.

17. Samuel Young, Esq; at Plympton, Devon.

18. Francis Ellise, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

Henry Morley, Esq; at Ely, Cambridgeshire.

Henry Daumpier, Esq; of Bristol.

19. Elisha Marsh, Esq; at Little Chelsea.

John Bonham Smith, Esq; at Southampton.

20 Peter Baker, Esq; at Hounslow.

21. Francis Beaumont, Esq; Spital fields.

Fane William Sharpe, Esq; Member for Callington in Cornwall.

22. Mrs. Jubb, Lady of Robert Jubb, Esq; of York; a near relation of Dr. Herring, late Archbp. of Canterbury.

23 Joseph Latham, Esq; near Henley upon Thames.

Christop. Lane, Esq; at Newbery, Berks.

Jeremiah Braxton, Esq; aged 82, in the Borough.

Rev. Tho. Breighton, aged 70, at Egham, Surry.

Richard Warburton, Esq; in Jermyn-str.

Ecclesiatical Preferments.

REV. John Stanier, A. B.—to Hope Bowdler R. Shropshire.

Rev. Wm. Finden,—to Dunsborne R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. James Lawson,—to Smeadon R. Norfolk.

Rev. Dr. Balguy, Prebend and Archdeacon of Winton.—to Alton V. Hants.

Rev. ——— Kennett, A. M.—to East Ilsley, R. Berks.

Rev. Mr. Beadon, fellow of St. John's, Cambridge —a Prebend of St. Paul's.

Rev. Benj. Hall,—to Resilly R. in Glamorganshire.

Rev. Mr. Evance, —Chaplain to the Countess dowager of Kincardine.

Rev. Tho. Marsham, M. A.—to Alwalton R. *cum* Willesford R. in Huntingdonshire, by Dispensation.

Rev. Jonathan Morgan, to Hedley R. in Surry.

Rev. Tho. Wickham, M. A.—to Shepton Marlett R. *cum* Castle Carey, V. in Somersetshire.

Civil Promotions.

ROBERT Pigot, Esq;—to the Office of Keeper of the Change and Money, and Keeper of Gold and Silver, within the Tower of London, *vice* Wm. Whitmore, deceased.

Alexander Wood, Esq;—Commissary General of Stores, at Grenada, *vice* Alex. Cope, Esq; deceased.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

20th. REG. of F. Edmond Armſtrong Eſq; from half pay,—Capt. *vice* James Stuart Coats.

Third Reg. of Drag. G. James Forde, —Lieut. *vice* James Brooke.

59th. Reg. of F. Charles Moore, Eſq; Capt.—*vice* Joſeph Williams. James Figge, Eſq;—Capt. Lieut. in Ditto.

30th. Reg. of F. Sir Robert Stuart, Bart. —a Captain.

James Morden, Eſq;—Barrack-maſter of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

23d. Reg. of F. John Jennings, Eſq;—Capt. *vice* Harvey Blunt, Eſq.

Third Reg. of Drag. G. Henry Stanley, —Lieut. Colonel. Richard White, Eſq; Major. Rob. Kelly, Gent. Capt. Lieut. and Flewellin Bullock, Gent. Lieut.

Eight Reg. of F. Henry Hatton, Eſq;—Capt. and William Potts, Gent.—Capt. Lieut.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

CAPT. Collier, in the Levant—to the Command of the Flora.

Capt. Thompſon,—to the command of the Levant.

Geo. Murdock, Eſq;—Comptroller of the Cuſtoms in the Port of Glaſgow.

B——KR——TS.

John Saunderſon, ſen. and Tho. Saunderſon, of Mancheſter, and Rich. Hand, of Milk-ſtreet, London, Warehouſemen, and Partners.

Daniel Solomons, of Tokenhouſe Yard, jeweller.

Sam. Rowlett, Crucifix-lane, Southwark baker,

John Hogg, and Geo. Wood, Leadenhall Market, coffee men, and partners,

Wm. Hards, New Shoreham, Suſſex, merch.

Wm. Doore, of Campden, Glouceſterſhire, ſhop-keeper.

Tho. Hogg, and William Fraſer, of St. George's, Middleſex, builders.

Henry Buckle, of Weſtminſter, dealer.

John Badeley, of Old-ſtreet, victualler.

Pultock Lane, Northwalſham, Norfolk, butcher.

J. Moorehouſe, of Helmſley, Yorkſh. butch.

Donald M'Donald, Weſtminſter, coffeeman.

John Bedford, of Leeds, Yorkſhire, and Eliz. Porter, of Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, widow, merchants and partners.

Jonathan Snow, of Weſtminſter, dealer.

John Lord, of Mancheſter, dyer.

John Aram, of Cowbridge, Glamorganſh. innholder.

William Felton, of the Strand, hoſier.

John Gilles, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, grocer.

Jacob Fonſeque, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, mercht.

John Spencer, Hanover-ſquare, carpenter.

Tho. Watkins, of Warwick, Grocer.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From Sept. 30, to October 5, 1771.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	6	4	0	3	2	2	3	3	6
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	5	11	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	2
Surry	5	10	4	9	3	2	2	4	3	8
Hertford	6	0	4	9	3	1	2	4	3	10
Bedford	5	10	4	2	2	10	2	1	3	4
Cambridge	5	11	3	9	3	1	2	3	3	3
Huntingdon	5	11	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	7
Northampton	6	7	4	11	3	4	2	2	4	9
Rutland	6	11	4	9	3	7	2	2	4	8
Leiceſter	7	3	5	2	3	10	2	4	4	6
Nottingham	6	8	5	0	3	4	2	1	4	5
Derby	7	1	0	0	3	7	2	6	4	9
Stafford	7	0	4	10	3	4	2	1	4	4
Shropſhire	6	7	5	1	3	2	1	10	4	0
Hereford	5	8	4	2	3	0	1	7	0	0
Worceſter	6	11	4	3	3	3	2	4	3	10
Warwick	6	4	0	0	3	5	2	7	4	7
Glouceſter	6	8	0	0	2	11	2	3	3	10
Wiltſhire	6	5	4	4	2	11	2	3	4	2
Berks	6	3	4	0	2	11	2	3	3	3
Oxford	6	8	0	0	3	0	2	5	3	5
Bucks	6	0	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	9
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	5	4	0	0	2	11	2	1	3	5
Suffolk	5	2	3	11	2	10	2	1		10
Norfolk	5	4	4	1	2	8	1	11	0	0
Lincoln	6	2	4	11	3	5	1	11	3	8
York	6	5	5	0	3	2	2	0	3	1
Durham	6	6	5	1	3	7	2	1	4	0
Northumberland	5	11	4	6	3	2	2	4	3	10
Cumberland	6	1	4	6	3	5	2	6	4	2
Weſtmoreland	6	7	0	0	3	7	2	5	3	9
Lancaſhire	6	2	0	0	3	6	2	2	3	9
Cheſhire	6	7	5	4	3	5	1	10	0	0
Monmouth	5	8	0	0	3	0	1	7	0	0
Somerſet	6	2	3	6	3	1	1	11	3	4
Devon	5	4	0	0	2	8	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	4	11	0	0	2	5	1	8	0	0
Dorſet	6	4	0	0	2	1	2	0	3	11
Hampſhire	5	7	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	4
Suſſex	5	0	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	2
Kent	5	4	0	0	3	3	1	1	3	4
WALES.										
North Wales	6	2	5	1	3	2	1	7	4	0
South Wales	5	5	4	5	3	1	1	5	3	0
GENERAL AVERAGE.										
Wincheſt. Buſhel	6	1	4	7	3	2	2	1	3	6
Quarter of 8 Buſhels.	48	8	36	8	25	4	16	8	28	9

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Oct. 2.	Oct. 28.
Bank Stock	—	148 3/4
India Stock	212	216 1/2
3 per Cent. reduced	—	85 3/4
3 per Cent. Conſol.	85 3/4	86 3/4
4 per Cent. Conſol.	—	93 3/4
Lot. Tick. 13l. 9s. 6d.		—13l. 9s.

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 1. *to* Oct. 22.

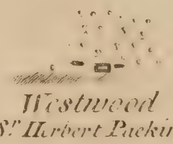
Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	672	1264	Males	767	1494
Females	592		Females	727	

Whereof have died under two years old 587

Between					
2 and 5	139	50 and 60	108		
5 and 10	51	60 and 70	94		
10 and 20	58	70 and 80	66		
20 and 30	115	80 and 90	19		
30 and 40	113	90 and 100	2		
40 and 50	142				

Peck Loaf 2s. 4d. ¾





A PLAN
of the
RIVER SALWARP.
and of the
NAVIGABLE CANAL,
from DROITWICH. to the
RIVER SEVERN.
in the
COUNTY of WORCESTER.

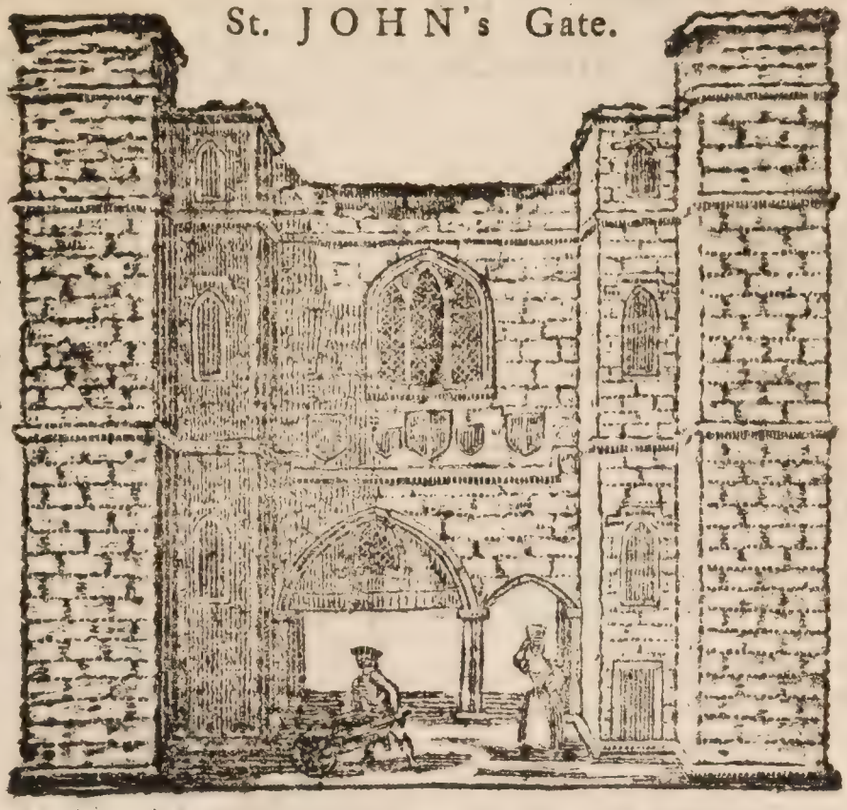
A Scale of 8 Furlongs or 1 Mile

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

	M.	F.	Ch.	F.	I.	
From Droitwich to A at Lady-wood	3	1	2	57		Level
Lady-wood to the River Severn	2	3	6	96	59	6 Fall
Total	5	4	9	23	59	6

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 paper
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For NOVEMBER, 1771.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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—Outrages at Moſcow, on account of an epidemical diſtemper there *ib.*
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—The Raſh Wiſh—Tranſlation of Hor. Ode xiii.—A ſentimental Thought 516
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Embelliſhed with a Plan of the River SALWARP, and of the NAVIGABLE CANAL, from Droitwich, to the River Severn, in Worceſterſhire.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, dated Nov 4.

"LAST night, about half an hour after nine o'clock, as his Majeſty was returning home from Prince Czartoriſki's, the Grand Chancellor, he was attacked at the corner of the ſtreet of the Capuchins by ſix confederates, commanded by Captain Koczwiſki, oppoſite the palace of the Biſhop of Cracow. The King was not eſcorted, as uſual, by his guard of twelve Uhlans; but only attended by ſome pages and domeſticks. The confederates fired their carbines and piſtols at the carriage, the balls of which entered it; immediately on which the two Heyduites, who were behind the carriage with flambeaux, deſcended to aſſiſt his Majeſty; one of whom received ſeveral wounds with a ſabre, of which he died ſoon after, and the other was grievouſly wounded; but it is thought he will recover; ſeveral other of his attendants were wounded.

"The whole city was immediately in the greateſt conſternation, not being able to diſcover his Majeſty, and ſuppoſing him murdered, as they found his hat bloody on the ſpot. At length it appeared, that the above Koczwiſki had taken an oath, together with 25 other confederates, to deliver the King, dead or alive, to the confederates at Czenſtokau, and in the above ſcuffle had ſeized the King, whom he had carried near to Willanow; in the way to which place were ſome Ruſſian picquets. Here Koczwiſki, either touched with fear or remorſe, demanded pardon of the King, and propoſed to ſave him; but the King happily taking advantage of Koczwiſki's dividing his body of deſperadoes into two parties (one of which was to attack the Ruſſian picquets, while the other guarded his Majeſty) ſlipt aſide into a wood, and after an hour and half's deſperate journey gained a ſmall hut, from whence he ſent notice to General Cocceii, who immediately repaired to the place, where he found his Majeſty; and this morning at four o'clock his Majeſty arrived at his palace where two wounds his Majeſty had received on his head, the one by a piſtol, and the other by a ſabre, were dreſſed, and it happily appears that neither of them are dangerous. At eleven o'clock Te Deum was ſung in the cathedral for his Majeſty's eſcape."

By advices received the 25th inſtant, it appears that the twenty-five confederates, who carried off the King of Poland, had introduced themſelves at different times into that city under the characters of waggoners, driving ſo many loads of hay.

The ſame accounts mention, that the King, after being forced out of his coach, had been carried between two horſes to Willanow, by which his Majeſty was ſo extremely rocked, that when he came, after the fatigue of an hour and an half's march more on foot, to the hut in the foreſt, where he was relieved by the Ruſſian detachment, he threw himſelf on the poor peaſant's truckle bed, and had one of the moſt comfortable naps he ever enjoyed in his life time.

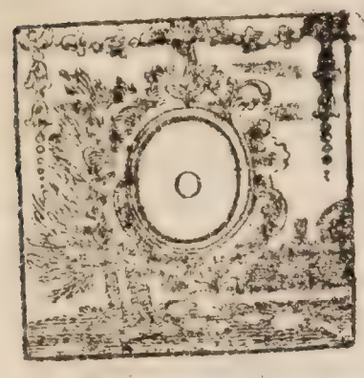
Another account ſays, that his Majeſty, in his way to the above hut, after eſcaping from the confederates, had the misfortune to loſe his ſhoes in the ſwampy grounds in the foreſt, by which his feet were ſo terribly hurt, that the pain he underwent in continuing his journey is incredible; and this, no doubt, added to the comfortableneſs of his repoſe.

A third account ſays, that Koczwiſki, who headed the ſix confederates that took the King, was no more than a Lieutenant, and that when after joining the reſt of the confederates at the entrance of the city, they had carried his Poliſh Majeſty as far as Willanow; there hearing the report of cannon, which were fired by the Ruſſians as ſignals of alarm, and dreading the approach of troops, he adviſed his Captain, who commanded the corps, to divide them into two bodies, and ſend them forward to reconnoitre, leaving himſelf with four of the band to guard the King. Having thus got rid of his commander, and the principal part of the corps, he then contrived to ſend the four left with him, under various pretences, different ways. Being left alone with the King, he threw himſelf at his Majeſty's feet, and told him, that if he would grant him his pardon, and a reward, he would ſave his life. His Majeſty, it is to be ſuppoſed, was not long heſitating. Koczwiſki and he ſet out for the hut in the manner that has been related.

Peterſburgh, Oct. 8. The malignant diſtemper which has broke out at Moſcow has cauſed great diſturbance among the common people, and by the following account from thence the 4th inſtant, the populace have carried their exceſſes to the higheſt pitch. Ambroſius, Archbiſhop of Moſcow, perceiving many abuſes among the common people, thro' the artifice of ſome deſigning perſons, thought it his duty to put a ſtop to their progreſs. Theſe impoſtors collected the major part of the people to one of the city gates, where there is an image of the Virgin Mary, and worked on their credulity, by a falſe appearance of religion, to gratify their own lucrative intentions. The people came in vaſt crouds to this place, and threw money into a cheſt put there for that purpoſe, by which means the diſtemper was ſpread ſurpriſingly, and the croud was even ſo great that many people were tred to death. To put a ſtop to ſuch impious practices, the Archbiſhop ſent proper officers to ſeal up the cheſt; but the blinded multitude gathered themſelves together, and plundered the Archbiſhop's houſe; but not finding him there, they went to the Convent, where this worthy Archbiſhop was killed by them in the moſt cruel and barbarous manner. The government of Moſcow ſent out the troops againſt them, by whoſe hands many of theſe wretches fell victims to their own credulity and blind bigotry.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For NOVEMBER, 1771.

DEBATES *in a Newly eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* p. 435.



ON the 7th of Dec. 1770, during the altercation with Spain about Falkland's iſland, Lord *B--rr--g --n* moved, that the army might be augmented to 23,000 men.

Lord *N--h* obſerved, that the expence of this augmentation might be paid by an additional ſhilling upon the land, which would affect only the landed Gentlemen, and aſſured the Houſe, that if there ſhould happily be no rupture, the ſtatute to be paſſed for this purpoſe ſhould be repealed.

Col. *B é* ſaid, that the adminiſtration had no right to burden the people with an additional tax upon a contingency; that it would be time enough to provide for a war, when a war ſhould be certain, and that if this ſhould be the caſe, he was ſure every Gentleman in the Houſe would concur in ſuch meaſures as ſhould enable government to carry it on with vigour.

Lord *G- --e G-rm- n* ſaid, that he could by no means agree with the Col. in his opinion, that it would be time enough to provide for a war when a war ſhould be certain, becauſe, except ſome new method of recruiting could be found out, the 12,000 men which the propoſed augmentation would require, could not readily be raiſed, the Militia being only provincial regiments, the ſubſtitutes of regular forces, and going every month from one county to another. But he ſaid, that though he thought an augmentation of the forces neceſſary, he was againſt augmenting the dragoons, as he was convinced by experience, that light horſe were much more ſerviceable.

After ſome further debate the queſtion was put, and carried in the affirmative.

On the 10th of Dec. Mr. *C x* having read the eſtimates of the ordnance expences, Gen. *C nw--y* ſpoke as follows.

"As no objections have yet been made to the expences of the year 1771, I ſhall not at preſent trouble this honourable committee with any thing in ſupport of them. It is certainly unneceſſary to bring any proof of the expediency of keeping Gibraltar in repair, eſpecially as there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that we are upon the eve of a war; and as to Minorca, every military Gentleman who has the leaſt knowledge of St. Philip's, muſt be ſenſible that it is in great danger from the ſuburbs, whenever it is attacked by an enemy, as indeed appeared during the laſt war; for tho' the garriſon did their duty the enemy ſucceeded, by erecting batteries under the cover which the ſuburbs ſupplied. I think, therefore, that nothing can be objected againſt the ſums which are allotted for thoſe two articles. It will alſo, I preſume, be readily acknowledged, that the dock-yard at Portſmouth ſtands in need of defence; that at Goſport is fortified, but the dock at Portſmouth is not. The fortification of Goſport, is alone a proof, that we ought to fortify Portſmouth, which is over againſt it, except it ſhould be pretended, the fortification of Goſport is a work of ſupererogation; and I think no body will incur the diſgrace of advancing

vancing an abſurdity ſo groſs and extravagant. It is propoſed that 8000l. ſhould be allotted for the defence of Newfoundland, and againſt this I preſume no objection can be made. It is further propoſed, to augment the artillery, by the addition of a battalion, conſiſting of eight companies, with one Colonel commandant, and a Lieutenant-Colonel: This meaſure will in ſome degree remove the complaint which has been made, particularly in Germany, of a ſcarcity of field-officers, when there was only one there, though that one was an officer of the greateſt merit, the artillery was often left to the care of a Captain. It is propoſed alſo, to add four pence per diem to the pay of lieutenant fire workers, and to make them ſecond lieutenants; and this augmentation I do not found upon the probability of a war, but would have it a permanent eſtabliſhment, which will prevent the trouble of conſidering it annually, whether we have peace or war. And it is proppoſed, to reduce the number of gunners from ten to eight, and to introduce two matroſſes inſtead of the two rejected gunners, as their pay is four-pence per diem leſs. The addition of the eight companies, will be an honourable retreat for officers that have been worn out in the ſervice; and will beſides, enable us to ſpare the other battalions, when it is neceſſary to ſend artillery abroad, with more convenience. It is needleſs to mention the noble behaviour of that corps, during the late war; their ſervice was more various, and their difficulties more preſſing than thoſe of any other corps. And I hope it will not be deemed invidious to ſay, that there is no other ſingle corps to which the nation is ſo much indebted.

Lord *G----e G-rm- n.* I ſhould be very ſorry to differ in opinion from the honourable Gentleman who has thought fit to go into the merits of the ſeveral articles of military expence which occur in the eſtimate that has been read to us, but there are ſome particulars in which it is impoſſible that we ſhould perfectly agree. As to the ſums that are allotted for the repair of our garriſons, I confeſs them to be neceſſary, and therefore cannot object to them, altho' they be great; eſpecially that allotted for the repair of St. Philip's in Minorca, at a time when there are all appearances of an approaching war. To the expence upon Newfoundland, I have no objection, except that the ſum is not adequate to the purpoſe. Eight thouſand pounds is ſo far from being ſufficient to fortify the whole iſland, that it will ſcarcely ſuffice for the fiſhery; and every body remembers how ill it was provided the laſt war, when it was taken by the enemy, and happily recovered by an honourable Gentleman behind me.

Col. *A-h- ſt.* Without waiting for orders from home, in other particulars I ſuppoſe the ſupply demanded is juſt, and it is our duty to ſee that the ſums which are granted are not miſapplied. Thus far I agree with the honourable gentleman, but I am ſorry to ſay, that I muſt differ from him with reſpect to the propoſed augmentation of the artillery. When the army was reduced from one hundred to fifty-three battalions, the artillery were preſerved, and I cannot conſider it's propoſed augmentation by the addition of eight companies, in any light but that of an additional expence upon the publick. I hope that by oppoſing this meaſure, I ſhall not incur the cenſure of objecting to the reward of merit. Merit in this corps, I readily acknowledge, and it is but juſt to confeſs, that they have not received the reward which they deſerved: but ſurely ſome method may be found of doing juſtice to military merit, without deſerting our duty to the publick. If there is to be a war, let us proceed with our augmentation regularly, but let us not render an additional battalion permanent.

Here the debate was ſuddenly interrupted by Mr. *O-ſl-w*, who had juſt been turned out of the Houſe of Peers;

Peers: as ſoon as he returned to the Commons, he ſaid, "I have a motion to make, of which I dare ſay, every gentleman will acknowledge the propriety. I move, nay I inſiſt, that the Houſe be cleared immediately; a circumſtance has happened to me within theſe five minutes, which makes it abſolutely neceſſary. I deſire that the Houſe may be cleared immediately, *Peers* and *all*."

Upon this Mr. *B-- e* ſtood up, and cried "No, no, no; don't clear the Houſe; the Houſe ought not to be cleared."

Many joined with Mr. *B---e*, in oppoſing the motion to clear the Houſe; but the reſolution of the Houſe in favour of the motion being read, all were ordered to withdraw except the members; among thoſe who were turned out, were the Dukes of *R---m--d*, *M--c--ſt-r*, *B-l--n*, and *P--tl--d*, the Marquis of *R——k-i---g——m*, and the Earl of *F--z-w-------s*.

As ſoon as the Houſe was cleared, Mr. *D- --ſt-r* ſaid, "I hope we ſhall not proceed on any buſineſs till we have done ourſelves juſtice upon the Lords for this inſult; I was one who ſuffered the indignity of being turned out of their Houſe, and I therefore move, that this committee do immediately break up, that we may conſider what ought to be done upon this occaſion, with the Speaker in in the Chair.

Lord *J--n C-v--d-ſh*. I agree with the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, that this inſult ſhould be reſented; but I hope he will ſuffer the committee to finiſh the buſineſs it is upon, he may afterwards proceed upon any motion, which he may think fit to make in the Houſe.

The Members cried out, Aye, aye; the Committee proceeded in the buſineſs they were upon, which being over, the Speaker took the Chair.

Mr. *D-nn--g* then ſaid, I agree with my friend who ſometime ago declared his opinion, that we ſhould do ourſelves juſtice upon the other Houſe for the inſult they have offered us. I am by no means ſatisfied with mere retaliation. The Lords are the aggreſſors; they have indecently turned us out, and it is not enough after the indignity we have ſuffered, that we ſhould merely turn out them. I think we ought to go further; and I myſelf for one, will not reſt till further enquiry has been made into this matter, which has the appearance of a determination to inſult us. I therefore move that a committee be appointed to inſpect the Journals of the Houſe of Lords, and report their opinion to this Houſe.

Right Hon. *G----e O-ſ-w*. When I moved ſome time ago, that the Houſe ſhould be cleared, it was in conſequence of the Lords having turned ſeveral Members of this Houſe out of theirs; I conſidered it as an act of incivility and diſreſpect to the Houſe of Commons, of whoſe dignity I am too jealous, not to retaliate any behaviour that appears to infringe it. I was impatient to have this Houſe exert the ſame power over the Lords, which the Lords had exerted over this Houſe It ſhall never be my fault, as long as I have a ſeat here, if we are not even with them. But Sir, I then thought, and I think ſtill, that retaliation is all that is in our power, and all that ought to be in our wiſh. The Lords have violated no law of Parliament, nor infringed any privilege of this Houſe; they have refuſed us a favour, indeed, but I cannot think that they have either injured or inſulted us. What the gentlemen has in view by moving, that the Journals of the Lords, ſhould on this occaſion, be inſpected, it is beyond the power of my imagination to conceive. The Journals can only tell us what we know already, that the Lords have a right to clear their Houſe; it is true, that they have unhandſomely exerted their right, but we cannot queſtion it's exiſtence; neither can we, without the groſſeſt abſurdity, *appear* to queſtion it, by ſearching their Journals, at the very time, when we not only

only claim, and exert the ſame right againſt them. Let us exclude them, as long as they think proper to exclude us: I fancy they will tire firſt, and at length recover their ſenſes and good humour. The motion, I am ſure, ſetting aſide the folly of it, can tend only to promote ill blood between us, which we ſhould all wiſh to avoid; and therefore I ſhall give my vote againſt it.

Col. *B---é.* The right hon. Gentleman has, I think, with great reaſon intimated, that the Lords have acted as if they were out of their ſenſes; but I think we ſhall act ſo too, if we adopt his opinion, that the matter ſhould reſt where it is. It is to the outrageous and daring behaviour of certain Lords, who truſt to their majority, that we are indebted for this inſult. It was a conduct that ſhocked the honeſt part of that noble aſſembly, who acted in a manner worthy of their principles, and withdrew, that they might not give it a ſanction by their preſence. I was myſelf preſent, and do affirm, that no *Cockpit* or *Bear-Garden* ever equalled the *horrid indecency*, which I was there witneſs to. Sir, we give up the rights of our conſtituents, and our own honour, if we do not reſent this uſage in an adequate and proper manner; what has been done is, in my opinion, neither proper nor adequate. I think it as improper in us to turn the Lords out of this houſe, as it was in the Lords to turn the members of this houſe out of theirs; and I am ſure, that by adopting a conduct which has diſgraced them, it can never make a reaſonable ſatisfaction for the inſult that has been offered to us; I am therefore for the motion, and hope that it will go farther.

Lord *N---b.* Whatever may have been the behaviour of the other houſe, I think that our dignity will always depend upon that of our own: and ſurely, while we are complaining of unfriendly, and, I think, improper treatment from the Lords, it is wholly inconſiſtent with our dignity to ſuffer any part of their auguſt aſſembly to be reviled, in ſuch language as we have juſt heard, with reſpect to thoſe who have thought fit to differ with what the Gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, has thought fit to call the *honeſt* part of the houſe. I will not diſpute the Gentleman's knowledge of the dialect and behaviour which diſtinguiſh *Cockpits* and *Bear Gardens*, nor the delicacy of ſentiment and decorum of expreſſion, by which he is ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf. He may probably have been more ſhocked than a perſon of leſs exquiſite ſenſibility and ſcrupulous punctilio, by the *horrid indecency*, which he was witneſs to in the other houſe: but what right has that Gentleman to brand thoſe, who have committed an indecorum, with *diſhoneſty?* Let us at leaſt remember that we are Gentlemen, and as ſuch give no countenance to illiberal abuſe. The conduct of the Lords, in clearing their houſe of all ſtrangers indiſcriminately, including the members of this, I condemn as much as any body; and I wiſh that, upon this occaſion, the Lords only had been turned out of ours, that we might more particularly have ſhewn a proper reſentment of their behaviour, and convinced them that they muſt expect no admiſſion here, while we are excluded from above; but I agree with my right hon. friend, who ſits near me, that retaliation is all that is in our power, and therefore all we ſhould attempt. Searching the journals of the upper houſe upon this occaſion will be wholly uſeleſs in itſelf, and therefore diſgraceful to us. I am clearly againſt the motion, and to put an end to it, I move you to adjourn.

Lord *F-------p.* I ſecond the noble Lord's motion, and muſt ſay, that I never heard a more prepoſterous propoſal than to inſpect the journals of the other houſe, when no illegal or unconſtitutional extenſion of their rights is ſo much as pretended. It is enough for this houſe to proceed *pari paſſu* with the other; and when they are ill humoured or peeviſh enough to ſhut their doors again

againſt us, to ſhut our doors againſt them. We have the beſt remedy in our hands; let us apply that and no other.

Lord *G—e C——ſb.* I think this is a queſtion, in which the honour of the houſe is much concerned; and I wonder, Sir, [turning to Mr. *On—w*] that the ghoſt of a great predeceſſor of your's does not riſe to expreſs his indignation at ſeeing his ſon oppoſe a motion for aſſerting the dignity of this houſe againſt the impertinence of the other. He did me the honour to ſay, that my family, though nearly allied to the peerage, was always ready to ſupport the dignity of the houſe of Commons; and as I deſire always to maintain that character, I beg, Sir, [to the Speaker] that you will be ſo good as to appoint me a teller in this diviſion, that I may ſtand upon the journals as a friend to the houſe of Commons, in a diſpute with the Lords.

Mr. *O——w.* Sir, I muſt make it my requeſt, that you will appoint me alſo a teller in this queſtion, that my name may be tranſmitted to poſterity with that of my noble friend upon the ſame occaſion. I flatter myſelf, that my regard for the honour of the houſe of Commons will appear as conſpicuous as his, to thoſe who ſhall conſider the matter, when the tumult of paſſion ſhall have ſubſided. The authority, which the noble Lord has cited, will always, as he well knows, be admitted with the utmoſt reverence and ſubmiſſion by me; but I hope he will ſuffer me to judge of that authority for myſelf. I am certain, that the opinion of the perſon, whoſe memory I ſo much honour, would concur with my own upon this occaſion, becauſe his character and behaviour were always conſiſtent; and his determinations have been ſimilar in ſimilar circumſtances. The noble Lord, I think, cannot ſeriouſly accuſe me of being on the ſide of the Lords in this affair, as my earneſtneſs to return the compliment they had paid us, muſt prove the contrary. I ſhall only repeat my opinion, that retaliation is the proper, the only proper mode of proceeding, and that to do more would be wildneſs and abſurdity in the laſt exceſs.

Upon a diviſion, the numbers appeared,

For adjourning	47
Againſt adjourning	22
Majority	25

Tellers for adjourning, Lord *B—ch--p* and Mr. *O——w.*

Tellers againſt adjourning, Lord *G—e C——ſb* and Mr. *T. T——n-ſ--d.*

On the 12th of December, the houſe being to reſolve itſelf into a committee upon the land tax for the year 1771, Mr. *S——r* moved, that it might be an inſtruction to the committee not to proceed until after the then next receſs for the Chriſtmas holidays, ſeveral members being in the country.

The argument for the motion was, that a war was as yet uncertain, and therefore that an additional burden ſhould not be laid.

The argument againſt it was, that a war, though not certain, was probable; that great preparations were making by France and Spain; and that the ſum wanted would be ſix millions, and perhaps more.

Sir *E——d H——e* ſaid, that the navy was in a better condition than when the late war began in 1755; that we had twenty ſhips of the line full manned and fit for action, and twenty more in commiſſion, which had 3,000 ſeamen towards their complement, and would ſoon be ready for ſervice; that without interrupting the outward bound trade, we had 33,000 ſeamen in pay, which is only 7,000 leſs than the full number voted by parliament.

Admiral *K——l* and Sir *C——s S——s* queſtioned theſe facts, and aſked, Why, if they were true, a ſquadron was not ſent to Gibraltar, the garriſon of which was lower than in the peaceable times of Sir *P——t W——e*

W——e, and to the West Indies, where such a force was not less necessary?

Sir *E——d H——e* replied, that ships were not sent abroad, because, for ought he knew, they might be wanted to defend our own coasts; that proper attention should be paid to every object which our navy could defend or secure, as rising circumstance should indicate, as well as to annoy the enemy where it could be attempted with the best prospect of success.

After much wrangling and invective, the question, having been repeatedly called for, was put, when there appeared

Against postponing the supply	199
For it	121
Majority	78

Mr. URBAN,

MUCH pains has been taken, both formerly and of late times, by Perenchief, Wagstaff, the late John Burton of Eaton, and others, to persuade mankind, that Charles I. was the real author of Εικὼν Βασιλικὴ; a question at this time of little moment to the publick. However, I beg leave to add a curious anecdote in support of the objectors of Charles being the real author of that work, as related by the late Mr. Wm. Whiston, in the memoirs of his life, written by himself. "About the year 1734, Dr. Knight, late Archdeacon of Berkshire, sent me Bishop Patrick's account of his own life, written with his own hand, which I very well knew, and ending with his birth-day, when he was eighty years old.——Why this life is not hitherto published, I do not know. He was in the old war time a great royalist, and therefore under no temptation to deny, as he does here, that King Charles I. was the original author or the Εικὼν Βασιλικὴ, had he not been fully satisfied that it was not of his own writing; tho' I take it to be undeniable, that the King highly approved, and frequently corrected the copy with his own hand, till it truly expressed the sense of his own mind, and so was his true portraiture." "Another thing I remember there is in Bishop Patrick's account of himself, and of the great events that happened in his time, viz. 'that just 'before the death of King Charles II. 'there was over-bearing evidence coming out of the truth of Oates's plot, 'and then the King died.' What inference the Bishop made from this coincidence does not appear in this MS. But I suppose every body will easily supply it in their own mind. I read this MS. four times over: so I can be positive of the truth of these two things. When I afterward gave Sir Joseph Jekyl and Mr. Arthur Onslow an account of what I had seen, they were both hearty for having the copy entirely printed *in puris naturalibus*, which I told Dr. Knight. But he thought himself not at liberty to do more than take some extracts out of it, to be inserted elsewhere, as he saw cause. So it is not yet published." So far Mr. Whiston. p. 295.

If this MS. life of the Bishop is yet existing, the possessor of it would do an acceptable service to the learned and inquisitive part of the world, if he would condescend to suffer it to be published. for Bishop Patrick was a man of extensive learning and piety, was first advanced to the see of Chichester, whence he was translated to that of Ely in 1691, where he died on the 31st of May 1707, in his 81st year, being born at Gainsborough in Lincolnshire on the 8th of September, 1626. His education had been in the university of Cambridge, where he was Fellow of Queen's College, and ordained by Dr. Joseph Hall, the deprived Bishop of Norwich. He was at first Vicar of Battersea, and in September 1662 Rector of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, and in August 1679 advanced to the Deanery of Peterborough, in the room of Dr. Duport.

22 *Nov.* 1771. L.

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

The Drawing of Carfax Conduit, Oxford, which was misplaced, has been recovered, and is now in the hands of an eminent engraver; it will be given in our next.

The Drawing of Sutton-House is incorrect.

T. E. *informs us, that "if we do not insert his letters, he will take in the Gentleman's Magazine no longer. We had better lose one customer than twenty.*

If the epistle signed Lady Wanton *really written by a Female, her signature is apt;—she is a* Wanton Lad

Reflections on the treatment of OPHTHALMIA.

IT is become a proverb in oppoſition to theory in medicine, that facts are ſtubborn arguments. But whilſt we juſtly condemn mere hypothetical reaſoning, it is moſt certainly neceſſary to examine ſuppoſed facts before we admit their validity. In numberleſs inſtances they have proved fallacious, after being authorized by the moſt eminent characters; and, therefore, in every circumſtance that materially concerns the health of mankind, the greateſt circumſpection is requiſite; and as far as a rational inveſtigation and analogy will ſupport us, we ought carefully to examine, and as far as poſſible aſcertain the probable effects of remedies, before we venture to apply them; particularly thoſe, which, if they afford no relief, may produce laſting injury.

In few caſes can the wrong application of topical remedies be productive of more lamentable prejudice, than to the organ of viſion. Blindneſs is one of the moſt affecting circumſtances that the human conſtitution is liable to. I ſhall therefore be exculpated for candidly enquiring into the effects of a remedy, recommended for an Ophthalmia or Inflammation of the eye, under the ſanction of that great man, Sir Hans Sloane. Humanity was his motive for publiſhing it, and humanity ſolely is mine for conſidering it at this time, when numbers of people are labouring under the complaint, for which this medicine is ſaid, by Dr. Sloane himſelf, to be "ſo ſurpriſingly beneficial, that not one in five hundred miſſed of a cure." This compoſition is ordered to be made in the following manner:

"Take of prepared *Tutty*, one ounce; of *Lapis Hæmatites* prepared, two ſcruples; of the beſt *Aloes* prepared, twelve grains; of prepared *Pearl*, four grains. Put them into a Porphyry or Marble Mortar, and rub them with a peſtle of the ſame ſtone very carefully, with a ſufficient quantity of *Viper's greaſe*, or *fat*, to make a liniment, to be uſed daily, morning or evening, or both, according to the conveniency of the patient."

I confeſs I have not tried this liniment in five hundred caſes of Ophthalmia, but in general where I have tried it, ſo much injury has been ſuſtained, that I have been thereby lead to examine more particularly, the ſeveral ingredients of which it is compoſed.

Tutty contains an argillaceous earth, probably with ſome proportion of the ſemi-metal called Zinc, and a ſmall quantity of lead. The laſt appears to have a ſedative effect, and in that view may be admiſſible; how far the Zinc, and the argillaceous baſis of Tutty may prove hurtful, cannot be wholly aſcertained.

Lapis Hæmatites is a rich iron ore, and muſt, without doubt, prove highly ſtimulating, increaſe the inflammation, and thereby produce the moſt alarming effects.

Aloes internally is ſtimulating, and by its effects when applied to ulcers, it is probable that it poſſeſſes the ſame quality when uſed topically in Inflammation of the Eye.

Prepared Pearl, is ordered in ſo ſmall a proportion, that little or no effect can be expected from it: Like Aloes, it may, perhaps, act as a mechanical ſtimulus to the tender coats of the eye. If the *Viper's greaſe* be not rancid, like oil, it may relax, and thereby prove uſeful; but moſt of the other ingredients are evidently calculated to increaſe inflammation and pain, and are therefore inadmiſſible.

Indeed Sir Hans Sloane, in the ſucceeding pages, confeſſes, that "Dr. Arbuthnot, after repeated trials of Viper's fat alone on ſore eyes, had ſo high an opinion of its virtues, that he looked on it as equally beneficial with the whole medicine."

This experience of Dr. Arbuthnot I heartily ſubſcribe to, and believe that the addition of the other ingredients to the Viper's fat, will only render the liniment ſtimulating, and dangerous in a real Ophthalmia.

Sir Hans Sloane recommends this liniment alſo in opaque films and ſpecks of the Cornea. In theſe caſes the mechanical attrition of the ingredients againſt ſuch films may be uſeful, but theſe complaints are widely different from Ophthalmia. I have frequently known powdered glaſs blown into the eye, of the greateſt benefit in ſuch diſeaſes, but no prudent man would recommend the ſame remedy in a painful inflammation of that organ.

But Dr. Sloane does not depend ſolely, upon this "*moſt efficacious remedy*," as it is called: He adviſes cathartics, bleeding, perpetual bliſters behind the ears, and a drain by iſſues betwixt the ſhoulders. Theſe are really effectual

remedies

remedies in an Ophthalmia. Bleeding he adviſes by leeches to the temples, but the blood is then ſo difficult to ſtop, and cold ſo liable to be received by the patient from the application of wet cloths to take up the blood, that this method is not ſo convenient, and frequently increaſes the inflammation. Cupping *, therefore, may be ſubſtituted without any of theſe inconveniences, and repeated as occaſion may require.

Unleſs we make the bliſters perpetual, an Ophthalmia of long ſtanding, is ſeldom much relieved by them. The firſt or ſerous diſcharge of a bliſter, and the maturated pus of an iſſue appear to have different effects. The latter I have found much more beneficial, but in the manner Sir Hans Sloane directs, between the ſhoulders, it is extremely troubleſome, and I have therefore tried it behind the ear, juſt below the *proceſſus mammillaris*. We have there a fleſhy part, as ſuitable as if deſigned by nature for ſuch a purpoſe. It is about that part that nature forms frequently a drain in young children, the utility of which is known to every practitioner in medicine.

The eaſieſt manner of making an iſſue here, is by means of a cauſtic, the *cauſticum commune fortius* of the London Diſpenſatory. When the eſchar produced by it is digeſted out, a pea, or half of one, may be introduced, and the part dreſſed in the uſual manner.

When the pain accompanying an Ophthalmia comes on periodically, with ſome degree of fever, bark may be given internally with great advantage. In obſtinate inflammations, I have ſometimes ſeen mercurials of ſervice, particularly Van Sweeten's ſublimate ſolution. No heſitation can be made to giving this medicine very early in this complaint, eſpecially where either any ſcrophulous or venereal taint is ſuſpected.

External applications to the eye, I have not hitherto enumerated, as remedies for an Ophthalmia. I have known the pain mitigated by a lotion made of the decoction of poppies. Spring water, ſolutions of vitriol, alum, ſugar of lead, and the vegitable ſolution of M. Gouillard, have likewiſe done the ſame; ſo have poultices of bread, roaſted apple, curd of milk, conſerve of roſes, and various preparations of *lapis calaminaris* and Tutty. But in an obſtinate Ophthalmia the beſt of them often proves ineffectual. A ſlight piece of ſilk to prevent the too powerful rays of light, and the cold air, from affecting the inflamed eye, is, however, neceſſary.

INVESTIGATOR.

* There are alſo many more ſmall blood veſſels opened by cupping, than can be expected from leeches, a conſideration of no little importance in caſes of inflammation.

Mr. URBAN,

THE cultivation of Natural Hiſtory in its various departments, while it diverts the mind from unprofitable or dangerous purſuits, informs the underſtanding, proves the foundation of numberleſs improvements and conveniences in the œconomy of life, as well as the ſource of the moſt conſtant and rational amuſement.

Every part of nature has its peculiar beauties, and each more or leſs exhibits to view the wonderful wiſdom of the univerſal author, who has endued the moſt humble object of creation with certain inſtructive powers ſuitable to its life, ſupport, and propagation.—The wiſdom in no part of creation is more evident than in the beauty, and general œconomy of the inſect tribe; to a Naturaliſt, their hiſtory, as well as the lively tints of their plumage, is equally amuſing and wonderful; and the ſtudy of them in numerous inſtances has been productive of conſiderable advantage to mankind, as well as uſeful information to an enlarged, liberal underſtanding.

Among the many eminent reſearchers into natural productions, we find the reſpectable names of Boyle, Derham, Reaumur, Sloane, &c. men remarkable for their genius, learning, and every humane virtue, who devoted their lives to the improvement of human knowledge, and rendered infinitely more ſervice to mankind than Pythagoras and all his diſciples.

I am led into theſe reflections from peruſing a letter in a late Magazine ſigned Euſebia, in which the Aurelian Entomologiſt is accuſed of delighting in the torture of inſects, and cenſured with no ſmall degree of ſeverity. Pity it is, that this author, in her zeal for the cauſe of humanity, had not ſhewn herſelf poſſeſt of a little towards her fellow creatures; ſhe forgets that the ſame humanity, which teaches her not to deſtroy the life of an innocent Inſect, would alſo teach her not to torture the

Aurelian

Aurelian or Entomologiſt with ungenerous and falſe reflections.

I am acquainted with many very reſpectable characters, who devote their leiſure time to the collecting, and ſtudying of inſects, and I know not one who delights in torturing or giving them the leaſt unneceſſary pain.—**Gibbetting* and impaling of inſects, are cruelties which I find no where recommended, and appear to have exiſted only in the imaginations of Euſebia and the Monthly Reviewers.

We need not the pen of Euſebia to inform us, that wanton cruelty exerciſed towards any animal, is not only cenſurable, but in the higheſt degree criminal; while the Aurelians or Entomologiſts however, are not in the practice of this, why ſhould they meet with ſuch unmerited cenſure?

† The ladies ſhall wear ſilks, the huntſman purſue and kill the timorous hare, nor ſhall the beautiful plumage of the pheaſant preſerve him from the gun of the mudering ſportſman; yet theſe ſhall paſs unnoticed, uncenſured, while the Aurelian is loaded with every epithet of cruelty, for deſtroying a caterpillar in its moth or butterfly ſtate.

Euſebia is at full liberty from me to enjoy her particular ſentiments of not killing any animal whatever; but however much I may admire her humanity, I cannot but conſider a Bug Doctor as a more uſeful member of ſociety. *An* ENTOMOLOGIST.

To the Gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk, or ſuch of them who ſhall be Commiſſioners of the Haven and Pier at Yarmouth, at the time of building a Bridge over the Haven.

GENTLEMEN,

PRESUMING from the decayed ſtate of the preſent bridge, its calling continually for expenſive repairs, and the inſinuations of the people of this town, that a new bridge would certainly be built and very ſoon; I ventured to lay before you in the Gentleman's Magazine for March laſt, a deſign of a bridge of one arch, which, though deſtitute of the ornaments of Black-fryars Bridge in London, would be extremely beneficial to the navigation of this town. To enumerate all the advantages that would ariſe from putting this deſign into execution, would be a difficult taſk; I ſhall therefore content myſelf with ſetting forth a few of them, as they recur to my memory.

The barr, which lays before the mouth of the haven, and which is a great impediment to our trade, is formed by the floods waſhing the ſhore to the north of it, and if the water in the haven was motionleſs (as it is not) we all know that the bar would be continually increaſing in bulk, and never be removed. Therefore, if it muſt be allowed, that we are indebted to the flux, and reflux of the tide in the rivers, for the partial removing the bar; then, it neceſſarily follows, that the leſs obſtruction the flood meets with in its progreſs up the river, the higher it will go, and the quantity admitted will alſo be greater; the return of which greater body of water on the ebb, being more rapid, will certainly ſcower the harbour and remove the bar. There is not one ſingle mariner but has known the want of a harbour to run into; and thouſands who have wiſhed themſelves ſafe in ours, have continued at ſea and periſhed in ſight of it. Women have loſt their huſbands, children their parents, and the merchant his property; all which might have been prevented had the harbour been open for ſhips of any conſiderable burthen. How many times have ſhips been detained in the harbour for want of water, with a valuable, and ſometimes a periſhable commodity on board; which delay has oft loſt the merchant his market, or deſtroyed his goods.

The rapid current, beſides removing the bar, will aſſiſt the windbound ſhips, and get them either up or down

* We may, perhaps, be thought rather captious in thus noticing the word *gibbetting*, as uſed by the Monthly Reviewers, (vide Review for September) but it ſhould be remembered, that we have a right to expect propriety of expreſſion at leaſt, from gentlemen who aſſume to themſelves ſuch ſuperiority of knowledge;—and if we may judge from their former criticiſms, we ſhall have little reaſon to doubt but that, if the ſame palpable impropriety had appeared in the works of any author they were criticiſing on, they would, with all their pretenſions to humanity, have expoſed him on the gibbet of public ridicule.

† The ladies probably may not generally be apprized of the vaſt quantities of ſilk worms that are deſtroyed with boiling water, in their chryſalis ſtate, to produce this luxurious article of dreſs; it cannot, however, have eſcaped the extenſive reading of Euſebia.

the

the river without the help of horſes or men to tow them. The keels and boats, by the admiſſion of the whole flood, will be carried higher up the river, towards Norwich, Beccles, &c. &c. in leſs time than at preſent. And if it be allowed that water will become horizontal on the Slake, (which I believe no one will deny) then it conſequently follows, that the faſter the water ſubſides at Yarmouth, the leſs liable will Norwich be to thoſe dreadful inundations, of which, of late, they have had ſo much reaſon to complain. The ſhoals on Breydon are owing to the obſtructions at the bridge, as London Bridge bears witneſs; for you may walk in the middle of that river at half tide.

If the trade of this town ſhould increaſe from its better harbour, the tonnage muſt be larger; and as the tonnage ſtands at preſent, two-pence added to it will be equal to the intereſt of the whole expence; and if ſix-pence inſtead of two-pence, (which by the way will be no burthen) both principal and intereſt may be paid off in about ſeven years. Theſe few thoughts, which, for want of time, are promiſcuouſly thrown together, I moſt humbly offer to your view; hoping at the ſame time, that my deſign will not be treated with contempt, for its appearing unaſked. I am, Gentlemen, with the utmoſt deference, and reſpect, your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

Yarmouth,
Oct. 28, 1771. S. BREAM.

Mr. URBAN,

AS a proper ſupplement to the *Hueſiana* now concluded, and as the moſt remarkable tranſactions in the author's life (moſt of the ſucceeding part of it being paſſed in his library in literary purſuits) I have ſent you his own account of his journey into Sweden, to viſit Queen Chriſtina, tranſlated from his *Iter Suecicum*, with ſome explanatory notes. Your's, &c. Z.

A TOUR TO STOCKHOLM *.

Tranſlated from the Latin of M. Huet,
By J. Duncombe, M. A.

From *Caen* † depᵉrting, firſt at *Dive*,
And next at *Honfleur* I arrive.
Ill as I was, from jolting ſtones
An eaſy litter ſav'd my bones;
But, as one horſe was founder'd, down
Myſelf, ſteeds, litter, all were thrown.
Thence, after dinner, in a bark
We croſs'd to *Havre*; tho' 'twas dark,
Before we landed at the town
By your lov'd name, King ‡ Francis, known.
Here, while for fav'ring winds we wait,
Time ſeems to hobble in his gait;
And all the forts ſeen o'er and o'er
Are medicines for the ſpleen no more.
At length, ten days elaps'd, our ſails
We hoiſted, with auſpicious gales.
My comrades, as the veſſel keels,
Are little better for their meals;
While I, half-famiſhed, ev'ry hour
Biſcuit and well-corn'd beef devour.
Meantime, when *Calais* was in view,
Two § *Engliſh* frigates tow'rds us flew
With crowded canvaſs; at the ſight
Our captain in a wond'rous fright,
(A *Dutchman* he) cry'd, 'Arm, boys, arm,
'Stand to your guns, and ſound th' alarm!'
How mad, methought, was I, to run
Such hazards, now too late to ſhun!
But ſtill, diſſembling my miſtruſt,
My ſword I brandiſh'd, black with ruſt.
And now the Engliſh nearer came,
And loudly hail'd us; 'Whence, your name,
'And whither bound?' What truth inſpir'd
He frankly told; they ſtrait retir'd.
In four days, *Zealand's* coaſts appear,
And a wiſh'd port we find at *Veer*.
Thence, *Middleburgh* by land we gain:
Next morn, once more we tempt the main,
And ſoon with joy at *Dort* arrive,
Whence *Maeſe* and *Waal* unite to drive
With kindred ſtreams invading foes,
And ev'ry bold attack oppoſe.
‖ At *Rotterdam*, with rev'rence due,
Eraſmus my attention drew;
Then * *Delft*, where thy proud tomb, *Naſſau*,
Claims equal rev'rence, equal awe!

* This journey was begun April 15, 1652, M. *Bochart*, a Proteſtant Miniſter at *Caen*, and one of the moſt learned men of the age, having been invited to Stockholm by Queen *Chriſtina*, he perſuaded M. *Huet* to accompany him. But being detained by illneſs, he could not reach *Havre de Grace* till after M. *Bochart* had ſet ſail. However, our author overtook him at *Amſterdam*.

† The birth place of the author.

‡ *Havre de Grace* is called in Latin *Franciſcopolis*, from *Francis*, who fortified it.

§ The republics of *England* and *Holland* were then on very bad terms, though hoſtilities were not commenced between them till the month following.

‖ The brazen ſtatue of *Eraſmus* in the market-place.

* The Mauſoleum of *William* I. Prince

At

At *Leyden* we repos'd that night;
And, with the next returning light,
Receiv'd the welcome of a pair,
Diſtinguiſh'd by Apollo's care;
* *Saumaiſe* and † *Heinſius*, whom the nine
Have bleſs'd with all their warmth divine!
The public library ſurvey'd,
And anatomic hall, we ſtray'd
Among the choice exotic trees,
And ſaw whate'er could ſtrangers pleaſe.
At *Haerlem*, our next ſtage, juſt fame,
For the firſt printing-preſs they claim,
And for the ſhips, ‡ with ſaw-like prows,
Fatal to their *Peluſian* foes.
To *Amſterdam* we haſte, and there
With looks which heart-felt joy declare,
Choice friends, our wiſh'd arrival greet;
Bochart and § *Voſſius* there we meet,
And (tho' unmentioned) numbers more,
All bound to *Sweden's* diſtant ſhore.
How pleaſant, when abroad we roam,
To find the friends moſt lov'd at home?
Next morn a courteous *Jew* invites
To ſee his ſect's myſterious rites;
Our friend * *Manaſſeh* led us in:
But while his knife divides the ſkin,
Stretch'd with ſolemnity divine,
As circumciſſion's laws enjoin,
My foot with heedleſs touch profan'd
The deſk whence *Moſes* is explain'd:
All ſaw, all murmur'd; ſtruck with dread
Of the dire knife, the culprit fled.
To *Utrecht* then we take our way,
And there to matchleſs † *Schuman* pay
Our due reſpects, her ſex's pride;
With admiration I deſcry'd
The virgin's works of every kind,
The labours of her hands and mind.
Departing thence, at night we meet
With paltry lodgings at *Elſpeet*:
Holm diſhes held our ruſtic cheer,
Straw was our bedding, threſh'd this year.
From thence next day to *Zwoll* we went,
Where his long life good ‡ *Kempis* ſpent,
And ſtill his pious fame ſurvives,
And in his grateful country lives.
At *Hardenberg*, which late at night
We enter'd, of an ancient rite,
We laughing heard, by which they uſe
Their annual magiſtrate to chuſe.
Th' aſſembled ſires, in order ſit,
Around a maple table ſit,
And on the board, in grim array,
Their buſhy chins ſagacious lay:
Juſt in the middle then they place
The filthieſt of the inſect race;
And him, whoſe ſavoury length of beard
Is by the ſapient louſe preferr'd,
His townſmen honour and revere,
As Burgo-maſter for the year §.
Now traverſing *Weſtphalia's* plains,
We gaz'd with wonder at the ſwains;
Than others by the head they're higher,
As if old *Anak* were their ſire.
Here travellers in halls muſt lie,
Spacious and tow'ring to the ſky:
Juſt in the midſt a fire they light,
And all around it, ev'ry night,
Promiſcuous ſleep their goats, their kine,
Their ſheep, and lambs, and filthy ſwine,
The wife, the huſband, and the ſons:
If ſuch, as old tradition runs
In *Saturn's* reign was human glee,
The iron is the age for me.
The fields are barren and unſown,
And lowly ſhrub-like trees alone
Are widely ſpread o'er ev'ry mead,
And ſwine in herds unnumber'd feed,
Whoſe fleſh (the natives uſual meat)
They neither boil'd nor roaſted eat;
But in the houſe-top, hung with care,
Are harden'd by the ſmoke and air;

---

of *Orange*, the founder of the ſtate, and of its glory.

* This famous critic, commonly called *Salmaſius*, whom *Milton*, for his treatiſe againſt the parliament, &c. ſtyles *a chattering pie*, died at the *Spa* this year on his return from *Stockholm*. *Milton* aſſerts, that Queen *Chriſtina* ſet ſuch a value on his reply, that ſhe even received *Salmaſius* with contempt; and adds, that 'ſome even accuſe him of haſtening that writer's death 'by the too great keenneſs of his ſting.' See his *Defenſio pro Se*.

† *Nicholas Heinſius*, the ſon of *Daniel*.

‡ In the 12th century, when *Damiettain Egypt*, anciently *Peluſium*, was beſieged by the Chriſtians.

§ *Iſaac Voſſius*, the ſon of *Gerard*.

* *Rabbi Manaſſeh Ben Iſrael*. See an account of this in the *Hueticna*, vol. xl. p. 169.

† *Anna Maria Schuman*, a Lady of extraordinary accompliſhments, being miſtreſs of moſt of the oriental, learned, and modern languges, as well as of all branches of divinity, philoſophy, and the fine arts. She was, in ſhort, the *Carter* of her age. *See her article in Bayle.*

‡ The ſuppoſed author of the book *de imitatione Chriſti*. See vol. xxxviii. p. 214.

§ This ſtory is more proper for a poet than an hiſtorian, though there have been ſome who have gravely related it. It may, however, be conſidered as an apology to ridicule the ſlovenly manners of the people. *Hardenberg* is in the province of *Overyſſel*.

And

And then the hoſpitable board
With a whole hog at once is ſtor'd.
Our pace we quicken'd at the ſight
Of diſtant *Bremen's* tower-crown'd height,
And ſoon we reach'd that ancient town,
Where, well-fatigu'd, I ſtrait laid down;
Sunk in a ſoft well-feather'd bed,
Another o'er my limbs was ſpread:
Half-ſtifled with the heavy load,
Sweat from each pore profuſely flow'd,
And with th' enormous weight oppreſs'd,
No ſleep that night my eye-lids bleſs'd.
Next day more inauſpicious prov'd
To a black ſpaniel much belov'd;
For while our car with rapid courſe
Whirl'd on, the wheel's impetuous force
Our fav'rite ſqueez'd; but oil, the bruiſe
Fomenting, ſoon her ſtrength renews.
To * *Cloiſter-ſeven* next we came,
Once for its nuns well known to fame;
Five ſiſters only now remain,
And ev'ry cloiſter, ev'ry fane,
Deſerted droops its languid head,
Since *Luther* here new tenets ſpread.
To *Boxtehude*, a wealthy dame,
With a moſt beauteous daughter came;
An officer their ſteps purſu'd,
Who with fond eyes the virgin view'd.
We met, we talk'd, and *Bochart* jok'd
With the fair damſel; this provok'd
The ſon of *Mars*; as uſual, warm'd
With many a glaſs, he loudly ſtorm'd,
And urg'd our undeſigning friend
All conteſts with the ſword to end:
Scarce could we make the quarrel ceaſe,
And join their hands in pledge of peace.
Next morn a boat convey'd us o'er
The *Elbe*, to *Hamburgh's* trading ſhore.
Here, dreſs'd in rich brocades, the fair,
Towns, landſcapes, on their ſhoulders bear.
Such tints not ev'n the watry bow,
Nor Juno's beauteous bird can ſhow.
Sleſwick my languid limbs receiv'd,
And *Gottorp's* antique beds reliev'd.
I there twelve days with joy remain'd,
By ancient manuſcripts detain'd:
And now I ranſack'd o'er and o'er
Each crowded chamber's letter'd ſtore,
Now modern Perſia's barb'rous ſtate
Heard † *Oleanus* oft relate,
Nor did ev'n *Holſtein's* Duke decline
In our inſtructive lore to join.
Sharp bilious pains my comrade's breaſt,
Soon as from hence we went, oppreſs'd;
But eaſe, next day, emetics yield,
And *Haderſleben* ſaw him heal'd.

[*To be continued.*]

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* This town was rendered more famous in 1757, by the convention concluded there Sept. 8, between the late Duke of *Cumberland* and Marſhal Duke *de Richelieu*.

† The Duke of *Holſtein's* librarian, a man of great wiſdom and learning, of which he gave proofs in *an account of his travels through Muſcovy and Perſia*, which he undertook by the Duke's order.

The Second Vindication of EMERSON'*s Aſtronomy, in a Letter to a Friend.*

SIR,

MY ſhort anſwer to the remarks upon my book of Aſtronomy, has drawn from the author a reply, wherein he complains that I have not at all anſwered his objections, but that they remain ſtill in full force againſt me. In the beginning of his reply, he ſays my anſwer was *not different from what he expected*; (ſo that he was conſcious what ſort of an anſwer he deſerved.) *But matters of perſonal abuſe he will wave.* (How wave? Did not he begin it? were not his remarks full of it? and does his reply contain any thing elſe? or very little?) *Until he has ſettled thoſe of ſcience.* (But that he will never do with me; I ſhall find ſomething elſe to do). This is the main of his introduction, except a ſcrap of poetry, which he wonderfully applies to the caſe in hand, but it is above my comprehenſion to perceive the relation. Then he goes on aſſerting almoſt every article he had ſaid before, with many others juſt as judiciouſly introduced. This reply he directs to me; but I had taken my leave of him before, reſolving never to encounter with *buſh-fighters*. But as what he has advanced may miſlead ſome people, that either cannot or will not enter into the merits of the cauſe, I ſhall here examine the ſeveral articles both of the remarks and the reply, and anſwer both together; and then you will be able to judge how the matter ſtands between us.

This objector in his remarks ſets off at firſt with the great love he profeſſes *for truth*, with a deſign (as he tells us) to *ſecure a place in the Magazine*; and lets us know likewiſe his great concern for the *properties and lives of many of his Majeſty's ſubjects*. Theſe are laid down to pave the way for his remarks; and are two matters of very great importance, and which he deſigns muſt give a ſanction to what he has to ſay. The *firſt* he has no manner of title to; and the *ſecond* never comes in queſtion, as will appear in the ſequel.

The

The firſt thing he ventures on, is to ſhew that I had laid down ſome falſe corollaries concerning eclipſes; for which purpoſe he rambles from one end of the book to the other, to find two different ſenſes of the word eclipſe, or, rather two different caſes of an eclipſe, to ſet them together to contradict and confute one another. And to accompliſh this, by ſome ſort of *Legerdemain*, he abſurdly converts a corollary (Cor. 10, p. 27.) into a definition; which piece of craft he thinks will ſerve his turn. If he had acted honeſtly, he might have ſeen my definition of an eclipſe in p. 1. That *it is a real or apparent deprivation of light from the whole or part of a luminous body.*— This definition he was reſolved not to ſee, becauſe it gives liberty to conſider eclipſes in different lights, or different caſes thereof, either with or without the penumbra. And any body may ſee that I was ſometimes explaining one caſe, and ſometimes another; ſometimes the moon involved in the penumbra, and ſometimes only in the dark ſhadow; and the very figures will ſhew what is meant. And it's very diverting to ſee how egregiouſly he blunders about this matter; and what falſhoods he rakes together in a very little compaſs.

For having repeated the Cor. p. 26. he obſerves as follows: *And then he* (Mr. E.) *proceeds to give a demonſtration thereof, which is ſo little to the purpoſe, that ſome perſons more prone to cenſure,* (but who are they?) *would be apt to ſay, the miſtake (for certainly ſuch it is) could not proceed from inadvertence.* He means, it muſt proceed from my ignorance of the ſubject. But *certainly* there cannot be a greater mark of an *ignoramus*, than to find a perſon thus *prone to cenſure*, not capable of underſtanding a geometrical demonſtration. For in the firſt place, to ſhew what is meant here by an eclipſe; is not the reader told in the very page he mentions, (p. 330) that an eclipſe of the moon can only happen, *when the diſtance of the moon, and of the earth's penumbra* (not her dark ſhadow) *is leſs than the ſum of their ſemidiameters?* And again, *in lunar eclipſes, the moon's latitude muſt be leſs than the ſum of the ſemi diameters of the moon and of the earth's penumbral ſhadow.* This certainly is enough to ſhew any common reader, that I was here finding the ecliptic limits for the moon's eclipſe in its greateſt extent; it was not poſſible to tell him in plainer terms. And he has nothing to ſay to this, but that it *is contrary to all other Aſtronomers and to his own definition.* Here I was following nature, and not theſe Aſtronomers, ſo that he here wilfully perverts my meaning. And to ſay that it is contrary to my own definition is a ſhameful falſhood. My meaning here being plainly laid down, let us proceed to the merits of the demonſtration, that in the critic's opinion is *ſo little to the purpoſe.* What rule can we have for judging of the frequency of eclipſes but the quantity of ſpace they happen in. Now the ſum of the diameters of the earth and of the moon's dark ſhadow, is the ſpace an eclipſe of the ſun (or earth) can happen in—and the ſum of the diameters of the moon, and of the earth's dark ſhadow, is the ſpace in which the moon can be eclipſed. But I need not ſpend time to prove that theſe ſpaces are equal, ſo that the number of eclipſes are equal in their leaſt extent, i. e. by the dark ſhadows. Take the penumbral ſhadows inſtead of the dark ſhadows, and the ſpaces will ſtill be equal; and therefore the number of eclipſes are equal in their greateſt extent (by the penumbra) which was the thing to be proved. In a matter ſeeming to me ſo plain, I forbore to draw a figure in the book on purpoſe. If this is not demonſtration, I know not what is: and therefore it is a plain falſhood to ſay it is *nothing to the purpoſe.* Another falſhood is, that I had *taken into the account more than I ought to do, the ſun's diameter, leſs twice the ſun's parallax.* For it is evident, the ſemidiameters of the penumbral and dark ſhadows, differ only by the ſun's diameter.

I may add here, that the limits of the eclipſes of the two luminaries (p. 331) coming out the ſame, is a freſh proof of the equality of theſe eclipſes, as laid down in Cor. 5. p. 26. but could not be brought thither as a proof, as theſe limits had not then been calculated.

But what ſhould move this objector to ſay, it would *have been more properly a new problem*, I cannot conceive, as it follows ſo naturally and eaſily from what is laid down in the propoſition.

I may in the way take notice, that if the eclipſes of the moon be reſtrained to the earth's dark ſhadow, as is the cuſtom of ſome Aſtronomers, and the

ſun's eclipſe not ſo; then the number 1° 13′ 21″ will be reduced to 41′ 13″ and the number 1° 28′ 59″ to 56′ 55″ (p. 331), that is nearly in proportion as 3 to 2. And in that ratio will the number of lunar eclipſes be leſſened. And upon this hypotheſis, the number of ſolar eclipſes to the lunar ones, will then be nearly as 3 to 2. And the ſame may be ſaid in regard to the lunar eclipſes, if the ſolar ones be reſtrained to the dark ſhadow, But I meddle with none of theſe caſes.

Another thing this objector ſtumbles on is, how I came to ſay, *the moon before ſhe begins to be eclipſed*, or to enter into the earth's dark ſhadow, *grows very pale*. And then I add, *becauſe ſhe is in the penumbra*; and which this objector ſtiles a contradiction, and calls upon me in his reply to reconcile it. To let him into this ſeeming myſtery, (for all things are myſterious to him,) I here mean an eclipſe of the moon in a reſtrained ſenſe, as the vulgar commonly take it, which I have liberty to do by my own definition. And the very words annext *(or enter into the ſhadow of the earth)* are explanatory of the former, and ſhew what is meant there by being *eclipſed*; which is inſerted, leſt ſome dull reader ſhould miſtake my meaning. But nothing is ſufficient to illuminate his intellectual darkneſs. If his ſenſes were not eclipſed, he could not miſs the meaning. But to give him ſome little glimmering light further; if he never read the Problem concerning the phaſes of ſolar and lunar eclipſes (Prob. 10), let him look into p. 358, where the common acceptation is thus ſtated, *We do not think the moon eclipſed at all, till the darkneſs be ſo great as ſenſibly to affect the eye; tho' we are ſure it really begins to be eclipſed, as ſoon as the penumbra touches it.* All this muſt ſurely convey my meaning to ſuch as have common ſenſe; and thoſe that have none deſerve no further pains.

I inſerted that Corollary with no other deſign than to explain a phœnomenon, which moſt people would deſire to know; tho' this author has taken the liberty to cavil at it.

But he ſtill goes on, *Hence, therefore Mr. E. either means by an eclipſe of the moon, what all other Aſtronomers do, and he has reaſoned falſly; or elſe defines it to be one thing here, and treats it in another place as if it was ſomething quite different, which are equally miſtakes that ought to be avoided in books of ſcience.*

According to this wiſe harangue, we ought never to conſider different caſes of the ſame ſubject, but content ourſelves with ſome one caſe in particular. Thus, if this objector was a *Geometrician*, he would only conſider right angled triangles; for if he likewiſe meddled with any oblique triangle, then he would *define it to be one thing here, and treat it in another place as ſomething quite different, which are equally miſtakes that ought to be avoided in books of ſcience.* Thus in *Arithmetic*, he would only take notice of decimal fractions, leaving out vulgar fractions, or *vice verſâ*. In *Spherics*, he would only conſider great circles, ſetting aſide all leſſer circles. In *Aſtronomy*, he would only conſider eclipſes as cauſed by the dark ſhadow, throwing out thoſe in the penumbra, &c. But I leave this great judge of *ſcience* to his own rules; obſerving only, when he writes a book of ſcience, that he ought to tell us what caſes he pleaſes to conſider, and what leave out.

Now as all theſe things are ſhewn to be ſo plain and intelligible, our great *Remarker* has fallen into a *dilemma*; either he cannot read *Engliſh*, or elſe he wilfully falſifies my meaning. If it be the *firſt*, then he muſt certainly be an excellent judge for criticizing books of ſcience. If he cannot take in matters ſo plain, I would adviſe him for the future to mind his own buſineſs, and meddle no further with aſtronomical matters, in which it is plain he has never been educated. *Ne ſutor ultra crepidam.* But if it be the *latter*, I leave it to the world to judge what name he deſerves.

The laſt thing of this kind he objects to, is Cor. 3. p. 347. This *palpable abſurdity* (as he with great candour calls it) did not happen, as he ſuppoſes; for I had no deſign of omitting parallaxes, and ſending him to the earth's centre to obſerve (as he imagines in his reply); but out of a heap of numbers, by mere overſight, I happened to take a wrong number (35′ 47″ unreduced): which makes the Corollary hold true only when ſeen from the pole. Tho' ſuch accidents are in a manner unavoidable, ſuch a one is enough for a cock to crow over; tho' he did not ſee into the reaſon of it. I may have made more miſtakes of this kind, for ought I know: ſome I have

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corrected in my appendix. And he muſt be more than man that does not. I warrant you he thinks himſelf infallible. He tells me, *ſome ſhare of merit is due to him for pointing it out.* But with ſubmiſſion there is none due to him; for his deſign was not to inform me of a miſtake, but to abuſe me; and upon account of that, to throw an odium upon the reſt (the innocent parts) of the book. The ill deſign of the action has ſpoiled the virtue of it.

[*To be continued.*]

Critical Remarks on ſome Paſſages of M. de Voltaire, *continued from* p. 391.

M. De Voltaire, in his *Treatiſe on Toleration*, mentioning the victory gained by the Hebrews over the Midianites, ſays that "the conquerors found *in the camp* of the vanquiſhed 675,000 *ſheep*, 72,000 *oxen*, 61,000 *aſſes*, and 32,000 *young women*." He accompanies this text with a note, in which he ſays, *Midian was not compriſed in the promiſed land. It is a ſmall diſtrict of Idumea, in Arabia Petrea; it begins towards the North, at the brook Arnon, and ends at the brook Gared, in the midſt of rocks, and on the eaſtern banks of the lake Aſphaltides. This country is at preſent inhabited by a ſmall tribe of Arabs. It may be about eight leagues in length, and a little leſs in breadth.*

This oppoſition between ſo great a number of young women and cattle, and the ſmall extent which he aſcribes to the country, is probably not without deſign. He meant, no doubt, to ridicule that account, and conſequently the book in which it is given. Such ſeems alſo to have been the view of another writer, if he be not the ſame, who aſſures us, that *many people doubt this fact*; and a third, who is leſs afraid of delivering his opinion, declares, that he thinks it *utterly abſurd* *. As M. de Voltaire therefore ſo often repeats this difficulty, and that with ſo much confidence, it is probable that he thinks it uncommonly embarraſſing. Let us then examine it, and ſee whether this account is, on the whole, ſo incredible and abſurd as he pretends.

Firſt, let us be certain whether the Author of the book of Numbers really ſays what he is here made to ſay.

Where did the Hebrews find thoſe young women and cattle, at whoſe numbers our critic is aſtoniſhed? *In the camp of the Midianites*, he ſays, 32,000 young women, 72,000 oxen, 61,000 aſſes, &c. *in a camp!* Such a fact, it muſt be confeſſed, is not very probable. But before M. de Voltaire criticiſed this account, he ought, at leaſt, to have read it with attention. Is it there ſaid that theſe 32,000 young women, and all theſe cattle were found *in the camp?* No; on the contrary †, it appears, that the victorious Hebrews ſpread themſelves over the country, that they took the young women, the cattle, &c. and that when they returned to Moſes, they found, on reckoning their booty, that it amounted to the numbers mentioned by the ſacred writer. It was therefore from the whole country, and not *from the camp* of the Midianites, that they brought thoſe young women and cattle: Thus the circumſtance, truly abſurd, of their *finding them in the camp* ought not to be imputed to Moſes, who does not advance it, but to the critics who furniſh him with it. They alone have imagined it, and therefore on them alone the ridicule ought to fall.

Another of theſe writers has thought proper to place theſe young women and cattle *in a village*. Thus, theſe critics agree.—*In a camp*, ſays one; *in a village*, ſays another.—It is a pity that they will not leave them where Moſes placed them. It is plain that they are deſirous, at all events, of finding matter for raillery. But is ſuch raillery, founded on falſhood, very philoſophical?

But it may perhaps be ſaid, "Thoſe 32,000 young women were not found *in a village, nor in a camp*; Moſes, we allow, has not advanced thoſe abſurdities which we impute to him only to amuſe our readers. But ſtill is it not abſurd to pretend, that ſo many young women were found in a country eight leagues in length, and a little leſs in breadth?"

Let us for a minute allow that the country of Midian was no larger than it is here deſcribed; is it impoſſible, even on this hypotheſis, that it ſhould contain 32,000 young women. If this number be thought incredible, it is no doubt becauſe it would ſuppoſe too

* See L'Evang. de la Raiſon.

† See the Book of Numbers, Chap. xxxi.

many inhabitants in ſo ſmall a diſtrict. Let us therefore calculate:

Thirty-two thouſand young women, ſuppoſe as many, or nearly as many, young men. There would therefore, in all be 64,000 young perſons of both ſexes, who muſt be reckoned from their birth to their marriage. Theſe young perſons, according to common eſtimation, muſt be at leaſt the third part of the nation. To judge of the number of the Midianites by that of their youth, we need only therefore multiply 64 000 by 3; which will give only a total of 192,000 ſouls *. Is it impoſſible for a country eight leagues long and near as much wide, to maintain 192,000 inhabitants?

A country of this extent muſt contain about 248,000 acres; and, according to the uſual calculation, an acre of good land is ſufficient to maintain four perſons. 48,000 acres, therefore were ſufficient to maintain the 192,000 Midianites. To theſe let us add 16,000 acres, by ſuppoſing, though without proof, that the lands of the country of Midian did not yield every year, and that one third of them muſt every year be left fallow; there will be in all only 64,000 acres employed in the ſupport of the inhabitants. Is it inconceivable, that in a country of 248 000 acres, there ſhould be 64,000 of arable land, tolerably good? The 32,000 young women, therefore, do not ſuppoſe too many inhabitants in a country of that extent.

To theſe proofs of calculation, let us add inſtances. *So many inhabitants*, ſays M. de Voltaire, *in ſo ſmall a country!* But does he forget, or pretend to deny ||, that of Egypt, ſtill more aſtoniſhing in proportion, and nevertheleſs atteſted by ſo many writers; that of Judea, even under the Aſmonean kings, and under the Herods, an immenſe population allowed even by Heathen writers; that of Greece, particularly of Attica, a country of ſmall extent, dry, mountainous, ſtoney, yet very populous; laſtly, that of Rome, under Servius; that is, at a time when the Roman ſtate ‡, which was not eight leagues in length and as much in breadth, maintained more than 200,000 perſons? Will our critic explode all theſe facts, and in order to controvert one in the ſacred hiſtory, will he deny ſo many others in the profane? How many diſtricts are there even at preſent, in China, England, Flanders, &c. which in leſs than eight leagues of length and as many of breadth, ſupport more than 192,000 inhabitants?

But this writer ſays, "Can a country eight leagues long and eight leagues wide ſupport, with ſo many inhabitants, all the cattle ſpecified in the book of Numbers?"

We need not go back to antiquity, nor far off, for inſtances of as great a number of cattle maintained in a ſimi-

* It is probable that, by a ſimular calculation, in ſeveral diſtributions of lands, made not only under the kings of Rome, but more than 400 years after its foundation, two acres only were allotted to every citizen or *coloniſt*. It was thought without doubt, that this was enough to maintain them and their families; and thoſe coloniſts thought ſo too, or they would not have accepted them, in order to go and be ſtarved at a diſtance from Rome. *See Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, Livy*, &c. And Columella tells us, that four acres of land conſtituted all the poſſeſſions of the celebrated Dictator Quintus Cincinnatus. The Roman *jugerum*, or acre, was near ſeventy ſquare yards.

|| He does in fact pretend it. But ſay what he will, thoſe numerous and vaſt grottoes hewn in the mountains, thoſe ſubterraneous aqueducts, which traverſed them, in order to carry beyond them the waters of the rivers and fertility, thoſe canals, theſe immenſe lakes, dug by mens hands, ſo many prodigious monuments which ſtill ſubſiſt, and the ruins themſelves, with which Egypt is covered, from the ſea to the Cataracts, evidently declare a population, if not ſuch as the Ancients repreſent it, at leaſt much beyond the petty ideas which this Author entertains of it, and would convey to his readers.

‡ M. de Voltaire pretends, in one of his letters, that it is aſſerted, *that that ſtate, till the 400th year after the building of Rome, was only eight leagues long, and not ſo many wide.* Does he think that that country had not then 192,000 inhabitants? They muſt have amounted to more than 200,000 in the time of Servius. See in Livy, the reſult of a ſurvey taken in the reign of that Prince: If we farther conſider the other ſurveys taken, the armies raiſed, the battles fought, &c. from that reign down to the æra which the critic mentions, we ſhall be convinced that that ſtate *of eight leagues long and as many wide*, had many more inhabitants than we ſuppoſe in the country of the Midianites, which was of the ſame extent. And this writer cannot ſay, that the lands in the neighbourhood of Rome were much more fertile than thoſe of the Midianites, he who affirms, that *the land round Rome has always been barren.*

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lar; or even in a leſs ſpace of ground. England alone affords many ſuch.—Some ſhall be mentioned after an eſteemed writer, Sir John Nichols. This Gentleman, well verſed in rural oeconomy, relates, that Dorſetſhire, in a tract of four leagues diameter, maintains, excluſive of other cattle, more than 500,000 ſheep. He alſo mentions another diſtrict, where in a leſs conſiderable extent of marſhy ground, there are between 4 and 500,000. In ſhort, he tells us, that in the neighbourhood of Dorcheſter, there are computed to be 600,000, in a circle of two leagues. Is not this in proportion as much or more than 675,000 ſheep, 72,000 oxen, &c. maintained in a country of eight ſquare leagues? M. de Voltaire's own country, we believe, affords more than one ſuch inſtance in ſome of its provinces; and if they are not more frequent there, we know the reaſon. Be that as it may, ſuch of his countrymen as have written on agriculture, lay down principles equally favourable to our opinion. They affirm, that an acre of ground can ſupport three oxen; 24,000 acres then would be ſufficient for 72,000 oxen, and 10,170 for 61,000 aſſes, even ſuppoſing that an aſs eats half as much as an ox. According to the ſame writers, 12 ſheep may live on an acre of ground. Thus 675,000 ſheep would require only 56,250 acres, which with the 24,000 reckoned for the oxen, and the 10,170 for the aſſes, would make only 90,420 acres for all the cattle. Add to theſe the 64,000 acres reſerved for the ſupport of the inhabitants, and there will never be more than 154,420 acres employed.

Now let us aſk, whether it was impoſſible that among 240,000 acres which the country of the Midianites muſt have contained, even according to M. de Voltaire's ſuppoſition, it was impoſſible to find 154,420 fit for paſture or for tillage? And have we not a right to conclude, that it is not at all incredible, that there ſhould be in that country as many inhabitants and cattle as Moſes has mentioned; and that his account can only appear abſurd to thoſe who have no idea of the reſources of agriculture, ancient or modern? Let it be obſerved that, in the above account, 94,000 acres, that is, near one third of the country, have not been conſidered. We could therefore, if neceſſary, have ſuppoſed ſome thouſands more in cultivation, as in ſtrictneſs, we could have diminiſhed the number of the inhabitants almoſt a third. [*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN,

EXtraordinary and almoſt unparallelled as the account of the Lithopagus, or Stone-eater in your laſt Magazine muſt appear, there is a ſimilar ſtory in the Dictionnaire Phyſique of Pere Paulian, printed at Avignon 1767, 8vo. 2 vols. and if your readers will accept of the following tranſlation, it is much at their ſervice. J. C.

"In the beginning of May, 1760, (ſays Paulian *, under the Article Digeſtion,) there arrived at Avignon, a a true Lithopagus, or Eater of Stones. This perſon could not only ſwallow flints an inch and a half in length, more than an inch broad, and half an inch thick, but could reduce into a ſort of paſte, the hardeſt ſtones, ſuch as marbles, pebbles, &c. and this food was to him a moſt agreeable and wholeſome ſupport. I examined the man with all the attention in my power, and found his gullet very large, his teeth extremely ſtrong, his ſaliva very corroſive, and his ſtomach much lower than is uſual in human bodies, which I attributed to the great number of flints he had ſwallowed, which amounted to above twenty-five each day.

"The perſon under whoſe cuſtody this ſavage ſometimes remained, gave me the following particulars concerning him. This Lithopagus was found in a little uninhabited iſland in the North-ſea on Good Friday, by ſome ſailors from on board a Dutch veſſel. Since he had him, he conſtrains him to eat raw meat with his ſtones. He can never be prevailed on to make uſe of bread: he drinks water, wine and brandy; this laſt liquor gives him great vivacity: He ſleeps at leaſt twelve hours each day, ſitting on the earth with one knee over the other, and his chin reſting on his right knee. He ſmokes almoſt during the whole time that he is not aſleep, or employed in eating. He voids the flints, which he ſwallows, rather corroded and diminiſhed a ſmall matter in weight: His other excrements are not much unlike mortar. The ſame perſon alſo aſſured me, that the phyſicians at Paris applied the lancet to his arm, and the blood contained no ſerum; and after remaining two hours in a cup, was as frangible as coral. If this account can be

* Tom. 1. p. 288.

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authenticated, the thinneſt part of the ſtony juice muſt be changed into chyle. The Stone-eater could not be brought to pronounce many words. The chief were, Oui, Yes, Non, no, *Coillou*, flint, Bon, Good.—I ſhewed him thro' a common microſcope, the body of a fly: He was ſurprized at the ſight of this animal, but could not be induced to examine it —He was learnt to make the ſign of the croſs, and baptiſed at Paris, in the church of St. Come. The regard he ſhews to Gentlemen belonging to the church, and his willingneſs to oblige them, gave me an opportunity to examine ſtrictly into matters; and it appears plainly to me, that he cannot be accuſed in any inſtance of playing the impoſtor."

Mr. URBAN,

MY attention having been attracted, by the importance of the ſubject, and the engaging manner in which it is treated, to a diſſertation in your Magazine, under the title of Critical Remarks on M. de Voltaire. I hope the ingenious Author of thoſe Remarks will pardon me, for preſuming to point out an unaccountable miſtake, as I apprehend it to be, in the following paſſage, p. 390. "It ought not, however, to be diſſembled, that in the hiſtory of the events which happened to the Iſraelites, during thoſe forty years, there is an interval of thirty-eight years, in which the Pentateuch makes no mention either of ſacrifices, or of any other religious act. But why? it is becauſe the Pentateuch abſolutely omits every thing that paſſed in that period. In fact, the relation which Moſes gives of theſe events, concludes about the end of the ſecond year, and is not reſumed 'till the firſt month of the fortieth."

Now it appears upon looking into the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th chapters of Numbers, that mention is there made of three very remarkable and intereſting events, taking place among the Iſraelites, within that period of time, which is referred to in the above cited paſſage; and is there called an interval of thirty-eight years. Though, as I think, it ſhould rather have been ſaid of thirty-ſeven years. Thoſe events are, firſt, the rebellion and puniſhment of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, and others of that faction. Secondly, the plague, which deſtroyed 14,700 perſons in one day; being the day next after the tranſaction of Korah. Thirdly, the miraculous bloſſoming of Aaron's Rod. Mention is there alſo made of a religious act, properly ſo called, namely, that of Aaron making an atonement for the people by offering incenſe; whereupon the plague ceaſed. Alſo an account is there given of the charge of the Prieſts and Levites; of the appointment of tithes, and heave offerings; and of the law of Purification. All theſe occurrences, according to the chronology of our bible, falling within the above mentioned period; that is about the year 1471 before Chriſt, incline me to think the learned Author of the Critical Remarks has made too haſty a conceſſion. But if the miſtake be mine, I ſuppoſe he can eaſily ſet me right; and he will deſerve my thanks if he does it with candour. G.

Mr. URBAN,

WE know ſo little about the antiquities of Scotland, and the Scotch themſelves are ſo remiſs in their enquiries after them, notwithſtanding the excellent materials collected by their eminent antiquaries of the laſt age, and yet preſerved in the Advocates Library at Edinburgh, that, if you have no objection to inſerting it in your uſeful Miſcellany, I here offer you an abſtract of a letter communicated to the Publiſher of the *Scot*'s Magazine, and printed in the No. for Feb. 1758. The compilers of the *Scot*'s and *Edinburgh* Magazines make up their volumes with pieces from yours and others; and why ſhould not you for once make as free with their articles of intelligence, to preſerve and extend knowledge.

Nov. 8, 1771. D. H.

"It is well known that in all the weſtern parts of Scotland, bordering on the Highlands, are almoſt upon every conſiderable eminence, the remains of ſome fort, tower, or whatever elſe you may pleaſe to call them; for they are very ancient, and people are much divided about their uſe. Some of theſe have been made of earth, others of ſtone. The Gentlemen near *Stirling*, making an uſeful road acroſs the country from *Doune* to *Kippen*, materials being ſcarce, broke up one of theſe ſtone places, which was pretty entire, tho' covered with earth. Before it was opened, it looked like a hill, hollowed out in the top. The workmen

workmen found ſome ſubſtances of different ſhapes and ſizes, the larger round, and about four inches diameter, all concave on one ſide, and convex on the other, ſmooth and ſhining on the convex ſide, green, ſtudded with drops, as of black glaſs, about the ſize of half a pea, and ſet in rows. They were all broke to pieces, and ſaid to be of earth and ſtone ware. After removing the rubbiſh, they came to a circular wall of round ſtones, fifteen feet thick at the foundation, and gradually thinner upwards. The middle of this rotunda was laid with cauſay, as was a large area on the outſide. In taking down the wall, they came to a door, not ten inches wide, and twelve or fourteen feet high. On each ſide of it was a hole in the wall, as for a bolt, a foot ſquare, and about three yards long each way. At one end of the cavity, four flag-ſtones on edge, forming a cheſt, containing bones of animals, one like the jaw of a hare: Among the bones were three triangular pieces of copper, of the ſize of a halfpenny, all broke by the labourers. One third of the rotunda is ſtill ſtanding. A gun-ſhot from it is an artificial hill of earth. The proprietor intending to plant it with trees, had it dug into, when it was found full of urns, ſome with inſcriptions, not legible; on which they deſiſted."

Your readers may compare with this account, a letter from the late Baron Clark to Mr. Gate, printed at the end of Gordon's Itinerarium Septent. p. 169, where he mentions ſuch a hill or *cairn*, with a ſtone coffin in Pennecuie pariſh, in Mid-lothian, and another with urns in the weſt of Scotland.

Copy of a Letter from THOMAS PERCIVAL, *of* Manchester, *M.D. FRS. to Doctor* F———, *on the Efficacy of* EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS *in the* ANGINA MALIGNA, *or* ULCEROUS SORE THROAT.

PErmit me, Dear Sir, to lay before you ſome obſervations on the efficacy of External Applications in the Ulcerous Sore Throat; a Diſeaſe which has been epidemical in this town and neighbourhood for ſeveral months paſt, attended with the ſymptoms you have ſo accurately deſcribed in your judicious account of it. The Meaſles alſo, have of late prevailed here; but tho' theſe diſeaſes have been frequently obſerved to aſſociate themſelves together, and may ſeem to bear ſome analogy to each other, from the efflorescence on the ſkin, and inflammation of the eyes, with which they are both accompanied, I have yet ſeen no inſtance of their union. The *Angina Maligna*, is for the moſt part, ſo rapid in its progreſs, that it requires all the aſſiſtance of art to counteract its malignity, and to prevent its fatal termination. And when children are attacked with it, we are often reduced to the moſt diſtreſſing perplexity, from the difficulty of perſuading, or the danger and impoſſibility of forcing them to uſe thoſe means which are neceſſary for their relief.

It has been my misfortune lately to attend ſeveral ſuch froward patiens, whoſe caſes, independent of their perverſeneſs, afforded the moſt unfavourable prognoſtics, and obliged me to depend entirely on external applications.

The following is the method of cure generally purſued:

A plaſter compoſed of the ſtomach plaſter, or the cummin plaſter, two parts; bliſtering plaſter, one part; and camphire one dram and a half, rubbed with a little ſpirits of wine into a powder, was directed to be applied to the nape of the neck, and a cataplaſm of bark and chamomile flowers boiled in vinegar, with the addition of two drams of camphire, to be laid acroſs the throat, and renewed every four hours.

A pediluvium, conſiſting of the above mentioned ingredients, viz. bark and chamomile flowers, boiled in vinegar and water, was preſcribed to be uſed three or four times a day. When the weakneſs of the patient rendered him unable to ſit with his feet in the bath, cloths lightly wrung out of the decoction, were ordered to be wrapped round his lower extremities.

To medicate the air, both for the benefit of the patient and of his attendants, ſuch a compoſition as Dr. Huxham recommends, viz. chamomile-flowers, roſemary, and myrrh, with vinegar, was adviſed to be kept boiling, over the lamp of a tea kettle, ſo that the vapour, which is by no means diſagreeable, might be diffuſed thro' the room; and the lamp was ſometimes placed near the bedſide of the ſick perſon, that he might inſpire the antiſeptic ſteams more copiouſly.

My reaſon for preſcribing a bliſtering plaſter under the form above directed, is, becauſe I have found by experience, that the ſkin, in this diſorder,

is very eaſily inflamed and veſicated; and that a ſufficiently copious diſcharge of ſerum is procured by this compoſition, which at the ſame time coincides with the general indication of correcting putridity. And I muſt here beg leave to remark, that early bliſtering in the Angina Maligna, has a peculiarly good effect; tho' I am no advocate in general for the application of veſicatories in the beginning of fevers.

The cataplaſm ſeems to me to anſwer ſeveral uſeful purpoſes: It tends to ſoften and relax the glands of the neck, which are often tumefied in this diſorder; it continually exhales an antiſeptic vapour, which is drawn into the mouth and fauces at every inſpiration; and no inconſiderable portion of it is carried into the ſyſtem by abſorption. And it appears to me, not improbable, from the common methods of preventing putrefaction in animal fleſh, that ſome part of it may paſs to the ſeat of the diſeaſe, by penetrating thro' the interſtices of the muſcular fibres, where the cellular membrane is not loaded with fat.

The uſe of the Pediluvium in every ſpecies of fever is acknowledged to be highly ſerviceable, and is peculiarly ſo in this diſorder, where the ſkin is hot and dry, and the efflorescence on the ſurface of the body apt to diſappear from the ſlighteſt cauſes, producing an aggravation of all the ſymptoms. Beſides its relaxing and antiſpaſmodic effects, it tends to bring on a ſwelling of the feet, which I have ſometimes obſerved to be ſo beneficial to the patient, as almoſt inclined me to think it a critical derivation. By the addition of bark, chamomile, and vinegar, the pediluvium is rendered powerfully antiſeptic, without any diminution of its other effects. An ingenious writer propoſed a method of conveying a very large portion of nitre into the body, as a corrector of putrefaction: But in the ſore throat, and in every putrid diſeaſe, could ſuch a quantity be introduced into the courſe of the circulation, it would, I apprehend, diſappoint our expectations, and by weakening the *Vis Vitæ*, increaſe the ſeptic ferment.

Theſe means, aſſiduouſly purſued, have hitherto ſucceeded to my wiſhes, tho' I ſhould not chuſe to truſt them alone, where other remedies could be employed. However, ſuch is my confidence in their efficacy, that I would never fail to recommend them, along with frequent gargling, and the internal uſe of the cortex, wine, &c.

You have very judiciouſly recommended in the firſt ſtage of the diſorder, waſhing the ſtomach with a gentle emetic; this advice I have generally purſued, and have always obſerved that it mitigated the violence of the ſymptoms, and in ſome inſtances has entirely removed the diſeaſe. The efficacy of emetics in this diſtemper, is not aſcribed ſolely to the evacuation which they produce of the contents of the ſtomach, but to their unloading the glands of the throat, promoting an equal circulation, and increaſing perſpiration.

I do not recollect, that in your excellent treatiſe, you have taken notice of a ſymptom, which has not unfrequently attended the ſore throat, as it has appeared in this neighbourhood. I mean a very fœtid, ichorous diſcharge from the ears. In the beginning of the ſummer, this ſymptom occurred only in the worſt caſes, and ſuch as generally proved fatal. I have lately obſerved it ſeveral times, where the patient has recovered; but indurated parotids, and deafneſs have enſued.

I have met with ſeveral caſes, in which all the ſymptoms of the Angina Maligna have appeared, excepting the ulcers of the throat: Nor could there be any doubt concerning the nature of the diſeaſe, as the patients had been expoſed to the infection of it. Theſe inſtances, I apprehend, inconteſtibly prove the ulcerous ſore throat to be a diſtemper of the whole habit, and not almoſt entirely a local affection; as may be inferred to be the opinion of a very learned and eminent Phyſician, whoſe writings contain a treaſure of medical knowledge, from his laying *the chief ſtreſs of the cure on gargling*.

Although you juſtly caution againſt the uſe of the vegetable acids, from their tendency to renew or increaſe the Diarrhœa, yet the mineral acids are not liable to this objection; and I think may be adminiſtred with great advantage. I frequently direct the dulcified Spirit of Nitre, to be taken freely in an infuſion of red roſe Leaves, mixed with Port wine. It is cordial, antiſeptic, and gently diaphoretic, and thus anſwers ſeveral very important indications. I am, with great reſpect, dear Sir, your much obliged, and affectionate friend,

Mancheſter, Oct. 12. 1770. THO. PERCIVAL.

Mr. URBAN,

I have ſent you a Latin and Engliſh verſion of our Lord's Prayer: I have laboured to give a true conſtruction of it; and the notes, tho' few, may prevent ſome reading.

PATER Noſter qui es in Cœlis, ſanctificatum ſit nomen tuum: adveniat regnum tuum: fiat voluntas tua ut in cœlo, ita in terram. *(a)* Panem noſtrum in præſens da nobis in diem: Ac remitte nobis debita noſtra, quem ad modum & nos remittimus debitoribus noſtris. Et non ſolum nos in tentationem non inducito, verum etiam *(b)* ab illo malo nos eripito. Quoniam tuum eſt regnum, & potentia, & gloria, in ſecula. Amen

(a) Τὸν ἄρτον ἡμῶν τὸν ἐπιούσιον. Panem noſtrum adventantem.

(b) Ab illo malo: Ὁ Πονηρὸς alibi occurit in novo fœdere, & depingit diabolum, qui ille improbus ſpeciatim cognominatur.

(a) OUR father *(b)* who art in the *(c)* heavens, ſanctified be thy name: *(d)* Thy kingdom come: *(e)* Thy will be done on earth, as it is done in heavens. *(f)* Give us for the day our preſent bread: And forgive us our *(g)* debts, *(h)* as we forgive our debtors. *(i)* And do not bring us into temptation, but deliver us from *(k)* the evil one. Becauſe thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory *(m)* for ever. Amen.

(a) The God and Father of the Univerſe, whom the wiſeſt and beſt of the Gentiles adored. The unity of the diety is only aſſerted, our Lord's diſciples having no diſtinct notion of the Trinity.

(b) Who — Which ſeems formerly to have been applied to all the genders, and they who continue it, certainly conſult ſound better, by avoiding the colleſion of the vowels.

(c) Heavens — According to the Greek and Latin. I have here uſed a plural ſubſtantive; as rather better accommodated to his omnipreſence, whom the heaven, and the heaven of heavens cannot contain; or as the Philoſopher hath it, *whoſe center is every where, and his circumference no where.*

(d) Thy kingdom—The Millenarian (in this like the Jew) expects a reign of Chriſt in glory and pomp; but his kingdom is not of this world, for it reigns in the hearts of men.

(e) Thy Will—That men for their part may, as the Angels in a far better manner do, obey the Will, Laws, and Inſtitutes of God. His power will be executed, whether we will or not.

(f) Give us — We pray here for food, merely ſufficient for the preſent day, leaving the morrow to itſelf; at the ſame time we muſt be ſober, diligent, and induſtrious; for Chriſt did not vacate, but fulfil the moral law.

(g) Debts — in Luke ſins — For we are all ſinners or debtors to the law, which no man ever performed, becauſe it comprehends the thoughts and intents of the heart, as well as the external act; and we are indebted to the righteouſneſs of our Saviour alone for our ſalvation.—*If we ſay we have no ſin, we deceive ourſelves.*

(h) As—We pray for the pardon of our ſins upon no other terms than thoſe of pardoning an offending brother.

(i) Do not bring—God tempteth no man, and we do not deprecate temptation, which purifieth and fitteth us for heaven; but thoſe tryals which will prove too hard, and which he averts conditionally, as we ſincerely requeſt him. *Lead us not—ſuffer us not to be led.*

(k) The evil one — This conſtruction is more conformable to the original than the common, the ſenſe is tantamount; in the one we deprecate phyſical and moral evil, in the other, we beg of God, that the Devil may not hurt us either in ſoul or body.

(m) For ever — More proper, tho' ſome think *for-ever and ever*, a very proper impropriety, as the two eternities enforce the expreſſion, in like manner as the two ſuperlatives. The moſt higheſt, have a ſingular beauty in their appropriation to him who is higher than the higheſt, and whom no language can expreſs.

This doxology was not added by the Greek fathers, but was uſed by our Lord, as the common doxology of the Jews, and indeed the whole of this prayer (excepting theſe words, "as "we forgive them that have treſpaſſed "againſt us") is taken from the Jewiſh liturgy: So far (as Grotius obſerves) was this Lord of the Church, from affecting novelty, or deſpiſing any thing merely becauſe it was a form.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correſpondent, who ſubſcribes himſelf "A CONFESSIONALIAN in your laſt Magazine, has in page 405. col. 2. been guilty of a great miſtake in attributing the maſterly pamphlet intitled, "Doubts concern-

"ing

" ing the authenticity of the laſt pub-
" lication of the Confeſſional" to Dr. Bentham; who was not the author of it, nor in the leaſt concerned in it. You may depend upon the truth of this intelligence, which I muſt deſire you to inſert in your next Magazine, by doing which, you will oblige your conſtant reader, and a friend to the Author, ACADEMICUS.

Oxford, Oct. 17, 1771.

Mr. URBAN,

SOME conſideration on the proceſs of vegetation in trees, may not only be a matter of curioſity, but from thence ſome beneficial effects to mankind may poſſibly be deduced.

In ſpring and ſummer, the ſap abounds with ſalts, and is perfectly fluid, by which means the nutritious juices are conveyed through all the more minute ducts, to every part of the tree, for the purpoſes of vegetation, but as winter advances, and that is no longer to be carried on, the ſap begins to grow thick and viſcid, and thereby rendered incapable of paſſing through the ſmaller veſſels, by which means the leaves of all thoſe which are claſſed under the name of trees with deciduous leaves, for want of their due nouriſhment, fall off and periſh. In winter the ſap aſſumes another form, retires to the bark, abounds with oil, and in that ſtate ſeems deſigned by providence as a defenſitive to the vital parts of the tree againſt the inclemency of the weather, during that torpid ſtate. But as the ſpring comes on it again liquifies, and theſe oleagenous parts are by nature elaborated into a thin aqueous juice, to pervade every part of it for vegitation.

I have been informed, that the bark of oak is fit for tanning, only when taken off in the ſpring of the year, when the oily parts contained in it, are digeſted into the fluidity of ſap, and if taken off in the winter, would be totally uſeleſs for that purpoſe; and therefore ſhould think that the tanning property of it, ariſes from the ſap aqueous juice contained in it: and if ſo, it may be worth while to conſider whether the tapping of the oak in ſpring might not produce liquor in great quantity fit for this purpoſe, but as this would ſoon ferment and grow into a ſpirituous liquor, and thereby be ſo totally changed, as not to be at all proper for this uſe. *That* fermentation might be prevented by boiling it down, and throwing off the aqueous parts by evaporation, as is every day practiſed in the freſh juices of the grape, and made into a rob; ſo to concentre its juices, as to prevent fermentation, and reduce it to a body. And in this form the ſap of trees might be ſafely conveyed from great diſtances, and at any time made uſe of.

To this let me add, it is found that nuts, maſt, and ſeeds of every kind, plentifully abound with oil, and perhaps for the ſame reaſon, that bark in winter is full of it, to be a preſervative of the corculum, or vegetative principle; and, indeed, ſeeds of every kind have a much greater quantity of oil contained in them, than in the ſame portion of bark, as a ſuperior care may perhaps be neceſſary for their preſervation; and it is to be obſerved, that as ſoon as nuts, acorns, maſt, &c. begin to vegetate; their juices become aqueous, rancid, acrid, and auſtere, and if eaten in that ſtate, are productive of the moſt dangerous conſequences, and in ſome inſtances fatal. From this proceſs of nature it has occurred to me, that if acorns were artificially made to vegetate, in the manner made uſe of in malting of corn, a more powerful material for tanning might be produced, than the oak bark, and perhaps repeated trials and experience of other ſeeds in the ſame way, might indicate others equally, or more adapted for this purpoſe. P. E.

Black Bourton,
Oxon, Oct. 12, 1771.

Artifice of the Thong, in founding Cities and Caſtles exploded.

SIR,

THE ſtory goes, that *Dido* or *Eliza*, upon her arrival in *Africa*, after her flight from *Tyre*, purchaſed as much land of the natives of the former place as ſhe could cover or rather incloſe, with an ox's hide; and thereupon cut the hide into thongs, and included a much larger ſpace than the ſellers expected; and that from thence the place, which afterwards became the citadel of *Carthage*, was called *Burſa*, *Burſa* ſignifying an ox's hide. This tale, which is either related or alluded to by *Appian* and *Dionyſius* the Geographer, amongſt the Greeks, and by *Juſtin*, *Virgil*, *Silius Italicus*, and others of the *Latins*, has no foundation, I apprehend, in the truth of hiſtory, and indeed is generally exploded by

by the learned. However, let us ſee how later writers have conducted themſelves in reſpect thereof; it was a ſubtle pleaſing artifice, and they were very unwilling not to make uſe of it, for the embelliſhment of their reſpective works.

Firſt, *Sigebert*, Monk of *Gemblours*, who flouriſhed A. 1100, has applied it to *Hengiſt*, the firſt Saxon King of Kent, ſaying, that the place purchaſed of the *Britiſh* King, and incloſed by him, was called *Caſtellum Corrigiæ*, or the *Caſtle of the Thong*; but now, there being ſeveral more of the name of *Thong* or *Tong* in *England*, as in *Kent*, *Lincolnſhire*, *Shropſhire*, and *Yorkſhire*, (*Doncaſter* being written in Saxon *Thongeceaſter*), the ſtory has been applied to moſt, if not all of them *; and with equal juſtice, being probably falſe in regard to them all. It is true, *Sigebert* knew nothing of the Greek author above-mentioned, but then he was well acquainted with *Juſtin* and *Virgil*; and the ſame may be ſaid of *Jeffrey* of *Monmouth*, A. 1159, who has the ſame ſtory, and, if he followed not *Sigebert*, which is highly probable, took it from one of the *Latin* authors.

Secondly, *Saxo Grammaticus*, who wrote about A. 1170, has applied the ſtory to *Ivarus* †, making him uſe the ſame artifice in reſpect of *Hella*, and by that means getting a footing in *Britain*, which he became maſter of for two years ‡. *Saxo* might take it either from *Jeffrey* or *Sigebert*; or *Juſtin*, if you pleaſe, as he made great uſe of this author. We can account very rationally, you obſerve, Mr. *Urban*, for the proceedings of theſe three authors, *Sigebert*, *Jeffrey*, and *Saxo Grammaticus*, but what ſhall we ſay, thirdly, to an affair of the like kind in the *Eaſt Indies?* 'There is a tradition, *Hamilton* ſays, p. 136. that the *Portugueſe* circumvented the King of *Guzerat*, as *Dido* did the *Africans*, when they gave her leave to build *Carthage*, by deſiring no more ground to build their cities than could be circumſcribed in an ox's hide, which having obtained, they cut into a fine thong of a great length, &c.' The *Indians* knew nothing of the authors above-mentioned, nor probably did thoſe *Portugueſe* who firſt made the ſettlement at *Diu*. I am of opinion, therefore, that as *Hamilton* calls it only a *Tradition*, this Tradition was ſet on foot long after the time, and perhaps by ſome of the firſt miſſionaries that went thither, who, we may ſuppoſe, had often heard or read of the like fabulous narrations in *Europe*, and accordingly vented this at *Guzerat* for the amuſement of their countrymen.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient,

T. Row.

* See *Lambarde's* Topograph. Dict. p. 86. *Camden* Col. 569.

† It is a bad omen, that theſe authors do not agree in he perſon any more than others do in reſpect of the place.

‡ *Saxo Gram.* p. 176.

Mr. URBAN,

As you have obliged your readers with a particular account of Mr. Hewſon's Experimental Enquiry into the properties of the Blood, to prevent any diſagreeable effects, which may follow from the application of the practical inferences he has drawn from one of his principal concluſions, that ſeems to be groundleſs and falſe, you are deſired to give the incloſed obſervations a place in your next Magazine. By your conſtant reader,

G. F.

BY the experiments and obſervations, which were ſome years ago publiſhed by Dr. Davies, in his Experimental Analyſis of the human Blood; and by thoſe, which have been lately publiſhed by Mr. Hewſon, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and ſince republiſhed by him, with additions, in his Experimental Inquiry into the properties of the Blood; it ſeems to be fully proved that one of the component parts of the blood, called by Dr. Davies the gluten, and by Mr. Hewſon the coagulable lymph, is attenuated and rendered preternaturally fluid, by the increaſed action of the blood veſſels in inflammatory fevers; and that the appearance of an inflammatory cruſt, or ſize upon the blood, is a certain ſign of the increaſed fluidity of the gluten or coagulable lymph, when it was taken from the veins.

"When the red colour," to uſe Dr. Davies's words, "diſappears on the top of the blood, it muſt be owing to the ſubſidence of the red globules, which are found ſpecifically heavier than the other parts. And when they do not ſubſide in natural blood, it muſt be owing to the tenacity of the gluten, that ſuſtains their ſuperior weight.

weight. The gluten therefore of inflammatory blood muſt now be preternaturally attenuated, that is, the coheſion of its parts muſt be leſſened ſo far, as to permit ſuch red globules to ſubſide, ſuppoſe a quarter of an inch, before the gluten in cooling acquires a ſufficient tenacity to arreſt and ſuſtain the deſcending globules. The ſurface therefore of the blood to the thickneſs of a quarter of an inch, being deſerted by the red globules, is wholly occupied by the gluten and ſerum: and as the coheſive part of the blood is found to reſide in the gluten, this is now permitted to exert its full force, and to form a more compact body than the craſſamen; where its coheſion is continually broken by the intervention of the red globules. It therefore contracts more, ſqueezes out the ſerum, becomes a firm membrane, and compels the craſſamen into a more globular form."

But it frequently happens, when the blood, taken away within the ſpace of two or three minutes, is received into three or four cups, that in one of them, generally the firſt, it ſhall be found covered with a thick and tough inflammatory cruſt; but with none at all in the reſt. For this appearance, Mr. Hewſon ſays, there has been no ſatisfactory reaſon aſſigned; and to trace the ſame up to its cauſe ſeems to have been a principal end of his experimental Enquiry. And he has inferred and concluded from his Experiments, that bleeding alters the nature of the blood, not by removing the vitiated part, and giving room for new blood to be formed, as has been ſuppoſed; but by changing that ſtate of the blood veſſels, on which the greater or leſs tendency of the blood to coagulate, depends; and that this change, both in the ſtate of the blood veſſels, and in the nature of the blood, may happen more than once or twice, during the time of the evacuation. This inference is chiefly drawn from the 19th, the 20th, 21ſt, and 27th Experiments.

From the two laſt of theſe Experiments it is inferred, that in proportion as the blood veſſels act more ſtrongly, the tendency of the lymph to coagulate is diminiſhed; that in proportion as they act more weakly, the tendency of the ſame to coagulate is increaſed; and that the nature of the blood is changed, the very inſtant the ſtate of its veſſels is altered; ſo that ſometimes the coagulable lymph is thick and tenacious enough to ſuſpend the red globules or particles; and then thin and fluid enough to permit the ſame to ſubſide; and again ſufficiently viſcid to ſuſtain them, whilſt three cups of blood are taking away.

That a few weaker or ſtronger conſtructions of the blood veſſels ſhould make ſuch conſiderable changes in the nature of the blood contained in them, is really very ſurpriſing: ſince the cauſe doth not ſeem ſufficient to produce the effects, which are attributed to it. And this creates a ſuſpicion, that the concluſions, which Mr. Hewſon has made from his Experiments, may not be true. And it was that ſuſpicion which induced me to put them to the teſt of a candid examination.

If, as Mr. Hewſon has concluded, the tendency of the blood to coagulate increaſeth in the ſame proportion, as the action of the blood veſſels upon it is diminiſhed; it muſt have the greateſt tendency to coagulate, when the action of thoſe veſſels upon it is abſolutely nothing. And that blood had the greateſt tendency to coagulate, which is the ſooneſt coagulated. Now the action of the blood veſſels upon the blood of a ſlaughtered ſheep, which has followed the butcher's knife, is abſolutely nothing; this blood therefore has a greater tendency to coagulate, and will be ſooner coagulated than that, which remains behind it in the veſſels, and is acted upon by them. And the blood, which is preſt out by the blood veſſels laſt of all, having been ſubmitted to their action, after that action upon all the blood, which had run out before it, was abſolutely nothing, will be laſt of all coagulated. But the contrary and reverſe of this, according to the 21ſt Experiment, being the real fact; that Experiment, inſtead of confirming Mr. Hewſon's new and extraordinary opinion, abſolutely refutes it.

An in his 19th Experiment, the blood, received in the firſt cup, had a ſize upon it, and coagulated more ſlowly than that, which was received in the two laſt cups, and was without any ſize, though it flowed more quickly into theſe cups, than into the firſt. And the action of the veſſels muſt neceſſarily have been ſtronger, whilſt the blood flowed more quickly from them. The blood, therefore, which was taken away

away, whilſt the action of the blood veſſels was ſtronger, had a greater tendency to coagulate, and was coagulated ſooner, than that which flowed from them, when their action was weaker. It is evidently certain then, that the preceeding general concluſion, made by Mr. Hewſon from his Experiments, is falſe: and conſequently all the practical inferences, which he has drawn from it, and which, depend upon it, are to be rejected.

Dr. Davies has obſerved, that, "When the blood drops from the noſe into a cup, each drop is ſeparately congealed, as it falls, and makes a wavy ſubſtance like a cake of tallow, formed by drops. This cake of blood emits no ſerum."

Blood, which is neceſſarily fluid, when it runs out of the veins, begins to thicken, as ſoon as it is expoſed to the air; but doth not generally looſe its fluidity, until it has been in the cup which received it ſome minutes. The ſurface of the blood in contact with the air is then firſt of all congealed, and forms a thin pellicle, which gradually grows thicker. If this pellicle is ſoon removed, the blood under it will be found fluid.

If an ounce of blood, flowing from a vein, is received into one cup; and a ſecond ounce of the ſame blood is immediately after received into two cups of the ſame ſize; and a third ounce into four cups; the third ounce, all other things being equal, will be firſt coagulated; and the firſt ounce laſt. For the more the blood is expoſed to the air, or the more its ſuperficies, in contact with the air, is increaſed, the ſooner will it be both cooled, and coagulated.

The coagulation of blood, expoſed to the air, hath been principally attributed to cold; but it is highly probable, from Mr. Hewſon's Experiments, "that the air itſelf is a ſtrong coagulant of the blood; and that to this its coagulation, when taken from the veins, is chiefly owing, and not to cold nor reſt."

When the blood, received into a cup, is covered over with an inflammatory cruſt or ſize, there can be no doubt, but that the coagulable lymph was fluid enough, after it had been received into the cup, to permit the red particles to ſubſide. But when the blood, which flowed from the ſame orifice immediately before or after it, has no ſize upon it, we certainly know, that its lymph was ſufficiently thickened to ſuſpend thoſe particles when this blood was received into the cup.

Now as that blood drawn from a vein is moſt expoſed to the air, whoſe ſuperficies in contact with the air is moſt enlarged, whilſt it is falling from the vein into the cup; and which falls into it from the greateſt height; the blood, which trickles ſlowly down the arm, and only drops into the cup, is more expoſed to the air than that, which ſprings from the orifice in a ſmall ſtream; and that, which ſprings from the orifice in a ſmall ſtream, is more expoſed to the air in its fall, than that, which guſhes out in a larger ſtream, and with greater velocity. And that blood, which falls into a cup, held at a greater diſtance from the opened vein, is more expoſed to the air, all other things being equal, than that which falls into a cup, held nearer to the orifice. And as the blood thickens and coagulates, as well as cools in the ſame proportion, as it is expoſed to the air; the blood, which runs more ſlowly, or in a ſmaller ſtream from the orifice, may have its coagulable lymph enough thickened, when it is received into a cup, to ſuſpend the red particles; where the blood, which runs out more quickly, or in a larger ſtream from the ſame orifice immediately after it, may be ſufficiently fluid, when it is received into a cup, to admit of the ſubſidence of the ſame particles. And the blood, which has more ſlowly filled a cup, may have a thick and tough ſize upon it, when that which was taken away the minute before, and more quickly filled a cup of equal bigneſs, but which was held at a greater diſtance from the bleeding vein, may have no ſize at all.

And as the blood runs out more ſlowly in proportion to the weakened action of the blood veſſels; the tendency of the blood to coagulate will increaſe in the ſame proportion, as the action of its veſſels is diminiſhed, when the nature of the blood, contained in the veſſels, hath not been in the leaſt changed during the time of the evacuation.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE often thought, that if a collection were made of the MISTAKES OF EMINENT AUTHORS, proceeding merely from forgetfulne

or inattention, it would fill a volume much larger than that of Sir Thomas Browne upon VULGAR ERRORS. A. Gellius has, in his agreeable manner, given us ſeveral overſights of this kind, from Varro, Cicero, Cornelius Nepos, Virgil, and others: to which may be added, a ſimilar one of Plautus in EPIDICO, A. I. S. I.

—E. UBI ARMA SUNT STRATIPPOCLI?
T. POL ILLA AD HOSTES TRANSFUGERUNT.
E. ARMANE?
T. ATQUE QUIDEM CITO.
E. SERIONE DICIS HÆC TU?
T. SERIO INQUAM: HOSTES HABENT.
E. EDEPOL FACINUS IMPROBUM.
T. AT JAM ALII FECERUNT IDEM. ERIT ILLI ILLA RES HONORI.
E. QUI?
T. QUIA ANTEA ALIIS FUIT.
E. *Mulciber credo arma fecit,* QUÆ HABUIT STRATIPPOCLES.
Travolaverunt ad hoſtes, tum ille prognatus Theti
Sine perdat: ALIA APPORTABUNT EII NEREI FILIÆ.

For it is evident, from the paſſage in Homer here alluded to, that the arms in which Patroclus was equipped for the field, and which Hector deſpoiled him of, were not made by Vulcan: it being in conſequence of the LOSS of THEM, that Thetis procured from that God a new ſuit of armour for Achilles, of which we have ſo beautiful a deſcription in the eighteenth book of the Iliad. It is not, however, clear, whether this miſtake is to be imputed to Plautus himſelf, or was intended by that accurate painter of men and manners for a STROKE OF NATURE in the character of Epidicus; who, as a ſervant, might well be ſuppoſed to have but a ſuperficial acquaintance with letters, and therefore, conſiſtently enough, to make ſuch a blunder. But this plea cannot be urged for that overſight of Catullus, which has been remarked by Strada, and before him by Scaliger. I mean that palpable one in his poem on the marriage of Peleus and Thetis; where he pronounces the ſhip that ſailed upon the Argonautic Expedition to be the firſt that ever put to ſea,

ILLA RUDEM CURSU PRIMA IMBUIT AMPHITRITEN.

And a few lines lower clearly confutes himſelf, in the Epiſode of Ariadne, which conſtitutes the principal beauty of that poem:

THESEA CEDENTEM *celeri cum claſſe* TUETUR
INDOMITOS IN CORDE GERENS ARIADNA FURORES.

Another ſlip of the ſame nature, and on the ſame occaſion too as this laſt, is one that we meet with in Valerius Flaccus. This author, towards the concluſion of his firſt book mentions ÆGYPTIAN AND TYRIAN VESSELS as exiſting at the ſame time with THAT in which the Argonauts were embarked; for thus he makes Neptune ſpeak, when going to allay the ſtorm which Boreas had raiſed:

—Veniant *Phariæ Tyriæ* que *carinæ,*
Permiſſumque putent——
Argonaut I. v. 644.

though in the opening of it he had celebrated the voyage undertaken by thoſe Heroes, as the firſt that ever was made; and of courſe the FATIDICA RATIS—the veſſel that carried them—as the firſt that had encountered the dangers of the ocean:

Prima deûm magnis canimus *freta pervia natis,*
Fatidicamque ratem.——

Wigan, Nov. 19. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

READING, in your laſt Magazine, Dr. Watſon's curious Eſſay on Chemiſtry, I took particular notice of the following hypotheſis: *The mould every where ſurrounding the ſurface of the earth, and other ſubſtances, are ſuppoſed, probably enough, to have ariſen from the deſtruction of vegetables.* From whence aroſe the following reflection, which I ſhould be glad to ſee your ingenious correſpondents enlarge upon, as I have but a ſuperficial knowledge of planting myſelf, viz. "If mooriſh, heathy, or other barren lands, of which we have large tracts in England, were planted with young ſhoots for timber-trees, whether the deſtruction of the underwood, the annual decay of the leaves, would not, by the time the trees arrived at maturity, encruſt the ground with new mould, and render it more fit for paſture and the plough, and be of infinite ſervice to poſterity, by yielding them a good ſupply of bark and timber, and be of little or no diſadvantage to the preſent age?" I am, Sir, your's, SYLVA.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for *December*, 1770.

December

1779	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N W freſh	29 8	41	very heavy night and day, miſſing rain at times.
2	W ditto	29 7	42	rain all day without ceaſing.
3	S S W ditto	29 7½	42	ſlight froſt early, lowring dull day, but no rain.
4	W S W ditto	29 7½	42	Ditto.
5	S W ditto	29 7	40	froſt in the night, foggy morning, wet aftern.
6	W S W ſtrong	29 3	42	fair bright morning, dull heavy aftern.
7	W ditto	29 3½	42	a conſtant rain all day.
8	S W freſh	29 5½	42	fair morning, very wet day.
9	S S W ditto	29 6	39	ſmart froſt, very bright night and day.
10	Ditto	29 6	36	ſtrong froſt, in general bright.
11	Ditto	29 7	34	ſmart froſt in the night, heavy day, very wet ev.
12	S S W ſtormy	29 5½	40	very wet night, fine, bright, day.
13	Ditto ſtrong	29 6	42	a dull, heavy, miſſing day.
14	Ditto freſh	29 6½	42	bright night, fair day, wet evening.
15	W S W little	29 4	44	a black, miſſing day.
16	W freſh	29 4	47	fine morning, very wet day.
17	S W little	29 6	47	a very fine, bright, mild day.
18	S W ſtrong	29 6½	44	a heavy, dull, wet day.
19	Ditto ſtormy	29 5	44	exceſſive ſtormy night, fair day.
20	W S W ſtrong	29 3½	45	wet morning, fair day.
21	N N W freſh	29 2	45	heavy moiſt day.
22	Ditto	29 7	42	ſmart froſt night and morn. heavy thick aftern.
23	W S W little	29 5	43	very wet night and morn. heavy moiſt day.
24	S W ſqually	29 4	46	a moiſt dark day, very wet evening.
25	N freſh	29 6	44	wet night, heavy morn. with ſome ſleet, br. aft.
26	S S W ditto	29 6½	39	hard froſt in the night, moiſt heavy day, wet ev.
27	N N W ſtrong	29 4½	42	dark heavy morning, fine bright day.
28	S W freſh	29 6½	43	dark heavy day, a good deal of rain at times.
29	W S W ditto	29 5	45	a very fine bright day.
30	S S E to W ditto	29 4	45	very wet night and morn. fair bright aftern.
31	W S W ſtrong	29 4½	47	fair day, miſſing evening.

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31. *The* COMPLETE ENGLISH FARMER; *or, A Practical Syſtem of* HUSBANDRY. *Exhibiting the different Effects of cultivating Land, according to the uſage of the Old and New Huſbandry. By a* PRACTICAL FARMER, *and a Friend to the late Mr.* JETHRO TULL.

THE deſign of this writer, as he ſays in his preface, is to compriſe in one ſmall volume all that is neceſſary in farming for the farmer to read, and to bring together thoſe late diſcoveries and improvements, which are related by others in detached parts. At the ſame time he cautions his readers not to conſider his work as a *mere compilation*; but as an attempt to reſtore the credit of book huſbandry, which, he thinks, has ſuffered from the want of *practical knowledge* in thoſe who have pretended to teach the rudiments of the art.

In treating of huſbandry as an ART, there appears to him a neceſſity of adopting ſome known theory, or advancing ſome new hypotheſis; and he prefers the theory of Mr. Tull, as having already obtained the ſanction of modern approbation.

He vindicates Mr. Tull from a miſrepreſentation in Dr. Home's Treatiſe of the *Principles of Agriculture*, and ſhews the injuſtice of imputing to his friend the abſurdity of aſſerting, *that mere earth is the only food of plants.*

Tho' with the *Tullians*, he admits pulverization as neceſſary to accelerate the growth of plants, yet he conſiders *heat* and *moiſture* as the great inſtruments by which the work of vegetation is carried on; and he points out the temperature of *fertile earth*, with reſpect to *heat* and *moiſture*, as a pattern to which the curious cultivator ſhould always have an eye in the management of his land. This earth, he ſays, is always moiſt but never wet, always warm but never hot; and as fertility is the certain and indubitable property of this temperature, what has the farmer more to do with land naturally cold, and from that quality ſterile, but to reduce it to this temper in order to

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make it fertile; or with land *naturally hot*, and from that quality *barren*, but to moderate the heat by a proportionable quantity of some *cold mixture?* To produce this effect, he advises an attentive regard to the commixture of bodies. Heat, he says, is to be generated by the mixture of bodies of different natures, of which dung in agriculture is a powerful ingredient. *Moisture* is that humidity which remains in the earth after the rains and snows have been filtrated thro' its pores; and in this moisture, *properly enriched*, he thinks it more than probable, that all the elementary and earthly parts of plants are contained; and adds, that this *moisture* cannot be enriched without a genial warmth succeeding. Cold in land he considers, not as a *privation* of *heat* only, but as a *positive quality* arising from the superabundance of moisture, and to be corrected two ways: one, by draining; the other, by the addition of absorbent earths.

Tho' he declares himself the friend of Mr. Tull, yet he is so far a friend to truth, as to reject the new husbandry, and to deliver his opinion frankly of the preference due to the old. But he acknowleges at the same time, that the old husbandry has received considerable improvement by the discovery of the genuine principles of the new; he doubts, however, whether four inches drill'd and horse-hoed can be made to produce as much grain as *seventy-two* broad cast, provided the whole *seventy-two* are all in the same good condition.

He concludes his preface with acknowledging, that, by endeavouring to reduce the whole art of farming into a regular series, many things necessary to be done, and which will occur in every farmer's practice, have been omitted; but at the same time declares that he has spared no pains in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the subjects of which he has treated, and that he has used no reserve in communicating that knowledge to the public.

He then begins his work. And in chap. 1, treats of apportioning a farm of 500 acres from the waste, and of inclosing, fencing, planting, and fitting it up for the reception of a tenant. He recommends the square as the most eligible form, being least *expensive* in fencing, and most *commodious* in plowing. For bounding fences, he advises a deep ditch and high bank, on which a treble row of black-thorn setts should be planted, and properly defended; which he justly prefers to quick, as stronger when grown up, and less liable to be cropt while young. On Wolds, where neither the black thorn nor the white are easily to be procured, he prefers SOD to STONE WALLS, and gives very particular directions for building them. His directions for planting oaks are new and curious, and his reasons for excluding trees from the hedge-rows, and raising them in separate plantations, are conclusive.

In chap. 2, he treats of the situation of the farm-house and homested, and advises that the spot, to be chosen for that purpose, be open on every side to the free air, but not exposed to violent currents rushing in between hills, which he says frequently bring noxious blasts fatal both to men and cattle. The soils he prefers are the gravelly, or that kind on which *furze* or *fern* naturally grow; such soils, he says, are warm and wholesome; rich soils have a continual humidity, than which nothing is more pernicious for cattle to lie upon. His directions for procuring soft water are useful.

In chap. 3, he treats of the buildings necessary to large and small farms, and gives it as his opinion, that by inclosing commons, dividing them into small farms, and building houses and other conveniences for poor farmers, gentlemen would lose money, were the lands their own. In some counties the observation may be just. In none, much will be gained. However, if we may judge from the humour of the times, there is little reason to hope that the experiment will soon be tried.

Chap. 4, treats of the extent of the farm-yard and homested, and of the disposition of the buildings. Here the author principally directs his views to the preservation of the health of the cattle, and the saving of time in attending them. The rule he lays down for proportioning barns to the size of farms deserves attention.

In chap. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, he treats of the construction of the different edifices, erections, partitions, drains, reservoirs, water and water-courses, belonging to an ordinary farm-yard. And also of fencing, planting, and decorating the homested, in all which it is discoverable, that he writes from knowledge.

Chap. 10, treats of the interior division of a farm, in the arrangement of which, regard, he says, should be had to the uses for which the land is naturally

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rally beſt adapted. If for graſs, the incloſures ſhould be ſmall, for cattle delight in frequent change, and thrive the faſter by often feeding in freſh paſture. If for corn, the incloſures ſhould be more extenſive: from 10 to 20 acres he accounts the proper medium; incloſures of leſs than 10 acres loſe much of their produce by ill-plowed head-lands, birds from the hedges, and other annoyances; and incloſures of more than 20 are hurtful to cattle in the cultivation*.

In chap. 11, he gives us a comparative view of the expences of ſetting out and fitting up ſmall farms, and of completing large ones; in which he makes the former hardly pay legal intereſt, and the latter about ten per cent. But as theſe calculations are generally local, and have reſpect to the neighbourhood where the calculator lives, little ſtreſs is to be laid in the general on their authority. The propoſition, however, which the author means to prove, needs hardly any demonſtration, viz. *That large farms are moſt advantageous to the owners, and ſmall farms an additional ſtrength to the public.*

Chap. 12, treats of the expence of ſtocking a farm of 500 acres, which he eſtimates at 1500 *l.* in which, if we may judge of large concerns by ſmall ones, he does not exceed the truth. Farms of 50 acres require at leaſt 150*l.* or 3*l.* an acre, to ſtock them completely; 3*l.* an acre ſeems therefore the ſtandard, by which he would have young farmers provide themſelves on entering upon new farms.

Chap. 13, treats of the ſervants neceſſary about a farm, in which the author is the more particular, as it is an article of the greateſt importance, and but ſlightly treated of by other writers. Two things deſerve regard; one, for farmers to furniſh themſelves with men-ſervants from that part of the country, where the method of huſbandry is common, which they intend to introduce; and this advice he enforces in an eſpecial manner, (if they live in a country where hoeing is rare) as to thoſe ſervants, who are well verſed in hoeing of turnips. The other, to hire their women ſervants, not from gentlemen's or even tradeſmen's places, but from places of harder work than their own. They will then, he ſays, have their work chearfully performed, and thoſe they employ will be well contented.

In chap. 14, he treats of the choice of cattle, and to thoſe, who are not completely ſkilled in the points of a good horſe, we will venture to refer them to his deſcription, which appears to us ſo plain and maſterly, that whoever keeps it in mind, may go himſelf to market without the aſſiſtance of a jockey.

Chap. 15, treats of the inſtruments proper for the cultivation of land; in which the author very judiciouſly recommends ſome that are not in common uſe, yet deſerve to be univerſally known, among which are the double ſwing plow, now coming more and more into uſe, on the borders of the Severn; and the winnowing machine for dreſſing corn, which will clean 40 buſhels of wheat in an hour. It differs, however, but little from thoſe in the Society's room in the Strand; but his drill-plow is, for its ſimplicity and cheapneſs, far preferable to any that have yet been exhibited. Both theſe inſtruments, with ſome improvements, are in conſtant practice on the farm of the ingenious Dr. Warren, near Tewkeſbury, in Glouceſterſhire, with many others of that Gentleman's own invention

Chap. 16, treats of different ſoils, and the manner of improving them; in which the author has adapted his arrangement to the capacity of thoſe, for whoſe information he is writing. He has, however, in his account of the chalky ſoil, been guilty of an overſight in ſubſtituting chalk as an improvement for *chalk* inſtead of *clay*. He juſtly recommends chalk as an improvement for clay lands, and clay for chalk lands, but afterwards confounds them together in ſuch a manner as to depart from his accuſtomed accuracy. He will ſee his error, p. 89, and no doubt will acknowledge and rectify it. His printer has likewiſe been guilty of an error in *titling* this chapter, which, inſtead, Of different ſoils, and the manner of *cropping them*, ſhould be *Of improving them*, as in the contents, annexed to the work, is rightly expreſſed.

Chap. 17, *Of the propor buſineſs of the farmer*, may be thought ſomewhat extravagant, as he thinks the ART of farming the moſt difficult to be acquired of any art or calling, to which the induſtry of man is appli'd; and to be a com-

* By keeping them too long upon the ſtretch, frequent turnings being neceſſary for heavy cattle, to enable them to recover their wind.

a complete farmer, a man, he says, must be posseſt of all those requiſites that conſtitute a great character. He recounts the particulars, with all which he says, the farmer ſhould be acquainted, or, in proportion to his ignorance in any one of them, he will aſſuredly be a ſufferer. The catalogue is large, but not unattainable.

Chap. 18, Of the manner of cropping a new made farm. In this chapter, the author differs eſſentially from other writers. His manner of cropping is different, and the quantity of ſeed he preſcribes *materially* ſo. Two buſhels of wheat to an acre broad caſt is conſiderably leſs than is commonly ſown, and the bare mention of a quart of clover-ſeed will ſtartle the moſt intelligent. Mr. Young, in his experimental agriculture, has fixed the ſtandard of the former at three buſhels, and that of the latter from ſeven to ten quarts; an aſtoniſhing difference! and yet the writer of this account has, this preſent ſeaſon, been ſhewn fields matted with clover from two quarts of ſeed, and as fine a crop of wheat from two buſhels to an acre, as any in the neighbourhood where it grew.

Chap. 19. treats of earths proper for manure; the chief of which, according to our author, is marle and chalk. To marle he aſcribes a powerful vegetative virtue, but chalk is his grand ſpecific. Lime, however, he decries as enriching ſuddenly, and as ſuddenly impoveriſhing: his words are, After the two firſt years, land poor before will become poorer by it. But it muſt be noted, that 'tis chalk lime he means, which certainly is of a nature very different from ſtone lime, as we ſhall endeavour to ſhew on ſome future occaſion.

Chap. 20, treats of compoſts and vegetable manures, in the enumeration of which the writer has been very copious.

Chap. 21, treats of improvements by tillage without manures. In this chapter, the author relates ſome very judicious experiments, the reſult of which, he acknowledges, ſeemed to favour the Tullian theory of pulverization; but not being thoroughly ſatisfied himſelf of the ſufficiency of theſe experiments for the purpoſes intended, he has promiſed the public an account of more perfect trials.

Chap. 22, treats of the method of ſucceſſively cropping arable lands; about which, he ſays, the changes upon ſo many bells are not more variable, than the practice of farmers in varying the ſucceſſion of wheat, barley, oats, rye, peaſe, beans, vetches, clover, St. Foin, and turneps. He has elſewhere, however, propoſed one general rule, which may ſerve as a direction in moſt caſes. "Were I," ſays he, "to be permitted to eſtabliſh one uniform method of rotation, it ſhould be founded on this principle, *that the crop that is longeſt on the ground ſhould always be ſucceeded by that which is quickeſt of growth.*"

Chap. 23, treats of the improvement of marſh or mooriſh land; in which the author, among other things, very juſtly recommends the white willow or the poplar. The firſt is amazingly profitable in the hop countries, and the latter, where building timber is ſcarce.

Chap. 24. Of the improvement of heath-ground. Our author has, in this chapter, declared againſt the ſchemes of ſome late writers, for converting theſe barren waſtes into arable lands. He has ſhewn, how *one certain ſpecies of them* may be highly improved by planting trees; but ventures to foretel, that whoever undertakes the incloſing, fencing, building of houſes and barns, and fitting up farms upon wild and barren heaths, ill roaded, and worſe watered, will repent the folly of ſuch an undertaking. That thoſe waſtes, he ſays, may be improved, he admits, but not by endeavouring to convert them into arable lands.

Chap. 25, treats of the improvement of wolds, in which he has confeſſedly borrowed his plan from Sir Digby Legard, from whom, however, he differs in ſome matters that appeared to him exaggerated.

Chap. 26, treats of ſheep-walks. Here the author has introduced a curious account of the management of ſheep in Spain, which deſerves the higheſt regard, particularly as to the manner of ſupplying thoſe animals with ſalt when they feed upon clay lands. His reaſons againſt depriving the poor of their common right are unanſwerable, tho' the mode, by which they became poſſeſſed of that right, may be diſputed.

Chap. 27, treats of the improvement of coppice-ground. Here the author has introduced a very natural and juſt diſtinction between preparing land for the planting of ſetts for timber, and preparing it for planting of coppices. The one, he ſays, requires only ſo much nouriſhment as is barely ſufficient

for

for immediate growth, and more may be given when more is neceſſary; but coppices require all the nouriſhment that can be given to them at once.

Chap. 28. treats of the buſineſs to be done between ſeed time and harveſt, in which accumulating manure, deſtroying weeds, draining wet lands, and mending roads, are particularly recommended.

Chap. 29. ſeems to be one of the moſt uſeful chapters in the whole book to the Gentleman Farmer, as it apprizes him to provide properly for harveſt, and there ſeems to be a pretty exact calculation made of the ſtrength neceſſary to harveſt a given number of acres in a certain allotted time, which may be accommodated to any diſtance, and made uſe of as the ſeaſon offers.

Chap. 30. cloſes the firſt part of this uſeful work, with a compariſon between the old and new huſbandry, in which the Author has introduced an account of his friend Mr. Tull, which ſhews that he was well acquainted with that celebrated huſbandman.

[*For an Account of the Second Part, ſee our next.*]

A Journal of a Voyage round the World, in his Majeſty's Ship ENDEAVOUR, *in the Years* 1768, 1769, 1770, *and* 1771; *undertaken in purſuit of Natural Knowledge, at the deſire of the Royal Society: Containing all the various Occurrences of the Voyage, with Deſcriptions of ſeveral new diſcovered Countries in the Southern Hemiſphere; and Accounts of their Soil and Productions; and of many Singularities in the Structure, Apparel, Cuſtoms, Manners, Policy, Manufactures, &c. of their Inhabitants. To which is added, A Conciſe* VOCABULARY *of the Language of* OTAHITEE.

WHEN this work was firſt publiſhed, there was prefixed an addreſs to the Lords of the Admiralty, and to Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, which in the advertiſements was referred to by the following paragraph: "To remove every poſſible doubt of the authenticity of this journal, the public are referred to the Editor's addreſs to the Lords of the Admiralty, and to Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, prefixed to the publication." This produced the following advertiſement from the Admiralty.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 27, 1771.

"The Editor of a work, intitled,

"A Journal of a Voyage round the World, in his Majeſty's Ship the ENDEAVOUR, which was advertiſed in a morning paper of this day, having made free with our names, we think it proper to aſſure the public, that we know nothing of any ſuch journal. An account of the diſcoveries that have been made in the voyage of the Endeavour, with the charts and drawings neceſſary to illuſtrate the work, is now preparing to be laid before the public by authority; of which they will have timely information." Signed,

JOS. BANKS,
DAN. C. SOLANDER,

Within a few days after the publication of this advertiſement, the addreſs was cancelled, and the paragraph in the advertiſement referring to it diſcontinued. Having thus laid before our readers the firſt and preſent ſtate of this publication, we ſhall add the following extracts from it, and leave them to determine how far it is worthy of their attention.

"The Natives of Otahitee, which the commander of the Dolphin called K. George's iſland, are unequal in ſtature; ſome are ſix feet three, ſome not more than five feet ſix; their joints are extremely flexible, but they are not ſtrong and vigorous. The men have beards, which the inhabitants of America have not; their complexion is brown, but ſome among them are almoſt as fair as Europeans; ſeveral alſo had red hair, but the hair is commonly black and ſtrait.

"Their garments are made of a kind of cloth which is manufactured from a vegetable ſubſtance produced by a tree; they vary in figure, and in the manner in which they are worn, according to the fancy of the wearer, or the ſtate of the weather: They cover the waiſt in the day, and in dry weather wear a piece of thin cloth, about two yards long, by putting their head through a hole in the middle of it, which is made for that purpoſe. The women fold the cloth into ſo many windings round the waiſt and the upper part of the thigh, that it is a conſiderable impediment in walking; both ſexes mark the body in different parts with dark blue or blackiſh paint, rubbed on a multitude of ſmall ſlight punctures, made with a pointed bone of a fiſh. The men have long hair, which they tie on the top of their heads, ſticking it with feathers; but the hair of the women is flat, and curls in the neck; both

both ſexes ſometimes wear their own cloath, made into a kind of turban; and adorn themſelves with ear-rings of pearl, though they wear no bracelets. The men uſe circumciſion, and diſtinguiſh ſuch as are uncircumciſed by a reproachful term, intimating uncleanneſs. They are divided into the different claſſes of maſters and ſervants, and the women have agreeable features, are well proportioned, ſprightly, and laſcivious; neither do they eſteem continence as a virtue, ſince almoſt every one of our crew procured temporary wives among them, who were eaſily retained during our ſtay. The inhabitants intermarry with each other for life, but with this ſingular circumſtance, that as ſoon as a man has taken a wife he is excluded the ſociety of the women, and of the unmarried of his own ſex, at the time of their meals, being compelled to eat with his ſervants. For this reaſon, they are not ſolicitous to attach themſelves to a ſingle object, during the earlier part of life, but purſue incontinent gratifications where inclination leads, until a woman becomes pregnant, when the father, by long eſtabliſhed cuſtom, is compelled to marry her.

The chief or ſovereign of the iſland is allowed but one wife, though he has many concubines: the ſavage policy of goverment however requires that all his natural children be put to immediate death as ſoon as born, to preclude the diſorders which might ariſe from a competition for the ſucceſſion. The badge of ſovereignty is called Maro, which is a kind of red ſaſh worn about the middle. When the EREI or chief is firſt inveſted with this mark of his authority, the ceremony is attended with an extraordinary feſtival, which continues the ſpace of three days. The Erei when he has been inveſted with the Maro, is ever after fed by his attendants, who take his food in their fingers, and put it in his mouth, dipping them in a bowl of cocoa-nut milk before each mouthful.

The inhabitants of Otahitee may be computed at ſeventy thouſand. They believe the exiſtence of one ſupreme God, whom they call MAW-WE, but acknowledge an infinite number of inferior deities generated from him, and who preſide over particular parts of the creation. MAW-WE is the being who ſhakes the earth, or the god of earthquakes. They have, however, no religious eſtabliſhment, or mode of divine worſhip; neither the dictates of nature or of reaſon having ſuggeſted to them the expediency or propriety of paying external adoration to the deity: on the contrary, they think him too far elevated above his creatures, to be affected by their actions. They have indeed, certain funeral rites, and other ceremonies, for which a certain order of men are appropriated, though they have no immediate relation to the deity, and theſe men we called prieſts, but perhaps not with much propriety. They have ſome notion of a future life in another iſland, to which they expect to be tranſlated after death; but it does not ſeem as if they conſidered it as a ſtate of retribution for the actions of this life, ſince they believe that each individual will there enjoy the ſame condition in which he has lived here, whether it be that of a prince, a maſter, or a ſervant. They believe the ſtars to be generated between the ſun and moon, and ſuppoſe an eclipſe to be the time of copulation. They likewiſe ſuppoſe the greateſt part of the earth or main land, to be placed at a great diſtance eaſtward, and that their iſland was broken or ſeparated from it while the deity was drawing it about the ſea, before he reſolved upon its ſituation.

Though theſe people have no particular mode of divine worſhip, we frequently obſerved, that in eating, they cut a ſmall piece of their food, and depoſited in ſome certain place as an offering to MAW-WE.

When any diſputes ariſe among the people concerning property, the ſtrongeſt retains poſſeſſion, but the weaker complains to the Erei, who, from a political deſire of maintaining equality among his ſubjects, generally gives it to the pooreſt of the contending parties.

Their funeral rites are of a ſingular kind; the dead body is depoſited in a houſe built for that purpoſe, at ſome diſtance from the common habitation of the family, and laid on a floor elevated ſeveral feet above the ground, being covered with fine cloth; then a kind of prieſt, called Heavah, cloathed in a mantle covered with gloſſy feathers, and commonly attended with two boys painted black, ſtrews the body with flowers and leaves of bambo, and carries preſents of fiſh, and other food, which he depoſits by the ſide of it, and for two or three days after, is conſtantly employed in ranging the adjacent woods and fields, from which every one retires on his approach. The

relations

relations in the mean time build a temporary houſe, contiguous to that which contains the corpſe, where they aſſemble, and the females mourn for the deceaſed, by ſinging ſongs of grief, howling, and wounding their bodies in different places, after which they bathe their wounds in the ſea or river, and again return to howl and cut themſelves, which they continue for three days. After the body is corrupted, and the bones become naked or bare, the ſkeleton is depoſited in a kind of ſtone pyramid built for that purpoſe.

A conſiderable part of Otahitee is cultivated and planted with cocoa-nut trees, plaintains, and bananoes, cloth-trees, bread-trees, yams, and potatoes like thoſe of Europe, which have however a bitteriſh taſte. Their animal food conſiſts of fiſh of various kinds, which they take in different ways, and with great dexterity; theſe they frequently eat raw, a practice in which ſome of our people imitated them, and thought it not unpalatable; they likewiſe feed on ſwine, of which they have a conſiderable plenty, but prefer the fleſh of dogs to that of all other animals. They have alſo wild ducks, which differ but very little from thoſe of Europe. They roaſt, or rather bake their meat in a ſubterraneous oven, made by digging a hole in the ground, and lining it with a ſtone bottom; in this they kindle a fire, and lay ſeveral looſe ſtones upon it; when they are all ſufficiently heated, the fire and aſhes are removed, and the meat being wrapped in leaves is placed in the oven, and the hot looſe ſtones laid immediately upon it, and the whole is then covered over with earth; in this manner it is excellently dreſſed, retaining all its ſucculency: they have no ſalt, but inſtead of it uſe ſea-water. They are immoderate eaters, and ſwallow large mouthfuls at once. Inſtead of bread they eat yams, potatoes, plaintains, &c. together with a large milky farinaceous fruit, which when baked, reſembles bread both in texture and taſte. They make a kind of paſte from the pulp or white ſubſtance adhering to the inſide of the cocoa-nut ſhell and bananas, which commonly ſerves them for ſupper and breakfaſt: Their common drink is water, and the milk or juice of cocoa-nuts. They have no kind of ſpirituous liquor, except that which is made from a ſpecies of pepper growing here, which they ferment in water; but this is ſo ſcarce, that it is rarely drank, except by the chiefs of the country. They have none among them who pretend to any kind of medical knowledge which is not common to every body. They have indeed but few diſeaſes, and to theſe they apply but a few empirical remedies, which from experience, they think uſeful, without knowing or enquiring concerning the manner of their operation. Their inſtruments of muſic are a large drum, and a kind of flute, made from the joint of a reed, having three perforations or holes, which is blown through the noſe. Their fiſh-hooks are of various ſizes; thoſe for taking ſharks are very large, and made from heavy ſolid wood, of a proper figure, and pointed. They have ſmaller hooks, made likewiſe from wood, and pointed with bones, which are commonly barbed: beſides theſe, they have a variety of very ſmall hooks, made of different circular figures, from mother of pearl. Their lines are made from the fibres of the bark of a tree, which compoſes almoſt all their cordage.

Their hatchets are made by tying a ſharp hard ſtone, appearing like a jaſper, but more like the touch-ſtone, to the end of a wooden handle, which when finiſhed, is near the ſhape of a ſmall garden-hoe.

Their bows are round, and tapering from the middle towards each end; they are about five feet and a half in length, and made from a light but ſtrong elaſtic wood. Their arrows are a ſmall compact ſtrong ſpecies of reed or bamboo, and pointed ſometimes with hard ſolid wood, and ſometimes with a ſharp-bearded bone, taken from the ſting-ray fiſh. They have likewiſe a kind of ſpears or javelins, made from wood, but pointed after the manner of their arrows, which they throw with great dexterity.

The natives of Otahitee viſit the iſlands lying to the eaſtward, which we had diſcovered in our paſſage hither, for the ſake of traffic, in their canoes, waiting the opportunity of winds, which blow favourably about three months every year. With the inhabitants of thoſe iſlands they barter their cloth and proviſions for pearl and a fine white hair, which grows on a ſpecies of dogs peculiar to themſelves, and with this they ornament their breaſt-plates.

The

The people of the Endeavour planted several European seeds, of which none came up, except mustard, cresses, and melons; and having furnished themselves with necessaries, and observed the transit of Venus, they set sail from the island to make new discoveries on the 13th of June, 1769, having first landed there on the 13th of April preceding. X.

We have lately received from abroad three numbers of a work, intitled, "Histoire et Memoirs de la Société "formée à Amsterdam, en faveur "des Noyés, Anno MDCCLXVII." *The History and Memoirs of the Society formed at Amsterdam in favour of persons supposed to be drowned, in the Year* 1767.

In Holland, a territory, which has been as it were won from the sea by the industry of art; and the cities of which, swarming with people, are every where intersected by deep canals, that may be considered as the roads of the country; the accidents, which happen by people of each sex and every age falling into the water, are almost innumerable. It is supposed, that many, who have thus perished, might have been recovered, if proper methods had been taken for the purpose. Upon this principle, the Society, of which an account is now to be given, has been established: Their two principal objects are, to instruct those, who happen to be present when persons, supposed to be drowned, are taken out of the water, in the best means that can be used for their recovery, and to excite them to make the attempt. They have therefore engaged themselves to defray all expences which shall be incurred upon the occasion, and promised a reward to any person in the Seven Provinces, and the country adjacent, who shall recover a person supposed to be drowned to life. They had also an unhappy prejudice to conquer among the common people, who had conceived a notion, that when a person, who has been taken out of the water, shews no signs of life, no body can safely take him into their house, nor even touch him, except to hang him up with the head downwards on the side of the canal; and that when the body has once been thus suspended, no person, but those who belong to the public hospitals, can lawfully take it down.

To obviate this silly and fatal prejudice, the Society has published repeated advertisaments, containing an epitome of their plan, with an account of the remedies that are to be used, an offer of reward and indemnity to those who apply them, and a refutation of all the pretences, upon which the supposed illegality of attempting to recover the life of a fellow citizen is founded.

The means, recommended by this Society as most effectual, for the recovery of persons taken out of the water without signs of life, are the following:

1. To blow strongly into the fundament with a tobacco pipe, or any other proper instrument, either air, or, as soon as it can be procured, the smoke of tobacco, which its heat and irritating quality render more efficacious. The sooner this remedy is applied the better; and it should be continued without intermission, though it should for a considerable time seem to produce no effect.

2. While this is doing, and with all possible expedition, the body should be dried and warmed, it having sometimes lain so long in the water, as not only to be cold, but stiff. This may be done by various means, by the application of hot flannels, and if no fire is at hand, of the under garments of the by-standers, or by putting the body into a warm bed with some healthy and living person; at the same time strongly rubbing it with warm flannels moistened with brandy, or sprinkled with fine dry salt, along the spine of the back from the neck to the waist, and applying a spunge or linen dipped in brandy or spirit of sal ammoniac, or some other strongly volatile spirit to the nostrils and temples, sometimes also tickling the nostrils and the neck with a feather. But no brandy, wine, or any other strong liquor, either alone or mixed with salt or other irritating substances, must be put down the throat 'till signs of life have manifestly appeared. Instead of blowing air or smoke up the fundament, one of the by-standers may apply his mouth to that of the person to be recovered, and stopping the nostrils with one hand, while he supports himself with the other, blow with all his force in order to inflate the lungs. A vein should also be opened as soon as possible. It should also be remembered, that rolling the body upon a barrel, and hanging it up with the head downwards, are pernicious practices, and tend rather to destroy than recover the patient. Neither

should

should the methods, here directed to be taken, be neglected in despair, however long the person may have remained in the water, for there is no indubitable sign of death but the beginning of a putrefaction. Persons have lain, not only days but weeks, without any signs of life, and yet have recovered. See an account of the uncertainty of the signs of death, by the celebrated M. Winslow, in Vol. XLV. p. 311.

This benevolent Society has published an account of what has been done in consequence of its instructions and encouragement annually, ever since its establishment: And among other narratives contained in these little volumes, are the following:

1. In the night between the 10th and 11th of February, 1768, a woman, supposed to be the wife of Arnold Van Dyl, a dyer of Rotterdam, got secretly out of bed, and threw herself into the canal; she remained in the water *three quarters of an hour*; and consequently, when she was taken out, had not the least signs of life. She was, as soon as possible, put into bed to her husband; her back was strongly rubbed with hot flannels; and, above all, the smoke of tobacco was blown up the fundament. More than *an hour*, however, was thus employed without any appearance of success; but her friends, instead of desisting in despair, redoubled their efforts, and at length happily accomplished their purpose. This poor woman had twice attempted to drown herself before, but had been taken out of the water before she became senseless. She was not the wife of the man with whom she lived, and by whom she had two children; and she had reason to fear that he would not marry her. This rendered her life a burden, and was the cause of her attempting to destroy herself. When an account was sent to the Society of recovering her, they were also acquainted, that the man, struck with these circumstances, had made her his wife.

2. In the afternoon of the 14th of October, 1768, one John Hasel, a German, about three and twenty years of age, who had served as a marine on board the Prince of Orange, a frigate of war, being very drunk, fell over a bridge, called *Du pont de la Bourse*, at Flushing. He remained in the water half an hour; when he was taken out, his eyes were fixed, his mouth open, and his countenance livid: the body was wholly insensible and cold; and there was not the least pulsation to be discovered in the arteries either of the arm or the heart. The body was carried to an inn, but the woman who kept it refused to let it be brought in, having imbibed the common prejudice that she could not lawfully do it; it was therefore laid at the foot of some stone steps leading to a neighbouring house, where it remained till the woman at the inn was prevailed upon to receive it, by some charitable person who promised to indemnify her for so doing; this caused a delay of more than half an hour, during all which time the body remained without any signs of life. It happened unfortunately, that the means of fumigation could not be procured. However, a fire being kindled, the body was stripped and placed before it: the back and members were then strongly rubbed with hot cloths dipped in brandy, which being continued for three quarters of an hour, some froth appeared at the mouth: scarce any other encouraging symptoms appeared, yet they persevered for no less than *four hours*: the jugular vein was then opened, when they had the satisfaction to see the blood flow, of which they took away nine ounces; some minutes afterwards, a small quantity of water was discharged by the mouth; some spirit of sal ammoniac was then applied to the nose, and at last they applied the fumigation which could not sooner be procured: this produced a rumbling in the intestines, and a little more water was soon after discharged by the mouth; after a short time the patient opened his eyes, and appeared to be sensible. He was made to swallow half a glass of wine with a few drops of spirit of sal ammoniac, and the frictions were repeated: when the circulation of the blood was thus renewed and confirmed, a vein was opened in the arm by way of revulsion, and soon after he began to speak: he desired that they would permit him to sleep; and they accordingly laid him upon some trusses of straw; where he remained, till they could remove him to the hospital. He slept well in the night, and the next day set out for Middlebourg, without any complaint, except some slight feverish symptoms, and a pain in his limbs, which might naturally be expected from the means that had been used for his recovery.

To these cases might be added many others, of persons recovered by the like means

means, many of whom had lain in the water a full hour, and ſome ſtill longer. It is to be hoped, that wherever theſe extracts ſhall be read, the ſame means will be uſed on the like occaſion, with equal perſeverance and ſucceſs.

X.

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The

The following unmerciful lines were left at a Coffee houſe in Cambridge, about ten years ago, when the ſuperlatives "*damn'd*" and "*damnation*" were in daily uſe, and when the wearing of queues was juſt eſtabliſhed in the Univerſity.

HAIL hopeful Cambridge! once did all thy ſons
O'er tea *damnation* hot, make *damn'd* odd puns,
The ſouls and bodies of thy num'rous brood,
Alike might fatten on one common food:
And ſure, ye few, who love on Greek to gaze,
An eaſier were a wiſer way to praiſe.
'Tis but to burn your books, to pare your nails,
Laugh loud, lay betts, ſwear hard, and hang your tails. J. C.

AN ODE TO SLEEP.

HAIL gentle god, that lov'ſt the night,
And ſpurn'ſt the glaring rays of light;
Come hither, lead thy pleaſing train,
And bring to view what poets feign.
Parent of dreams! in fancy's magick ſkill'd,
With thee be all my weary moments fill'd.

My ſoul, when wrapt in reſt, inſpire
With ev'ry pleaſing, fond deſire;
Let ſoft ideas, uncontroul'd,
My vague, and wand'ring fancy hold,
That then at leaſt, when I ſupinely reſt,
May be ſupremely great, ſupremely bleſt.

Diffuſe thro' ev'ry latent part,
Each thought, that charms the youthful heart;
Bear ſome glad image to my view,
Will pleaſe the mind and fancy too;
And, if to thee indiff'rent be th' affair,
Be Delia, charming Delia, then your care.

Let now in all her beauty ſhine,
Where ev'ry grace and charm combine
To form complete the lovely frame,
And give to her fair beauty's name:
Let her that ſoft and wonted kindneſs ſhew,
Which makes my ſoul in ſuch high tranſports flow!

Then grateful thanks to thee I'll give,
While in this mortal frame I live,
And on thy goodneſs bleſſings pour,
'Till hoary time ſhall be no more:
For oh! what fancy'd gift can equal thine,
That ſhews me all that's fair, all that's divine?
R. L. B.

ALONZO.

WHERE ſable willows wave their bending heads,
And where the roaring brook with breezes's ſwift,
Where falling ſtreams caſt gloomineſs around
Alonzo ſat, in ſorrow's deepeſt thought.
His eyes upon the earth intent were fix'd,
And darted ev'ry ray of wild deſpair.
At length th' afflicted youth thus ſilence broke,
"Was it, ye gods, for this that I was born?
"What, what avails that I, a wretch, can boaſt
"A mind that foreign courts and language knows?
"Which form the man of faſhion, and of taſte?
"No! theſe, alas! will nought to me avail,
"Since Delia, lovely Delia, proves unkind!
"O! wayward girl! what have I wretched done
"To merit thus your ſcorn and carriage cold?
"Oh! how could I, that love ſo well, offend?
"Alas! too true I know that's not the cauſe!
"'Tis this; ſome thrice more happy ſwain than me
"Has charm'd the beauteous, falſe, and perjur'd maid!
"If ſo, why then ſhould I unhappy live
"To ſee her wreſted from my longing arms,
"When now's ſo near the kind and eaſy cure?"
He ſcarce had ſpoke, when from his ſeat he leap'd,
And in the rolling waves his body hurl'd.
R. L. B.

On the death of Miſs BURTON, *who lately performed at the Plymouth Theatre with great applauſe.*

FAREWELL, Oriano!—Thy laſt ſcene's now o'er;
Thy ſmiles are all fled, and thy tears flow no more;
No longer young Roſalind's wit charms the ear,
Or the graces, that ſparkl'd in Ruſport, appear.
O'er her grave, as ye paſs, gentle maids, give a ſigh,
To worth the ſmall tribute ye cannot deny,
Strew the flow'rs, and think, thus all beauty muſt fade,
Swift fleets life away—'tis a dream, 'tis a ſhade:
For you long ſhe ſtrove the weak flame to ſuſtain;
For your pleaſure ſhe ſmil'd, and forgot all her pain.
Drop a tear, and, believe me, it will not diſgrace,
It will give a new charm, as it ſteals down the face;
Where ſilent and cold ſhe lies, wrapt in death's ſleep,
O'er the tale of diſtreſs who once taught you to weep.
Nor frown, haughty mortals—An oracle ſage,
Great Shakeſpeare has told us, "The world is a ſtage."
"We are all merely play'rs"—'Tis a truth. View this throng;
Here is comedy, tragedy, pantomime, ſong.
In frolickſome mood, by the jocund and gay,
Like a farce, full of jeſt, life is ſported away,
'Midſt muſic and feaſts Pleaſure's children advance,
And each day, a high jubilee, they laugh, ſing, and dance.
Here are Marplots and Wrongheads and Brutes without rule,
And many, it muſt be confeſs'd, play the fool.
While others, to tragedy doom'd, ever ſtand
With the cup of affliction graſp'd firm in the hand;

Thro',

Thro' each ſcene big with horror, pale victims of care,
Fix'd deep in the heart the keen dagger they bear;
Some love the gay ſunſhine, ſome court the thick ſhade,
While all are engag'd in one grand maſquerade.
Not wealth or high birth can bright talents inſure,
What may fly from the throne the poor cell may ſecure;
O'er the high and the low, heav'n ſcatters them round,
And the gem ſhou'd be valued, where'er it is found.
Thro' life's buſy drama, mortals, act your parts well,
And in the loſt ſcene ſtudy moſt to excel:
That, when death throws his dart, and the curtain ſhall fall
A loud and long plaudit may be given by all.

The RASH WISH, *exemplified in the ſtory of* BACCHUS *and* MIDAS.

THUS ſaid the God—wiſely thy thoughts employ—
Wiſh what thou wilt—and all thy wiſh enjoy.
(A gen'rous offer!—tho' but ill beſtow'd,
On *one* whoſe choice ſo wrong a judgment ſhow'd)
Grant me, ſays he, (nor thought he aſk'd too much)
That with my *finger* whatſo'er I touch,
Chang'd from the nature which it held of old,
May be converted into yellow *gold*.
He had his wiſh:—But yet the god repin'd
To think the fool no better wiſh could find.
In thought completely bleſs'd he leaves the place,
With ſmiles of gladneſs ſparkling in his face:
Nor could contain, but as he took his way,
Impatient longs to make the firſt eſſay.
Down from a lowly branch a twig he drew,
The *twig* ſtrait glitter'd with a golden hue:
He takes a *ſtone*—the ſtone was turn'd to gold;
A *clod* he touches, and the crumbling *mold*
Acknowledg'd ſoon the tranſmutating pow'r,
In weight and ſubſtance a rich lump of ore;
He pluck'd the *corn*, and ſtrait his graſp appears,
Fill'd with a bending tuft of golden ears;
An *apple* next he takes, and ſeems to hold
The bright Heſperian vegetable gold;
His hand he careleſs on a *pillar* lays,
With ſhining gold the pillar ſeems to blaze:
And while he waſhes, as the ſervants pour,
His touch converts the ſtream to Danaes' ſhow'r.
To ſee theſe miracles ſo finely wrought,
Fires with tranſporting joy his giddy thought.
The ready ſlaves prepare a ſumptuous board,
Spread with rich dainties for their happy Lord,
Whoſe pow'rful hands the *bread* no ſooner hold,
But its whole ſubſtance is transform'd to *gold*;
Up to his mouth he lifts the ſavoury meat,
Which turns to gold as he attempts to eat;
His patron's noble juice, of purple hue,
Touch'd by his lips a gilded cordial grew;
Unfit for drink, and wond'rous to behold,
It trickles from his jaws a fluid gold.
The *rich*, poor *fool*, confounded with ſurprize,
Starving in all his various plenty lies:
Sick of his wiſh, he now deteſts the pow'r
For which he aſk'd ſo earneſtly before;
Amidſt his gold with pinching famine curſt,
And juſtly tortur'd with an equal thirſt.
At laſt his ſhining arms to heav'n he rears,
And in diſtreſs for refuge flies to pray'rs.
"O! father Bacchus!—I have ſinn'd," he cry'd,
"And fooliſhly thy gracious gift apply'd!
"Thy pity now, repenting, I implore!—
"Oh, may I feel thy golden plague no more!"
The *hungry wretch*, his *folly* thus confeſt,
Touch'd the kind Deity's indulgent breaſt:
The gentle God annull'd his firſt *decree*,
And from the cruel *compact* ſet him free.

A Tranſlation of the thirteenth ODE *of the Third Book of* HORACE.

OH purling fount, as cryſtal clear,
Who deck'ſt Blanduſia's verdant plains,
Soon at thy altar ſhall appear
With chaplets bound, the joyful ſwains.

And I, with hallow'd veſt adorn'd,
The tender kid will quickly bring;
The kid, whoſe front is newly horn'd,
The offſpring of the chearful ſpring.

Now love and war he threats in vain,
For he thy hallow'd ſhrine ſhall grace;
His purple blood the knife ſhall ſtain,
And lightly tinge thy quiv'ring face.

While reigns the Dog-ſtar's raging heat,
Round the refreſhing zephyrs play;
By thee the ſnowy lambkins bleat,
And coolly paſs the ſultry day.

To thee the herds, fatigu'd with toil,
In ev'ning mild, with joy repair;
And, drinking by thy fertile ſoil,
Forget the yoke they uſe to wear.

By every poet thou ſhalt be
Recorded, as a ſacred ſpring;
And no leſs holy held by me,
Whene'er the muſe inclines to ſing.

I'll ſing thy rocks, with ivy ſpread,
Thy oaks, whoſe branches hang below;
From whence appears thy cryſtal head,
And prattling riv'lets gently flow.

E. B.

A SENTIMENTAL THOUGHT, *By a* SAILOR.

STILL, toſt tempeſtuous on the ſea of life
My little bark is driving to and fro,
With winds and waves I hold unequal ſtrife,
Nor can decide the doubtful courſe I go.

Contending paſſions are the ſtorms that riſe,
And Error's darkneſs clouds the mental ray;
The lamp of reaſon ſeldom gilds the ſkies,
With luſtre equal, to direct my way.

But there's an hour when all ſtorms ſhall ceaſe
The darkneſs fly, and riſing ſuns appear,
My bark be ſhelter'd in the port of peace,
And ride eternal at an anchor there.

Hiſtorical Chronicle, *Nov.* 1771.

OCTOBER 8.

A Letter from Hamburgh, of this day's date, gives an account of the death of one Jean Louis d. C——s, who, after receiving the ſacrament and extreme unction, made his confeſſion before a Notary Public, that he had received 5,000 livres from the French Miniſter, to enliſt into the Swiſs regiment, or Dutch regiment of guards, as a private ſoldier, and at the firſt review to take an opportunity of firing at the Stadtholder with a ball. This Frenchman ſays, he is a native of Artois, and he has lived here many months in a very extraordinary manner.—Every one muſt recollect a certain review at the Hague.

Oct. 13.

The inhabitants of Caton, near Lancaſter, were viſited by the greateſt inundation in the memory of man; the havock and deva ſtation in that neighbourhood is truly lamentable, and ſeveral lives have been loſt. The fine ſingle-arch bridge at Wennington was entirely beat down by the violence of that impetuous brook, and two men and a boy, who were caſually croſſing the bridge at the time of its falling, periſhed in the water amongſt the ruins; it is alſo ſaid, that a ſilk-mill is deſtroyed, ſome houſes damaged, and much corn ſwept away. A farmer at Whittington had four acres of fine corn taken away by the rapidity of the Lune, and another at Melling had ſix acres, which ſhared the ſame fate: At Hornby, Earlton, and Claughton, were nothing but ſcenes of diſtreſs, and much loſs of corn, cattle, &c. in that quarter. Many in and about Caton have ſuffered very conſiderably, none eſcaping ſome loſs, that had any connections near the river. The Attlebeck was ſo very rapid and furious, that it deſtroyed bridges, wears, &c. ſparing n thing within its reach: Moſt of the mills ſupplied with water therefrom are entirely ſtopped.

Oct. 29.

The coachman of a perſon of rank, driving furiouſly along Piccadilly, threw down a girl with a young child in her arms, and the whee s going over her, bruiſed her in ſo terrible a manner, that there are no hopes of her recovery; the chi d providentially received no damage. There was a lady in the carriage, in mourning, who ſeemed extremely agitated at the acc ident, and called out repeatedly to the coachman to ſtop, but he drove on in ſpite of her orders, and of the efforts which were made by the ſpectators to ſeize him.

A very great riot happened at Sudbury, in Suffolk, when the corporation were aſſembled in their town-hall: the corporate body, after having diſſolved their aſſembly about noon, was forcibly detained in their town-hall till after nine at night, totally denied the acceſs of their friends, and deprived of all ſuſtenance; when night came, their lights were put out by the populace, and their lives not only repeatedly threatened for a long time together, but by ſtones, and other miſchievous implements, put into imminent danger, till, in the end, the corporation were forced into a compliance with ſuch terms as the populace thought proper to impoſe upon them, in order to preſerve their lives, and recover their liberty.

Oct. 30.

One of Mr. Moore's carts to carry the mail, upon a new conſtruction, was drawn to the General Poſt-Office. The wheels are eight feet eight inches high, and the body is hung in the ſame manner as his coal carts, covered with wood, and painted green; the driver is to ſit on the top.

The Lord Mayor, &c. ſat at Guildhall, to lend ſums, with ſmall intereſt, to ſuch tradeſmen as applied for it, properly qualified to receive it, according to the will of the late Mr. Wi lſon, of Hatton-Garden.

Wedneſday Mr. Alderman Townſend returned from Norfolk to Bruce Caſtle, Tottenham. The next day certain officers, by virtue of warrants from the commiſſioners of the land and window taxes, levied on Mr. Townſend's goods and chattels for theſe reſpective aſſeſſments to the amount of 200l. Mr. Townſend proteſted, that on account of the improper repreſentation of the county of Middleſex, he would not pay the taxes, and adhering uniformly to this motive, he has ſuffered this act to be executed.

Oct. 31.

About eleven o'clock at night, a conſpiracy was diſcovered in Newgate among the felons, four of whom had found means to ſaw off their irons, and had formed a deſperate reſolution to fight their way out; but they were immediately ſecured by the keepers, who took from them a number of ſaws, files, &c.

Friday, NOVEMBER 1.

John Eyre, Eſq; ſurrendered himſelf at the Old Bailey, to take his trial for ſtealing paper out of Guildhall; to which charge he pleaded guilty, and was immediately put into the Bail dock. Mr Recorder obſerved to his Solicitor, that he was unacquainted with his motive for uſing ſuch a plea, but if any thing was deſigned to be urged to the Court to ſoften the offence as it then ſtood, he deſired it might then be done, while there was a full Court. No reply was made, except that he threw himſelf on the mercy of the Court. He was ſentenced to be tranſported.

This morning was executed at Tyburn, purſuant to his ſentence, —— Wilkie, for the murder of the hackney coachman at Weſtminſter. He behaved with a becoming decency, prayed fervently, and never changed countenance. He was attended by a clergyman of his own perſuaſion.—— The above unhappy perſon was a native of Berlin, by trade a cabinet-maker and organ-builder, and reckoned a very great artiſt in his profeſſion. ——He made a ſhort ſ eech to the people, exhorti g them not to let their paſſions overcome their reaſon.

Monday 4.

The three men charged with robbing the mail on the 13th of October laſt, were again examined before Juſtice Sherwood, at Shadwell, where the Solicitor of the Poſt-Office attended; when Clarke, who was the accomplice, perſiſted in his firſt charge againſt the other two, and declared, that they three had previouſly determined to rob the mail, they had fixed on the place to ſtop it, and that he was to loiter behind, to let the cart paſs, the other two to ſtop the cart, whilſt he ſtood centinel with his piſtols at the gate on the road ſide, through which they drove the cart; that they accordingly did ſo, and as a proof, he ſaid, whilſt they were in the field rifling the mail, he ſtood at the gate, and with his knife cut and hacked the tree. To prove which, and other circumſtances relative to the place, he was on Saturday laſt ſent down by the Juſtice, under a proper guard, in a poſt-chaiſe, when he himſelf ſtopped the chaiſe at the very gate, and ſhewed the tree cut as he had deſcribed, and the ſpot where the mail was opened; all which correſponded with the poſt-boy's teſtimony; they are, however, to be re-examined on Friday next.

Tueſday 5.

A man, who lives in Shoemaker-row, Aldgate, being touched with remorſe of conſcience, ſent for a friend, and acknowledged himſelf to be one of the nine men concerned in the robbery and murder at Mrs. Hutchins's, at Chelſea, a few months ago. He deſired his friend to inform ſome magiſtrate of the above; and having told him the names and places of abode of his accomplices, his friend went immediately to Sir John Fielding, who ſent out his people after them, by which means ſeven of them were taken. This gang conſiſts entirely of Jews, and was increaſing to a great degree, as freſh miſcreants had been ſent for from abroad, were arrived, and had formed many daring and miſchievous plans.

Thurſday 7.

Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, William Hunter, one of the domeſtics belonging to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, arrived from Leghorn, which place he left the 25th paſt, with an account that his Royal Highneſs was declared by his phyſicians to be out of danger, from the very alarming illneſs with which he had been attacked.

A ſervant, who was diſpatched to Lady Waldegrave with advices from Leghorn, fell from his horſe, broke his thigh, and fractured his ſkull.

At the Admiralty ſeſſions in the Old-Bailey, John Shoals was tried for the wilful murder of Allen M'Coy, on the 14th of January, 1769, on board the Black Prince, about 300 leagues from Annamaboe in Africa, and alſo for running away with the ſaid ſhip, and turning pirate. It appeared on the evidence, that ſoon after the Black Prince left Briſtol, the ſailors having entered into a conſpiracy to turn pirates, they forced the Captain, and nine of the Officers, &c. into the long-boat, gave them a ſmall quantity of proviſions, and left them to the mercy of the waves: in conſequence of which they periſhed. Having thus got rid of their commanders, they elected new ones in their ſtead from among themſelves. Allan M'Coy, who was the cook, having incurred their diſpleaſure, they tried him by a court-martial, who unanimouſly condemned him to be hung up at the yard-arm. The priſoner was charged with having ſat in the court-martial, and having aſſiſted in the execution: he was charged in the indictment for murdering M'Coy, by hanging him, but the rope broke immediately upon drawing the poor creature up to the yard-arm, by which he fell into the ſea, and was drowned; he was therefore acquitted of the murder, but was afterwards tried for the piracy, of which he was found guilty, and immediately received ſentence of death.

Friday 8.

A Court of Aldermen was held at Guild-hall, when the Lord Mayor elect was ſworn in; after which they returned to the Manſion houſe, where the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, city officers, &c. were elegantly entertained at the joint expence of the two Lord Mayors.

Sunday 10.

At St. Sepulchre's without Newgate, Pedro Rodriguez, a Spaniſh Prieſt, abjured the errors of Popery, and was received into the communion of the Church of England.

Monday 11.

At noon, an expreſs arrived in town from Dublin, with an account of the death of the celebrated patriot, Dr. Lucas, on the 5th inſtant, at the above place.

This day Levi Weil, Hyam Lazarus, and Aſher Weil, confined in New Priſon, Clerkenwell, were re examined before Sir John Fielding. They were all ſhaved before they were ſworn to by Mrs. Hutchins; notwithſtanding which, the fright had ſtamped ſuch an impreſſion in her mind, that ſhe knew them immediately, though they were much altered from the material circumſtance above related. Her two maid ſervants alſo ſwore poſitively to their perſons.

Tueſday 12.

Came on at Doctors Commons, before Dr. Hay, Dean of the Arches, a cauſe between the Churchwardens of St. Nicholas and St. Paul, Deptford, and the Rector of that pariſh. The queſtion was, Whether the Rector had a right to pay the church-rate, the ſame as any other inhabitant; when the Judge was pleaſed to pronounce for the Rector.

The Doctors Watſon and Solander, accompanied by Mr. Banks, Dr. Fordyce, Mr. Myne, and ſeveral gentlemen and foreigners,

foreigners, members of the Royal Society, were at St. Paul's till five in the afternoon, to take the proper altitudes and dimenſions, from the croſs down to the body of the church, &c. in order to aſcertain the different weight of the Atmoſphere, at that elevation from the earth, and on the banks of the Thames.

Thurſday 14.

An Indian cow, not bigger than a large dog, and a calf, brought from the Indies by one of the Indian ſhips juſt arrived, was brought to St. James's as a preſent for the Prince of Wales.

Saturday 16.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto

The Right Hon. Charles William Viſcount Molineux, of Maryborough, in the Queen's County, and to his heirs male, of the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Earl of Sefton

The Right Hon. Robert Viſcount Jocelyn, and to his heirs male, of the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of the Earl of Roden, of High Reding, in the county of Tipperary.

The Right Hon. Henry Viſcount Loftus, and to his heirs male, of the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Earl of Ely, in the county of Wicklow

The Right Hon. Kenneth, Viſcount Fortroſe, and to his heirs male, of the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Earl of Seaforth.

The Right Hon. John Viſcount Weſtport, and to his heirs male, of the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Earl of Altamont, in the county of Mayo.

The Right Hon. William Baron of Branden, and to his heirs male, of the dignity of a Viſcount of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Viſcount Croſbie, of Ardfort, in the county of Kerry.

Monday 18.

The great damage done to the coal ſtraiths and collieries on the river Tyne is inconceivable. In the adjacent parts of the country whole familes have been drowned in their beds, and many were taken out of their houſes from the windows, roofs, and chimney tops. Many of the farmers have loſt their whole ſtock of horſes, black cattle, ſheep, &c. with all their implements of huſbandry. Eight or nine ſhips cloſe moored at Shields, were driven out of the harbour; ſome got upon the Hard Sand, others upon the Black Middens, and there went to pieces. The crews of ſome of them are buried in the waves. The damage is eſtimated at 150,000l. Three more houſes have fallen from the bridge into the river; and the flood has been equally deſtructive in the River Weir, in the county of Durham.

Turſday, 19.

The Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on the body of Mr. Pereira, late manager of a company of comedians, at Guildford, and brought in their verdict *manſlaughter*. His death was occaſioned by a blow he received from one of the performers. The blow was ſo violent, that Mr. Pereira was ſtruck from behind the curtain, into the pit; the company thought him quite dead at firſt, but he recovered ſo far as to walk to his lodgings with aſſiſtance, and died about a week after. His widow, brother, ſiſter, &c. have ſent his body to London, to be interred. The whole company, on this unhappy accident, have diſperſed, and moſt of them taken different routs.

Wedneſday 20.

The Royal Proclamation was iſſued for a further proroga ion of Parliament, to Tueſday the 21ſt day of January next.

Yeſterday came on before the Barons of the Exchequer, at Weſtminſter Hall, the great Cauſe between Sir James Lowther, Bart. Plaintiff, and the Duke of Portland, Defendant, in conſequece of a grant made to Sir James Lowther, of the Foreſt of Inglewood, in the year 1767, of lands being for upwards of ſeventy years in the poſſeſſion of the family of the Duke of Portland. Their Lordſhips came into Court about nine o'clock, and after waiting near an hour for Baron Adams, the Chief Baron received a letter from his Lordſhip, informing him of the impoſſibility of his attending the Court that day, on account of the death of Lady Adams. The Court then entered into the buſineſs of the day, and recited all the Records and Prerogatives of the Crown, from Edward the Firſt, to the Leaſe made to Sir James Lowther; when after a full, candid, and moſt impartial examination of the ſaid Leaſe, it was found invalid, agreeable to the Statute made in the firſt year of Queen Anne, which recites, 'That upon every Grant, Leaſe, or Aſſurance, 'there be reſerved a reaſonable Rent, not 'being under the third part of the clear 'yearly value of ſuch of the ſaid Manors, 'Meſſuages, Lands, &c. as ſhall be contained in ſuch Leaſe or Grant."—Sir James Lowther's Grant from the Crown being only a Quit Rent of 13s. 4d. for the whole Foreſt of Inglewood, was immediately judged by the Court an *inadequate third proportion*, and he was *nonſuited* accordingly.

The names of the Special Jury upon Sir James Lowther and the Duke of Portland's Cauſe, were

Sir Gilf. Lawſon, Bt.	John Daviſon, Eſq;
Rog. Williamſon, Eſq	Ja. Atkinſon, Eſq;
Wm. Hicks, Eſq;	John Yeates, Eſq;
Ant. Bonn, Eſq;	Rob. Jefferſon, Eſq;
R. Bowman, Eſq;	Ab. Alliſon, Eſq;
John Simpſon, Eſq;	John Rebanks, Eſq;

Thurſday, 21.

A gun was fired on board his Majeſty's ſhip

ſhip Royal Oak, and the yellow flag hoiſted as a ſignal for the death of the two Seamen, lately tried at a Court Martial for deſertion, and condemned to be hanged. The boats belonging to the men of war were all ordered to attend the execution of theſe Seamen, but, to the great joy of the two men, as well as that of the ſpectators, a reprieve happily arrived, juſt at the time they were going to be turned off.

Friday, 22

Mr. Stephen, the Perſon who had intereſted himſelf ſo much in proving the illegality of impriſonment for debt, and who, after being diſcharged from the King's Bench priſon, had entered himſelf at the Temple, with a deſign of ſtudying the law, attended the Benchers to receive their anſwer in regard to his continuation in, or expulſion from that Society; when he was ordered to withdraw, and on his being called in again, he was informed, that the Society had reſolved on his expulſion. He anſwered, that he ſtill conſidered himſelf as a Member of the Society, that he thought they had no right to expel him, and therefore he ſhould attend his commons as uſual.

Saturday, 23.

Early in the morning about 120 priſoners under ſentence of tranſportation in Newgate, were conveyed from thence on board the veſſel which is to tranſport them to America. Mr. Eyre was carried in a coach from Newgate to Blackwall, where the veſſel lay.

Tueſday, 26.

Complaint was made to the Committee of City Lands, by the Temple Society, reſpecting the embankment they are now making at the Temple; it being worked up ſo carelefsly, that part of the wall is already broke down by the tide.

Friday 29.

This morning John Donaldſon for forgery, and John Freel, and Michael Murray for a highway robbery, were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence; they were all young men, ſcarcely exceeding twenty two years of age, and behaved with great peretence and devotion; Donaldſon made a very pathetic ſpeech at the gallows, exhorting the ſpectators to take warning by his untimely end; Murray and Freel acknowledged the juſtice of their ſentence, and ſaid they died unworthy Members of the Church of Rome.

Saturday 30.

Mr. Skrine is elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Calliſton, in Cornwall.

A Correſpondent at Stockton upon Teas adviſes, that the inhabitants of Yarm have been diſtreſſed in a manner almoſt beyond deſcription by a dreadful inundation, which happened on the 16th, 17th, and 18th inſt. The water roſe above five feet perpendicular. Women and children were ſeen ſitting on the tops of houſes, and were obliged to remain there till relieved by boats ſent over land from Stockton. The ſhambles were quite ſwept away, the windows of the church driven in, and many garden walls laid level. Women and children were taken naked out of their houſes, and many others loſt for want of timely aſſiſtance. Numbers of houſes tumbled down during the flowing of the waters, and a conſiderable number have ſince ſhared the ſame fate, by the foundations being ſapped. Every thing on the quay at Stockton, that could ſwim, was carried off. The Teas was covered with wrecks of houſes, farmers utenſils, &c. The ſame Correſpondent alſo informs, that the new bridge at Durham was taken away, the back part of the Green Dragon Inn laid flat, the poſt chaiſes taken out of the yard, the Blue Bell and the houſe adjoining quite thrown down; that at Barnard Caſtle and Croft the damage done by this flood is conſiderable; at Sunderland the damage is immenſe.

Advice is received from the Iſle of Ely, that the floods have been out ſo much, that all the lower grounds in one night were overflowed, by which many head of cattle were drowned, and a great deal of other damage done.

All the differences between the Managers of Covent Garden Theatre are ſettled. They met together without the interpoſition of any other perſon, ſhook hands, dined at Mr. Colman's, and put a final ſtop to all the proceedings at law.

The eſtimate of the expence of ſupporting and maintaining the late augmentation on the military eſtabliſhment of Ireland, amounts to 69,655l. 15s. 4d. for the two years laſt paſt, excluſive of all other military expences.

His Royal Highneſs the D. of C. was married to the Hon. Mrs. H——n on the 4th day of October laſt, at her houſe in Hertford ſtreet, May fair.

His Serene Highneſs the Stadtholder, on being made acquainted with the laborious and expenſive undertaking of Dr. Kennicot, who is collating all the printed and manuſcript copies of the Hebrew Bible, was pleaſed to direct, that a yearly donation of thirty guineas be remitted to that gentleman whilſt the ſubſcription is on foot.

The Hon. and Right Rev. Biſhop of Landaff has lately given the living of Lanover, in the county of Monmouth, to an ingenious native, and Author of the Welch Dictionary, a man who had not before above 10l. a year, although ſollicited from a very powerful quarter in the county in favour of a man who does not now want it.

We are credibly informed, that a gentleman at Kilmarnock, in Scotland, had the curioſity to plant in his garden, in April laſt, three grains of Siberian barley, at the diſtance of two feet from each other; one of the grains bore 72 ſtalks, and the produce of the three was 2585 grains, beſides ſeveral ſtalks that were not come to full perfection.

A Gen-

A Gentleman travelling in the North of England, obſerved, in a moraſs, or place where the country people dig a fuel called peat, a vaſt quantity of a ſpecies of Eleagorus, which, in ſmell exceeds the myrtle. —It is deſcribed by Linnæus as a ſpecies of the Tetrandria Monogynia claſs of plants; ſome of which, as well as the ſeeds, the Gentleman hath brought to London.

Mr. Bulkely, of Caſtle Nock, near Dublin, has diſcovered upon his eſtate a rich mine of jewels, which nearly reſemble the marcaſite, and for brilliance by candle light, equal an adamant. It promiſes to turn out to great advantage, as the like ſtone was never ſeen in England, and the Gentleman has been offered twelve thouſand pounds for the mine.

The autumnal fevers, which uſed to be ſo dangerous in Lincolnſhire, and to laſt fourteen, or twenty-one days, have gone off very eaſy this ſeaſon, by the uſe of the Petaſite root; it grows every where about the wet grounds of that county: They dry a piece by the fire, as big as a ſix-pence, and grate it into a half pint of baum tea, and take it at night in bed; the perſon falls into a gentle general ſweat, and a ſweet ſleep; and commonly wakes in the morning well. If not taken in time, they give the ſame root once in eight hours, for two days, or more, and it anſwers the effect.

Reports from the Public Office in Bow-ſtreet, relative to the commitment of offenders: Levi Weil, Soloman Porter, Mark Aſheburg, Hyam Lazarus, Lazarus Harry Aſheburg, and Aſher Weil, being charged on the oath of an accomplice, with breaking open the houſe of Mrs. Deighton, at Wormley, in Herfordſhire, in February laſt, and ſtealing a quantity of plate, &c. and on ſuſpicion of robbing the houſe of Mrs. Hutchins, at Chelſea, and murdering her ſervant, and of being guilty of other felonies and burglaries; Eſther Moſes and Elias Jacobs, otherwiſe Polock, charged with receiving part of the goods ſtolen from Mrs. Deighton's, at Wormley, as above-mentioned, knowing the ſame to be ſtolen. Three of the laſt-named principal offenders were apprehended at Birmingham; a fourth was ſtopt on the road, as he was riding poſt to Birmingham, to give his companions notice to eſcape; the others were taken about Duke's Place, and that neighbourhood. The three following perſons belonging to this horrid gang are not yet taken: Abraham, otherwiſe Aaron Linevil; one Coſhay, a little man, born in England, of German parents; and Solomon Lazarus, otherwiſe Blind Zelic, about 60 years of age.

A portmanteau, containing wearing apparel, writings, and other things of value, to the amount of 800l. was ſtolen lately from behind one of the Dover machines, between the laſt turnpike and Weſtminſter-bridge, coming to London. The coachman, upon diſcovering his loſs, immediately applied to Sir John Fielding, who ordered bills to be diſtributed, and took every other method to apprehend the villains. A hackney coachman, who ſaw one of the bills, ſoon after waited on Sir John, and informed him, that he had carried a portmanteau which anſwered the deſcription, by order of two Jews, to a certain place, which he mentioned. Sir John immediately ſent ſome of his men to the place, where they apprehended one of the Jews, who had then on a pair of ſtockings taken out of the portmanteau, which were ſworn to; the reſt of the things could not be diſcovered. The Jew was committed to priſon.

At a late ſale of a Gentleman's effects, at Richmond, a negro boy was put up and ſold for 32l. A ſhocking inſtance in a free country.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1771

Oct. 24. THE Lady of Sir John Wrotteſley, Bart.—a ſon and heir.

Lady of James Townſend Oſwald, Eſq; of Dunniker, Scotland—a ſon.

25. Lady Mary Hog—a daughter, at Ld. Lauderdale's houſe, at Hatton, in Scotland.

Nov. 8. The Lady of Sir William Cunynghame, Bart.—a ſon.

16. The Princeſs Ferdinand of Pruſſia—a Prince, at Fredericksfelde

20. The Lady of the Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry—a daughter.

21. The Lady of ——— Cartwright, Eſq;—a ſon.

Liſt of Marriages for the Year 1771.

CAPT. Wm. Sawle, of the 70th Reg. of Foot—to Miſs Morris, of Richmond Green.

Tho. Preſcott, Eſq; of Theobald's Park—to Miſs Frederick, daughter of Sir Chas.

Oct. 22. Lieut. Henry Elwes, ſon of Sir Jeffrey—to Miſs Parker of Newcaſtle.

26. Sam. Lloyd, Eſq;—to Miſs Andrews, of Hendon.

27. George Boſtock, Eſq;—to Miſs Suſannah Bellamy, of Argyle-buildings.

31. Sir Charles Price—to Miſs Child, of Richmond.

Nov. 2. Geo. Field, Eſq; of Hackney to Miſs Glover, of Goodman's-fields.

Tho. Fleetwood, Eſq; of Red Lion-ſq.—to Miſs Boſtock, of Queen ſquare.

3. John Atherton, Eſq; of Oxford-ſtr.—to Miſs Eliz. Bowers, of Clarges ſtr.

4. James Mackenzie, Eſq; of Cowes—to Miſs Betſey Blackford, of Aſborn.

5. Wm. Brander, Eſq; of Eſher, Surry—to Miſs Penelope Warren, of Cobham.

7. James Corbett, Eſq; of Welbeck-ſtreet—to Miſs Maria Avery, of Mortimer ſtreet.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Tankerville—to Miſs Emma Colebrooke, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir James.

8. Henry

8. Henry Adams, Esq;—to Miss Jane Gray, of Hoxton-square.

Tho. Sanders, Esq; of Bond-street—to Miss Mary Waters, of Hanover-square.

William Wharton, Esq;—to Miss Amelia Young, of Billericay, in Essex.

Rev. Mr. Mangey, of Great Dunmore—to Miss Cooper, of Great George-street.

10. William Glover, Esq; of Richmond—to Miss Barker, of Hanover-square.

11. Henry Robins, Esq;—to Miss Rachael Berry, of Bond-street.

Wm. Evans, Esq; of Park-street—to Miss Conyers, of St. James's-square.

12. Jacob Talmage, Esq;—to Miss Eliz. Bennett, of Goodman's-fields.

Wm. Griffin, Esq;—to Miss Mary Willoughby, of Clapham.

13. Geo. Boddington, Esq; of Argyle-buildings—to Miss Fanny Sheene, of Great Russell-street.

Jonathan Otter, Esq; of Hackney—to Miss Suntelands, of Carolina.

14. Andrew Hacket, Esq; of Moxhall—to Miss Beynon, of Spratton.

Groves Wheeler, Esq;—to Miss Brownrig, of Five-field-lane.

Jonathan Thornton, Esq; of Bethnal-gr.—to Miss Andrews of Goodman's fields.

Alexander Mason, Esq; of Highgate—to Miss Eleanor Bishop, of Islington.

17. Edward Warner, Esq; of Ilford—to Miss Hannah Ward, of Barking.

18. Wm. Martin, Esq;—to Miss Margaret Arnold, of Kensington.

John Payton, Esq; of Gradhome, Scotland—to Miss Mary Lance, of Chatham.

19. Tho. Atkins, Esq;—to Miss Henrietta Smith, of Hackney.

24. James Bayley, Esq; of Upper Brook-street—to Miss Amelia Snelgrove, of Panton-street.

Robert Shaw, Esq;—to Miss Wilson, Spital-square.

25. John Ravel Frye, Esq;—to Miss Pott, daughter of Mr. Pott, of Lincoln's Inn.

Henry Mason, Esq;—to Miss Eleanor King, of Deptford.

List of Deaths for the Year 1771.

SOLOMON Emanuel, a Jew, aged 109, at the Hague.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral.

Christopher Conron, Esq; at Cork.

Anthony Wilson, Esq; in Dublin; Student of Christ Church, Oxon.

—— Matthewson, Esq; at Bombay.

The Hon. Thomas Gordon, Esq; at Kingston, in Jamaica.

Major G. F. Cunningham, at Northam.

John Miles, aged 109, a labourer at Comeford, near Litchfield.

John Grimes, Esq; in Northumberland-street, in the Strand.

Daniel Choice, Esq; in Titchfield-str.

Alex. Shank, Esq; of Castlerigg, in Scotland.

Sir Giles Payne, Knt. at St. Kitt's.

Colonel William Foye, at Halifax.

Jonathan Delivery, Esq; at Froome Selwood, Somersetshire.

Henry Adam, Esq; at Wintringham, Lincolnshire.

Richard Lawington, Esq; at Milton hall, near York.

Mr. Joseph Osborn, of Hampstead-Bury, a Farmer, reputed to be worth 100,000*l.*

The Rev. Joseph Mottershead, at Manchester.

Mr. John Gough, aged 129, at Castletown, in Ireland.

Lady Dow. Trimblestown, in Dublin.

The Lady of George Munzo, Esq; at Shipwath, near Morpeth.

Nathaniel Sessions, Esq; at Pomfret, in America, aged 90.

Rev. Mr Miner, at Eythorn, in Kent.

Mr. Greenway, Farmer, at Norwich, worth 20,000*l.*

Oct. 13. Southcott Halleth, Esq; at Stedcombe, in Devon.

18. The Duke of Beauvilliers, a Peer of France.

19. Geo. Lookup, Esq; at Amsterdam.

20. Geo. Devereux, Esq; at Brecon.

John Snodgrass, Esq; at Cunningham Head, in Scotland.

21. Rich. Wilkinson, Esq; one of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

The Rev. Edw. Aitkin, in Newcastle.

22. The Margrave Augustus George, of Baden Baden, at Rastadt.

23. Henry Fletcher, Esq; at Barnes, in Surry.

Miss Munro, aged 18, at Foulis-castle, in Scotland, only daughter of Sir Harry.

24. Rev. Mr. Walker, Prebend of St. Paul's.

26. Mr. Parr, in Castle-street, Oxford-street;—and the next day his wife died also.

27. John Allen, at his lodgings in Fleet-lane, aged 104.

Tho. Miller, Esq; in Great Pulteney-st.

28. William Dobson, Esq; late of Boston, in New England.

M. de Verulhn, aged 69, in Leicester-street.

Samuel Horsey, Esq; Bath King at Arms, at Bury, in Suffolk.

Edward Wilbraham, Esq; at Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

Christ. Snelgrove, Esq; at Highgate.

29. Jos. Donaldson, Esq; at Lambeth.

The Duke de Bouillon, Grand Chamberlain of France.

30. William Douglass, Esq; at Garwalfoot, in Scotland.

31. James Fordham, Esq; in Princes-street, Hanover-square.

Sir J. Rous, Bart. Member for Suffolk.

The

The Rev. Mr. Gapper, at Sherborne.

Nov. 1. John Territ, Esq; of Great Ormond-street.

—— Burton, Esq; in Half moon-street, Piccadilly.

Miss Guy, in the Strand;—she was entitled to a fortune of 11,000*l.* and was to have been married in a few days to an Officer of the Guards.

Mrs. Chandler, aged 108, near the Seven Dials.

2. Edw. Lambert, Esq; at Kensington.

Mrs. Jones, at Beacons field; by eating a great number of pickled cucumbers.

3. Captain Thomas Pemberton, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Joseph Osman, Esq; at Flamsteadbury, Hertfordshire.

4. John Smallwood, Esq; in Milk-str. Cheapside.

5. Grosvenor Bedford, Esq; Deputy Usher of the Exchequer.

6. John Bevis, M. D. and F. R. S. in the Middle Temple, whose great abilities were well known to the learned all over Europe.

Matthew Reynolds, Esq; at Lambeth.

7. The Rev. Dr. Richard Neale, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

John Symmons, Esq; in George street, Hanover square.

Mr. Machell, Farmer, at Richmond, aged 99, worth 20,000*l.*

James Ogilvie, Esq; at Letter-furie, in Scotland.

John Smith, Esq; at Mile-End-green, aged 80.

John Potter, Esq; at Cambridge.

George Harris, Esq; at Bath.

8. John Fitzherbert, Esq; in Bolton-st.

Sam. Dorker, Esq; at Egham, in Surry.

John Boswell, Esq; at Lambeth.

9. Thomas Tashmaker, Esq; at Winchmore hill.

—— Sewell, Esq; at Hadley, Herts.

10. John Peter Chaumier, Esq; at Little-Chelsea.

Edm. Delaney, M. D. in York-build.

11. James Ord, Esq; in James-street, Bedford-row.

Lady Viscountess Fitz-williams, aged 99, in Old Burlington-street.

Mrs. Probe, aged 104, in Tottenham-Court-Road; she has left a sister aged 101.

12. The Rt. Hon. Lady Eliz. Bathurst, sister-in law to the Lord Chancellor.

James Bookham, M. D. at Staines, in Middlesex.

Rev. Mr. Price, at Stockton, near Salisb.

The Rt. Hon. Christina, Countess of Traquair, at Traquair house.

13. Paul Stevens, Esq; in Mortimer-street, Cavendish square.

14. John Kirkman, Esq; in Poland str.

The Rev. Mr. Wallace, at Tenterden, in Kent.

15. Rear Admiral Drummond, in Park-Prospect, Westminster.

John Miller, Esq; in Clarges-street, Piccadilly.

16. William Wright, Esq; in the Inner Temple,

17. —— Sympkins, Esq; at Knightsbr.

18. James Graeme, Esq; one of the Judges of the Commissary Court, of Edinb.

19. Lady Warren, in Grosvenor square, relict of the late Sir Peter.

George Crainer, Esq; in Bond-street.

20. Mr. Jeffreys, Geographer to his Majesty, in St. Martin's-lane, near Charing Cross.

21. Robert Mackey, Esq; aged 64, at Hackney.

James Bucknall, Esq; at Portsmouth.

22. Charles Duncombe, Esq; in South-Audley street.

23. John Pigott, Esq; at Dulwich.

24. The Rev. John Brownlow, one of the Canons of Lincoln.

25. The Lady of the Rev. Dr. Tucker, Dean of Gloucester.

John Briggs, Esq; in Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

Herman Louis, Esq; at Stoke Newingt.

Wm. Clare, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

The Rev. Mr. Wilkins, at Acton, Middlesex.

26. John Walmsley, Esq; in Greek-str. Soho.

27. Solomon Raphael Levi, aged 108, at his lodgings in St. Giles's.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. R. Richardson—to Adstock, R. Bucks, *cum* Wallington, R. Herts.

Rev. Richard Chandler—to Wardley, R. Leicestershire.

Rev. Mark Burn—to Gayton, V. Norf.

Rev. Mr. Clarkson—to Kirkharle, V. Northumberlrnd.

Rev. Mr. Bennett—Lecturer of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.

Rev. Hen. Whitfield—to Wexham, St. Mary, R. Bucks.

Rev. Dr. Wetherill—to the Deanry of Hereford.

Rev. Tho. Sampson—to West Itchner, R. Sussex.

Rev. Joshua Worth—to King's Bickington, R. *cum* Chagford, R. in Devon.

Rev. James Brown, M. A.—to Portishead, R. *cum* Kingston, R. Somersetsh.

Rev. Francis Hawkins—to Hexton, V. in Hertfordshire.

Rev. Dr. Hurdis, Canon of Chester—to Amport, L. Hants.

Rev. Wm. Cayley, M. A.—to Agnes, V. *cum* Rudston, V. in the county of York.

Rev. Henry Thomson—to Little Hardress, R. in Kent.

B——KR——TS.

Joseph Lawrence and Thomas Harrison, of Drury-lane, woollen-drapers and partners.

Rich. Spier, Lombard-street, cordwainer.

Jacob

Jacob Moreira, and Haim Moreira, of Queen's-row, merchants, and partners.
Roger Shakespear and Eliz. Tharratt, of Bagshot, wine-merch. and partners.
David Campbell and Edw. Clegg, of Manchester, silk manufacturers, and partners.
Morgan Bevan, of Swansea, Glamorganshire, bookseller.
Jonathan Wm. Stackhouse, Bethnall-green, brewer.
Charles Marshall, Sherborne-lane, merch.
Matt. Peter Dupont, Fleet-mark. hosier.
John Horsford, St. George's, Middlesex, apothecary.
James Lowe, of Liverpool, dealer.
Phineas de Fonseca and Abraham Benjamin, of Bear-lane, druggists.
Miles Nightingale, of Fore-str. dry-salter.
James Armstrong and John Armstrong, of Carlisle, dealers and partners.
Hugh Dalston, of Deal, Kent, tea dealer.
Samuel Noah, Goodman's-fields, merch.
Stephen Haynes, of Bristol, butcher.
Jos. Rowley, Bucklersbury, warehouseman.
Isaac Moore, Woolwich, cooper.
David Etherington, North-shields, brewer.
Oliver Green, of Birmingham, china man.
Jacob Samuel, Houndsditch, merchant.
Mark Webb, Limehouse, carpenter.
John Langrish, of Arundel, upholsterer.
Walter Bell, of Witham, Essex, linendr.
Wm. Kaye, Bartholomew-lane, merch.
Jacob Friedeberg, Leaden-hall-str. hardwareman.
Ralph Hanmer, Liverpool, grocer.
Brian Dempsey, of Skircoat, Yorksh. m.
Wm. Johnson, of Coventry, butcher.
John Brown and Rich. Sambrook, of Manchester, dyers and partners.
Robert Auchencloss, of St. George, Hanover-square, linen draper.
Tho. Mazzinghi, Piccadilly, wine mer.
James Darley, of Snow-hill, oilman.
James Bull, Northwalsham, Scrivener.
Rich. Thompson, of Leeds, Yorkshire, mercer.
Wm. Anderson, St. Paul's Church-yard, bookseller.
John Maydwell, London, dry-salter.
Samuel Peate, of Egham, Surry, innhold.
Wm. Wrenford, of Fore-street, grocer.
James Whitehead, of Wandsw. callico pr.
Joshua Sargent, of St. Sepulchre, Middlesex, brewer.
Samuel Green, of Liverpool, merchant.
Samuel Watts, sen. of Uxbridge, in Middlesex.
Tho. Birt, of Bagshot, Surry, vintner.
James Cave, of Woodford-bridge, Essex, apothecary.
John Wilcock, jun. of Flixton Lancashire, cornfactor.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From Nov. 2, to Nov. 9, 1771.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	3	4	0	2	9	2	1	3	4
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	7	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	1
Surry	5	7	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	8
Hertford	5	8	0	0	2	10	2	3	3	6
Bedford	5	9	4	9	2	9	2	1	3	0
Cambridge	5	6	3	8	2	11	2	2	3	2
Huntingdon	5	7	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	4
Northampton	6	7	4	8	3	2	2	1	3	5
Rutland	6	9	0	0	3	4	2	2	3	5
Leicester	6	11	5	3	3	5	2	0	4	1
Nottingham	6	2	4	9	3	3	2	1	3	8
Derby	6	7	0	0	3	5	2	5	4	6
Stafford	6	4	4	8	3	3	2	2	4	3
Shropshire	6	0	4	10	3	2	2	10	3	10
Hereford	5	8	3	11	3	0	1	8	2	10
Worcester	6	9	4	6	3	6	2	4	4	0
Warwick	6	8	0	0	3	2	2	2	4	6
Gloucester	6	11	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	10
Wiltshire	6	4	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	2
Berks	6	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	3	2
Oxford	6	6	4	10	2	11	2	2	3	7
Bucks	5	8	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	1
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	4	11	3	5	2	9	2	2	3	0
Suffolk	4	11	3	8	2	8	2	1	3	8
Norfolk	5	5	4	1	2	7	2	0	2	11
Lincoln	6	7	5	0	3	6	2	0	3	7
York	6	0	5	1	3	3	2	1	3	10
Durham	5	8	4	7	2	11	2	0	4	5
Northumberland	5	4	4	5	3	3	2	1	3	7
Cumberland	6	1	4	7	3	4	2	1	4	6
Westmoreland	6	3	0	0	3	5	2	1	3	6
Lancashire	6	3	0	0	3	5	2	1	3	11
Cheshire	6	3	4	10	3	8	1	11	5	0
Monmouth	5	5	0	0	2	10	1	8	3	8
Somerset	6	3	3	3	3	0	2	0	3	4
Devon	5	2	0	0	2	9	1	8	0	0
Cornwall	6	10	0	0	2	7	1	8	0	0
Dorset	6	3	0	0	2	10	2	0	4	0
Hampshire	5	8	0	0	2	10	2	3	3	2
Sussex	4	11	0	0	2	8	1	11	3	0
Kent	5	10	0	0	2	11	1	11	2	9
WALES.										
North Wales	5	9	5	0	3	1	1	7	4	1
South Wales	5	2	3	10	2	11	1	5	3	0
GENERAL AVERAGE										
Winchest. Bushel	5	10	4	5	3	0	2	0	3	6
Quarter of 8 Bushels.	46	8	35	4	24	0	16	0	28	0

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Nov. 1.	Nov. 29.
Bank Stock	149½	148
India Stock	220½	217½
3 per Cent. reduced	86	86¾
3 per Cent. Consol.	87	86⅞
Long Ann.	—	—
Lot. Tick. 13l. 10s. 6d.		—16l. 16s.

Bill of Mortality from Nov. 5. *to* Nov. 26.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	648	1223	Males	782	1552
Females	575		Females	770	

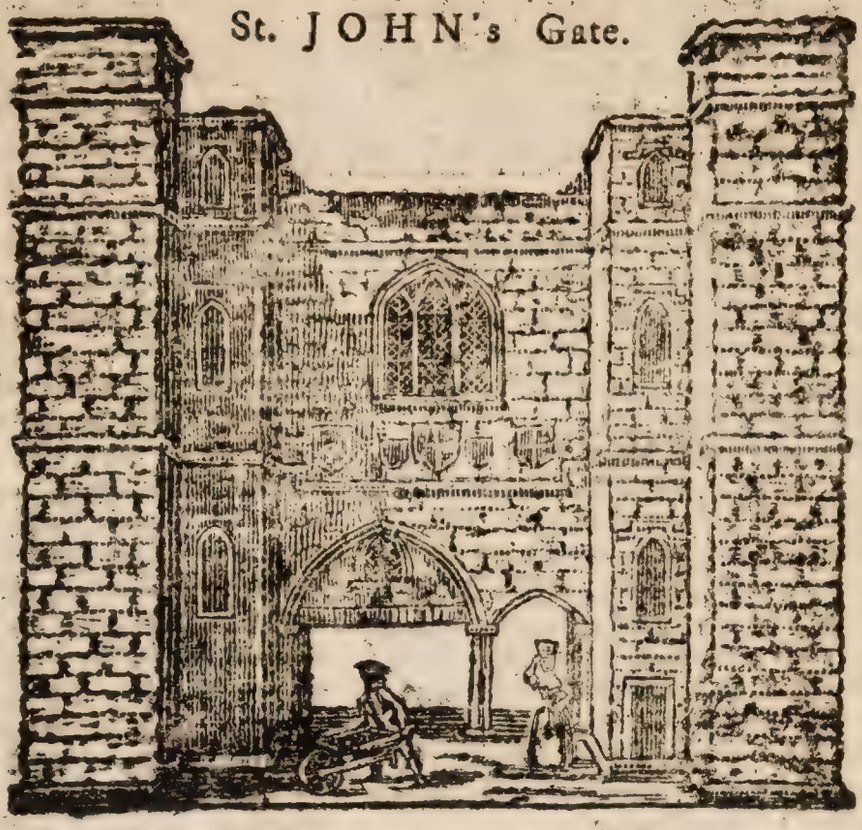
Whereof have died under two years old 555

Between: 2 and 5 — 155; 5 and 10 — 71; 10 and 20 — 52; 20 and 30 — 123; 30 and 40 — 151; 40 and 50 — 119; 50 and 60 — 107; 60 and 70 — 85; 70 and 80 — 91; 80 and 90 — 39; 90 and 100 — 4

Peck Loaf 2s. 4d. ¼

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
PublicAdvertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 paper
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For DECEMBER, 1771.

CONTAINING,

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Embelliſhed with two beautiful Copper-Plates, exhibiting an elegant Perſpective View of CARFAX CONDUIT, in Oxford; and the ELEPHANT and RHINOCEROS, drawn from the Life.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

Extract of a Letter from the Ruſſian Fleet, dated the 18th of Octobe, 1771.

"THE campaign was not altogether inactive: Several lucky deſcents have been made on the Aſiatic coaſt, below Rhodes, in Negropont, in the Bays of Conteſſa, Caſſander, and Volo: A great quantity of timber, cattle, and magazines of corn, have been taken; and what could not be carried away was deſtroyed.

"A part of the Ruſſian fleet is now at Imbrio, in ſight of the caſtles of the Dardanelles. The Turks do not ſeem to intend any attack upon it; they mean rather to act on the defenſive: They are in conſtant work to fortify the coaſt of that channel, and to plant it with as many cannon as poſſible."

Wilda, Nov 15. We learn from Warſaw, that ſeveral Dominicans had been privy to the plot to ſeize or aſſaſſinate the King of Poland, ſome of whom are ſaid to be taken. They tell us farther, that Koſinſki (whoſe real name is Kuſminſki, and who was born in the village of that name) has defrauded, at different times, four maſters whom he had ſerved as a domeſtic, and that he was no longer to be retained in the King's caſtle, the Senate and Miniſtry having demanded that he ſhould be delivered up to the Grand Marſhal of the Crown.

Frontiers of Poland, Nov. 16. Koſinſki, who is continually undergoing examinations, has confeſſed, that he was ſent by Pulaſki, with the other conſpirators, to take the King alive or dead, and that he engaged them to the execution of their deſign by the following oath before the miraculous Image of the holy Virgin: "We, being excited by a holy and religious zeal, have taken a firm and unſhaken reſolution to revenge the cauſe of the Divinity, Religion, and our Country which has been injured by the tyrant Staniſlaus Auguſtus, deſpiſer of laws divine and human, uſurper of the throne of Poland, promoter of Atheiſts and Heretics, traitor to his country, oppreſſor of the nation, and a vile inſtrument of foreign ambition and injuſtice, do ſwear and promiſe, before the ſacred and miraculous Image of the Mother of God, to ſacrifice our fortunes, lives and families, in order to extirpate from the earth one who diſhonours it, by trampling under foot the reſpect due to the Divinity, Religion, and the Privileges of the nation. So help us God!"

Warſaw, November 30. Advices from Great Poland confirm, that the Pruſſian troops are fortifying Poſnania.

The Heyduc who was wounded in defending his Sovereign, and died of his wounds, was a Diſſident, and ſome of the Romiſh Prieſts ſpared no pains, in his laſt moments, to engage him to abjure his errors, and die a Catholic. When they had exhauſted all their rhetoric, and he found himſelf near his end, he replied coolly, "You ſtun me with your ſolicitations, but happily for me they cannot laſt long: Your zeal would be better employed in converting the aſſaſſins of my King." Soon after he had ſpoken theſe words, he expired.

Hamburgh, Dec. 3. Mr Groſs, the Ruſſian Miniſter here, received the following account of the operations of Count Romanzow's army from his Court, dated Nov. 20.

"The day before yeſterday, a courier arrived from Count Romanzow, with advice, that that General had diſcovered that the different corps of Ottoman troops were uniting themſelves near Giurgewo and Crajowa, and on the right ſide of the Danube, probably to finiſh the campaign by one bold ſtroke before they left the army, as is their cuſtom; that with this view, the Grand Viſir had ordered the Seraſkier Mouſſon Oglow Pacha to attack the corps of Ruſſian troops in Wallachia, and to make himſelf maſter of that province, whilſt he (the Viſir) would remain near Babadagh with part of his army, and two corps of troops ſtrongly entrenched, one under the town and caſtle of Tulcza, and the other near Maczin, under the command of Abdi Pacha. Count Romanzow, to keep off all the enemies forces, and quietly to enter his winter-quarters, made ſeveral maſterly diſpoſitions, all of which were attended with the greateſt ſucceſs, and, what is very extraordinary, they were all brought to bear at the ſame time.

"The 20th of Oct. Major Gen. Geiſman attacked Tulcza, and Major Gen. Miloradowitz attacked Maczin, and, after having forced the Two Turkiſh retrenchments, they made themſeves maſters of the two towns and their caſtles, where they found a great quantity of artillery, ammunition, proviſion, and all the baggage of the two Turkiſh corps. The following night Gen. Weiſman marched toward Babadagh, where the Viſir Selictar Mahomet Pacha had a grand retrenchment, a great quantity of artillery, and moſt part of the military cheſt. After Gen. Weiſman had diſperſed the different Turkiſh detachments who came to oppoſe his march, he attacked the Grand Viſir, and drove him out of his camp, which he took; as alſo the town and caſtle of Babadagh. The Grand Viſir fled by the road to Baſarezi, ſituated thirty miles from thence in the mountains: General Weiſman, taking advantage of the terror, and having ſent more than fifty pieces of cannon on the other ſide of the Danube, went himſelf, the 23d of October, toward Iſaccia, intending to drive the enemy from thence."

At the departure of the courier, General Romanzow received the agreeable news, that Lieut. Gen. Eſſen had totally defeated the army of Seraſkier Mouſſon Oglow, that he was then purſuing them, and that he had taken all their artillery and baggage. The conſequence of this victory was the retaking of Giurgewo, which the Ruſſians took poſſeſſion of the 4th ult. where they found a great quantity of cannon, and ſeveral magazines well ſtocked.

Marſeilles, Dec 6. Letters from Conſtantinople mention, that Aboza Pacha's head has been expoſed at the gate of the Seraglio, with this inſcription, "Thus we puniſh cowardly Generals."

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For DECEMBER, 1771.

DEBATES *in a Newly-eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* p. 484.



ON the 13th of December, a motion was made, That a conference be deſired with the Lords upon a matter highly concerning the good correſpondence between the two Houſes of Parliament, and the mutual civility uſually ſhewn by each Houſe to the members of the other Houſe. It paſſed in the negative,

Againſt it	77
For it	42
Majority	35

On the 14th, the order of the Houſe was read, That the Houſe ſhould go into a committee of the whole Houſe on the Mutiny Bill.

Governor *P--n-l* ſaid, That, having conſidered, on one hand, the danger which might ariſe to the conſtitution, from permitting the civil magiſtrate to arm himſelf with the military power, by calling it out upon the ſlighteſt occaſion, without being anſwerable for the conſequences, as well as to the ſubject, by the improper, as well as wanton uſe of this force; and, on the other hand, the dangerous ſnares, to which the officers and ſoldiers of his Majeſty's forces were expoſed, by the manner in which they were expected to act, when called out upon ſuch occaſion; he had prepared a clauſe for the prevention of the evils on both ſides, which he ſhould be glad to offer, if the Houſe would authorize the committee to receive it. He added, that he had the pleaſure to find, by converſation with Gentlemen on all ſides, that his idea was generally approved, and that no oppoſition was intended againſt it; and, therefore, that in this ſtage of the buſineſs he ſhould only explain his clauſe, without adducing any arguments in ſupport of it. It was intended, he ſaid, to oblige the Magiſtrate, when he thought proper to call out the military force, to do it by writing; and that he ſhould either ſign his name to the reaſonss upon which he founded his requiſition, or the officer ſhould take down the meſſage, aſſigning thoſe reaſons in writing. The clauſe was then read.

General *I-w-n* ſeconded the motion; and the Houſe unanimouſly made it an inſtruction to the committee, that the clauſe ſhould be received.

The Houſe then went into a committee; and the Bill being read, Lord *B-rr--g--n* offered a clauſe, purporting that individuals in courts martial ſhould be at liberty to conceal their opinions.

The Hon. Capt. *P---ps* objected, becauſe, he ſaid, that if the proceedings of courts martial ſhould be regulated by ſuch a clauſe, it would give the appearance of unanimity to every ſentence, which, in ſome caſes, would be injurious to the members of the court, and to the perſons tried; he wiſhed, therefore, that the inſerting the clauſe might be ſuſpended, at leaſt for the preſent, and that the noble Lord would withdraw his motion.

Mr. *C---w--l* ſpoke to the ſame effect, and illuſtrated Capt. *P---ps*'s argument by particular caſes.

Lord *B-rr--g--n* replied, that the clauſe

clauſe had been propoſed to him by the Judge Advocate, who was both a good man and learned in the law; that others, who were well acquainted with the courſe of proceedings at courts martial, had been of opinion, that it might have a good effect; but that he did not patronize it; and that, if there were any ſerious objections to it, or even any doubt about its tendency, he was ready to withdraw it.

It was accordingly withdrawn.

The clauſe, which had been offered by Mr. *P-wn-l*, then came into debate. The principal objections againſt it were, that the noticing the requiſition of a military force, by the civil Magiſtrate, might be conſtrued into a parliamentary recognition of the permanent exiſtence of our annual army, and of the uſe made of it, too frequently, in a wanton and miſchievous manner. Theſe objections were urged chiefly by Mr. Burke, who concluded by ſaying, that he was glad the ſubject was brought forward; and that, if Gentlemen were not at preſent prepared to ſpeak to it, he dared to ſay, the Hon. Gentleman, who moved it, would withdraw it till a future opportunity, when it might receive a full and ample diſcuſſion.

Mr. *P-wn l* ſaid, that he had not the itch of prating, and was not given to ſpeech making; that therefore, as he underſtood there would be no oppoſition, he had only explained his propoſal, but now deſired to be heard in ſupport of it. After entering pretty fully into the ſubject, he concluded by ſaying, that, as he was not leſs ſolicitous than any other Gentleman preſent, of ſeeing the ſubject more fully diſcuſſed than it could be at preſent, he was very ready to withdraw his motion; which was accordingly done.

Lord *G---e G-rm-ne* moved, that the Speaker do write to ſuch eldeſt ſons and heirs apparent of Peers, King's Serjeants, and Maſters in Chancery, as are members of this Houſe, and to the Attorney and Solicitor General, and requeſt them to attend in their places every day at two o'clock, and to aſſiſt in carrying bills to the Lords.

This was ſeconded by Lord *G—e C-v-d-ſh*.

Lord *G----e G--m-ne*, among other things in ſupport of his motion, ſaid, that what he had been urging was for the *honour of the nation*, in which he declared he was *himſelf* greatly intereſted.

Governor *J---ſt-n*, in a reply, took occaſion to ſay, that he wondered that Hon. Gentleman ſhould intereſt himſelf ſo deeply in the *honour of his country*, when he had hitherto been ſo *regardleſs of his own**.

After ſome debate the Houſe divided,

Againſt the queſtion,	104
For it,	39
Majority	65

Lord *G----e C-v--d-ſh* then moved, that no peer ſhould be admitted into that Houſe: but Mr. *O-ſl-w* moving that the order of the day might be read, the queſtion was put thereupon, and there appeared for Mr. *O-ſl-w*'s motion a majority of 65;

For it,	103
Againſt it,	38

Lord *J--n C-v--d-ſh* and Sir *G—e S-v--le* declared, that they would not go up to the Lords with any Bills, even though they might relate to the county and town they had the honour to repreſent.

On Dec. 17, a motion was made, That no member of the Houſe of Commons ſhould go into the Houſe of Lords, without leave of the Houſe. The debates were put off for three weeks.

MONIES GRANTED.

For the ordnance for 1771,	£259,074 16 11
For *ſervices* performed by the Office of Ordnance laſt year,	35,443 0 7

* This produced a duel.

For

For 23,432 effective men (including 2102 invalids) *as guards*, garriſons, &c. in Great-Britain, Jerſey, and Guernſey, for 1771,	£ 720,629	12	3
For maintaining the garriſons in Africa, Minorca, Gibraltar, and for proviſions for the forces in North-America and the ceded iſles, for 1771	479,170	1	11
For the difference of pay between the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhments of five battalions and four companies of foot, ſerving in the Iſle of Man, the ceded iſlands, Gibraltar, and Minorca, for 1771,	4,533	12	8
For the ordinary of the navy for 1771	378,752	18	7
For building and repairing ſhips for 1771,	423,747	0	0

ACTS PASSED.

An act for continuing and granting to his Majeſty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the ſervice of the year 1771.

An act for the better ſupply of mariners and ſeamen to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and on board merchant-ſhips, and other trading ſhips and veſſels.

An act to amend ſo much of an act made in the ninth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled, An act to amend and render more effectual an act made in the twenty-firſt year of the reign of King James the Firſt, intituled, An act for the general quiet of the ſubjects againſt all pretences of concealment whatſoever, as relates to the proſecuting his Majeſty's right, title, or claim, to any meſſuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within the precinct, diſtrict, or liberty of the Savoy, in the county of Middleſex, or to any the appurtenances to the ſame, therein mentioned.

An act for enlarging the term and powers of an act made in the ſecond year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, An act for repairing and widening the high road leading from the north end of Ballingdon-bridge, in Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk, to the ſouth gate in Bury Saint Edmund's, in the ſaid county.

An act to continue, and render more effectual, an act paſſed in the ninth year of his preſent Majeſty, for repairing the roads leading from the turnpike-road in Tring, in the county of Hertford, through Dunſtable, Hitchin, Baldock, and Royſton, to the turnpike road at or near Bourn-bridge, and from the weſt end of Welbury-lane to the turnpike-road at the ſouth end of Barton, in the counties of Hertford, Bucks, Bedford, and Cambridge, ſo far as the ſame relates to the repairing the roads in the Royſton diſtrict of roads, in the ſaid act particularly mentioned.

An act for granting an aid to his Majeſty by a land-tax, to be raiſed in Great-Britain, for the ſervice of 1771. (4s. in the pound.)

An act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for the better regulation of his Majeſty's marine forces, when on ſhore.

An act to continue an act for allowing the free importation of ſalted proviſions from Ireland, and from the American colonies, for a further limited time.

An act to continue the prohibition of the exportation of corn, &c.

On the 21ſt of December, 1770, both Houſes adjourned to the 22d of January, 1771.

A Liſt of the ſeveral PENSIONS *now in being on the* Civil Eſtabliſhment *of the Kingdom of* Ireland, *returned to the Hon.* Houſe *of* Commons, *purſuant to their Order of October* 10, 1771.

Penſioners Names.	*Annual Penſions.*		
LADY Keilmanſeg —	750	0	0
The ſame, as Viſcounteſs Dow. Howe, an additon	500	0	0

Counteſs

Counteſs of Roſcommon	100	0	0
Addition ——	150	0	0
Rev. Mich. Sandys, Under Library-Keeper ——	30	0	0
Rep. of Ch. Hooper and Ph. Martin ——	200	0	0
David Mitchell, in truſt for Mary Williams, alias Weſt, daughter of Lord Chancellor Weſt —	400	0	0
Manon Senry De Olivier	60	0	0
Alex. Earl of Antrim, and Arthur Trevor, Eſq, in truſt for the ſon and daughters of W. Fleming, Eſq; commonly called Lord Slane ——	300	0	0
Viſcount Strangford	200	0	0
Oluf Moller, Miniſter of German Proteſtants in Dublin ——	50	0	0
John Lewis Scoffier, Firſt French Miniſter of St. Patrick's and St. Mary's Dublin ——	50	0	0
Ch. Lewis De Villette, ſecond ditto —	50	0	0
Rep. of Lady Cecilia Iſabella Finch ——	400	0	0
Rep. of William Locke, Aſſig. of Ld. Southwell	400	0	0
Sarah Viſcounteſs Dowager Doneraile ——	100	0	0
Counteſs of Brandon	100	0	0
Rep. of M. Louiſ. Baroneſs De Steinber —	300	0	0
John Ld. Monſon, and John Arſcott, Eſq; in truſt for Ann, Lady Yonge	600	0	0
William Sharman, Eſq; for Nicholas and Margaret Netterville, children of Luke Netterville, dec.	100	0	0
Rep. of Sir Standiſh Harſtonge, in truſt for the children of Price Harſtonge, Eſq; deceaſed	100	0	0
A. Dawſon, Eſq; in truſt for the children of Henry Hamilton, Eſq; dec.	100	0	0
Earl of Cavan —	250	0	0
Addition ——	150	0	0
Alexander Neſbitt ——	200	0	0
Addition ——	100	0	0
Louiſe De Perſe —	30	0	0
Michael Clancy —	40	0	0
Marianne De Ronvillette	40	0	0
Iſabella Towle, and Richard her ſon ——	30	0	0
Dublin Society —	500	0	0
Ann Palmer, now Finch	800	0	0
Addition ——	200	0	0
Rt. Hon. Nat. Clements, in truſt for the children of John Clements, dec.	100	0	0
Gaſper Grevenkop —	200	0	0
Addition ——	200	0	0
Elizabeth Jephſon —	30	0	0
Fred. Hamilton, Viſ. Boyne,	200	0	0
Peter Carnac, ſon of Capt. Peter Carnac —	36	10	0
Iſaac Carnac, ſon of the ſame	36	10	0
Rep. of Auguſtus Schutz	1200	0	0
Dame Lavinia St. Leger	200	0	0
Addition —	100	0	0
Jane Ponſonby —	100	0	0
Addition ——	100	0	0
Catharine Eliz. Proby	100	0	0
Mary Gervais ——	54	15	0
Sarah De La Poir ——	36	10	0
Margaret and Charlotte de la Bouchatier, and ſurvivor	54	15	0
Chriſtian Shroder —	1000	0	0
Addition —	1000	0	0
Miſs Mary and Miſs Henrietta O'Brien, and ſurv.	200	0	0
Alderman Hans Baile, of Dublin, in truſt for the widow and children of Richard Anneſley, Clerk, deceaſed —	150	0	0
Rev. Pet. Chigneau, and Henrietta Haſſard, in truſt for the children of the late D. Chigneau, Eſq;	150	0	0
Iſaac Drury, Eſq; —	100	0	0
Eliz. widow of Lieut. Col. J. Wynne ——	100	0	0
Rep. of Sir Arthur Newcomen, Bart. in truſt for the ſole and ſeparate uſe of Mrs. Catharine Coote	100	0	0
Rt. Hon. Lady Anne Daly	100	0	0
Widow of the late Serjeant Betteſworth ——	80	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Spittall — Mills, daughter of —— Galliardy ——	40	0	0
Elizabeth Pain ——	27	10	0
Francis, Lord Hawley	30	0	0
John Roberts, Eſq; ——	200	0	0
John Cooper, Gent. —	800	0	0
Anne Roberts, daughter of Philip and Anne Roberts	500	0	0
Mary Hamilton, and Anne and Mary her daughters, and ſurvivors ——	200	0	0
Mrs. Mary Gethin ——	150	0	0
Catharine Bayly, widow	100	0	0
George Hamilton, Eſq; —	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper	400	0	0
Benjamin Victor, Gent.	100	0	0
Mareanne and Guideda De Aveſſein, and ſurv.	50	0	0
	18	5	0

Margaret

Margaret Therond ——	63	17	6
Executors of the late Lord Grantham ——	2000	0	0
Executors of the late Charles Usher, in trust for Harriot Molesworth —	70	0	0
Louisa Molesworth	70	0	0
Elizabeth Molesworth	70	0	0
Rep. of the E. of Shannon	2000	0	0
Mr. Thomas Bouchier	400	0	0
Mr. Ralph Gore —	300	0	0
Countess of Waldegrave	800	0	0
Francis, Earl of Hertford, and John Lord Berkeley, in trust for Mary Princess of Hesse ——	5000	0	0
Job Staunton Charlton,	500	0	0
Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg	2000	0	0
Addition ——	2000	0	0
Rep. of Bellingham Boyle	800	0	0
Catharine King, alias Gore, widow, one of the daughters of the late Honor Gore, widow ——	200	0	0
John Blennerhasset, of Ballyseedy, in the county of Kerry ——	200	0	0
Guy Moore Coote, Esq;	200	0	0
Addition ——	200	0	0
Lucia Agar ——	150	0	0
Sir Paul Crosbie, Bart.	200	0	0
Sir Edward Hawke —	2000	0	0
Mrs. Anne Beresford	200	0	0
Charles, Viscount Ranelagh	300	0	0
Addition ——	100	0	0
John Patterson, Esq; —	100	0	0
Rep. of Amelia Sophie Marianne, Ctss. of Yarm.	4000	0	0
Allen, Lord Bathurst	2000	0	0
William Chaigneau, Esq; Assignee of John Calcraft, Esq; Assignee of James, Lord Tyrawley	500	0	0
St. George Caulfield ——	1000	0	0
Anne Pitt ——	500	0	0
Addition ——	500	0	0
Martha, Lady Beauclerk, widow of Lord Henry Beauclerk, in trust for her daughters ——	400	0	0
Miss Dorothy Naper	100	0	0
Mrs. Jane Whiting, widow	150	0	0
Mr. George Cavanah	100	0	0
Mr. Robert Taylor	50	0	0
Thomas Smith, Esq ——	100	0	0
Edward Nugent, brother to the Earl of Westmeath	200	0	0
Mrs. Macartney ——	200	0	0
Princess Amelia ——	1000	0	0
Thomas Cumming, Gent.	500	0	0
Robert French, Esq; ——	800	0	0
J. Stear, Esq; Assignee of P. Francis ——	600	0	0
A. O'Hara, of Greenwich	300	0	0
Mrs. Emma Maria Maturin	200	0	0
Henry Shears, Esq; ——	200	0	0
Richard Sandys, Esq; —	200	0	0
Mr. William Jephson	150	0	0
Addition ——	150	0	0
Mr. Matthew Penefather	100	0	0
William Rochfort, Esq;	100	0	0
Mrs. Archer, widow of Capt. Archer ——	30	0	0
Penelope Victor ——	100	0	0
Ann Wilmott ——	200	0	0
Robert Birch, Assignee of Charles O'Hara, Esq;	200	0	0
William Green, Esq; —	50	0	0
Sir William Yorke, Bart.	1200	0	0
Melchior Guydickens, Esq;	500	0	0
George Cockburne, Esq; Assignee of T. Monk, Esq; Assignee of H. Mitchell, Esq; Assignee of Dudley Cosby, Esq; —	150	0	0
Executors of William, Earl of Blessintown, in trust for Harriet Molesworth	130	0	0
Louisa Molesworth	130	0	0
Elizab. Molesworth	130	0	0
Mr. —— Hellen ——	100	0	0
George Charles, Esq;	1000	0	0
Executors of John Duke of Bedford, in trust for Mary Fitz-Patrick	100	0	0
Louisa Fitz-Patrick	100	0	0
Richard Fitz-Patrick	100	0	0
Harriet Vernon	100	0	0
Caroline Vernon	100	0	0
Elizabeth Vernon	100	0	0
William Chaigneau, Esq; Assignee of Edw. Weston, Esq —	500	0	0
John, Earl of Sandwich, and Geo. Grenville, Esq; in trust for the Princess Augusta ——	5000	0	0
Charles Duke of Richmond, in trust for Lady Louisa Mary Lenox, wife of Ld. George Henry Lenox	500	0	0
Philip, Viscount Strangford, in trust for his two daughters —	250	0	0
Laurence Brodrick, Clerk, in trust for Mrs. Catharine Bathurst —	400	0	0
Elizabeth Mordaunt, wife of John Mordaunt, Esq;	450	0	0
Frances, wife of the Hon. Henry Loftus, now Ld. Loftus —	200	0	0
George Whitelock, son of Major Ca[illegible]n Whitelock	200	0	0

William Baillie, Esq; —	400	0	0
Eleanora Symer, wife of Robert Symer, Esq;	100	0	0
Henry Keppel, Esq; —	300	0	0
Robert Marshall, Esq;	800	0	0
William Henry, Duke of Glocester, —	3000	0	0
Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland —	3000	0	0
Mrs. Mary Cotterell	100	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Magdalen Foye —	100	0	0
Isabella Montgomery	1000	0	0
Elizabeth Harrison —	50	0	0
Anna Helena Heatly ——	50	0	0
Margaret Warre, wife of John Warre, Merchant	100	0	0
Barbara Wight, alias Mitchell, widow, and Frances Mitchell, spinster	500	0	
Vinchon Desvoeux, Minister of the French church at Portarlington —	50	0	0
Mary Hussy, widow of Ja. Hussy —	200	0	0
John, Lord Courcy, Baron of Kinsale —	400	0	0
Earl of Carrick ——	1000	0	0
Mrs. Lucy Waite, wife of Thomas Waite, Esq;	400	0	0
Mrs. Catharine Dykes	50	0	0
Arthur Dawson, Esq;	800	0	0
Francis Benson —	200	0	0
Jane Jephson —	300	0	0
Thomas Gough, Esq; —	200	0	0
Rep. of Jeremiah Dyson	1000	0	0
Charles, Baron Camden	2300	0	0
Mrs. Jane Lushington —	200	0	0
Peter Gervais, Gent. —	91	5	0
Joshua, Viscount Allen	600	0	0
Mrs. Catharine Shuffington	200	0	0
Mrs. Anna Maria Hewitt	300	0	0
Mrs. Burton, wife of Francis Pierpoint Burton —	600	0	0
Elizabeth Biddle, spinster	150	0	0
William, Viscount Chetwind	800	0	0
Mary Eliza Vallencey —	75	0	0
Frances Preston Vallencey	75	0	0
Letitia Preston Vallencey	75	0	0
Elizabeth Vallencey —	75	0	0
Henry Munro ——	100	0	0
Hector Munro, eldest son of Henry Munro —	100	0	0
Henry Meredyth, Dep. Aud. Gen.	80309	17	6

List of Pensions *on the Military Establishment.*

Lieutenant Colonel James Edmonstone ——	500	0	0
Lieut. Col. Edw. Clarke	600	0	0
Thomas Coote, Esq; —	300	0	0
Mrs. Jane Lambart —	300	0	0
Major Lewis Marcell —	273	15	0
John Blakeney, Esq; —	200	0	0
Capt. John Graydon —	200	0	0
Capt. Rich. Fitzgerald —	200	0	0
General Hamilton Lambart	200	0	0
Mrs. Anne and Helena Lyndon ——	200	0	0
Mrs. Dorothy Fowke	200	0	0
Mrs. Catharine Stewart	200	0	0
Capt. Jerome Noble —	182	10	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Wemys	120	0	0
T. Desbrisay, and Magdelen his wife —	100	0	0
Lieut. James Ashe ——	100	0	0
Mrs. Anne Grant —	100	0	0
Mrs. Margaret Witney	100	0	0
Mrs Catharine Weller —	100	0	0
Mrs. Annabella Maculloh	150	0	0
Mrs. Letitia Molesworth	100	0	0
J. Lyons, Esq; and Mary his daughter —	100	0	0
Nicholas Kelleway, Esq;	85	3	4
Edward Candler ——	70	0	0
Nicholas Cowse, ——	80	0	0
Lieut. Thomas Stannus Additional allowance	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Haughton	30	0	0
Mrs. Anne Cliffe —	50	0	0
Serjeant James Benson —	100	0	0
Muster-Master General's Office, Oct. 28, 1771.	5,009	13	4

And. Chaigneau, D. p.

To our Correspondents.

A. F.'s *packet is received, and will be attended to.*

The Translation of the Latin Verses on Miss Barham, will appear in our January Magazine.

Philomuse *is under consideration.*

Y. Z.'s *Review is inadmissible.*

The Drawing of Farnham Castle is as incorrect as that of Sutton House; no engraver can work after either of them.

An Old Correspondent, *on Stage-coaches, &c. in our next.*

T. Dawson's *Essay will be considered.*

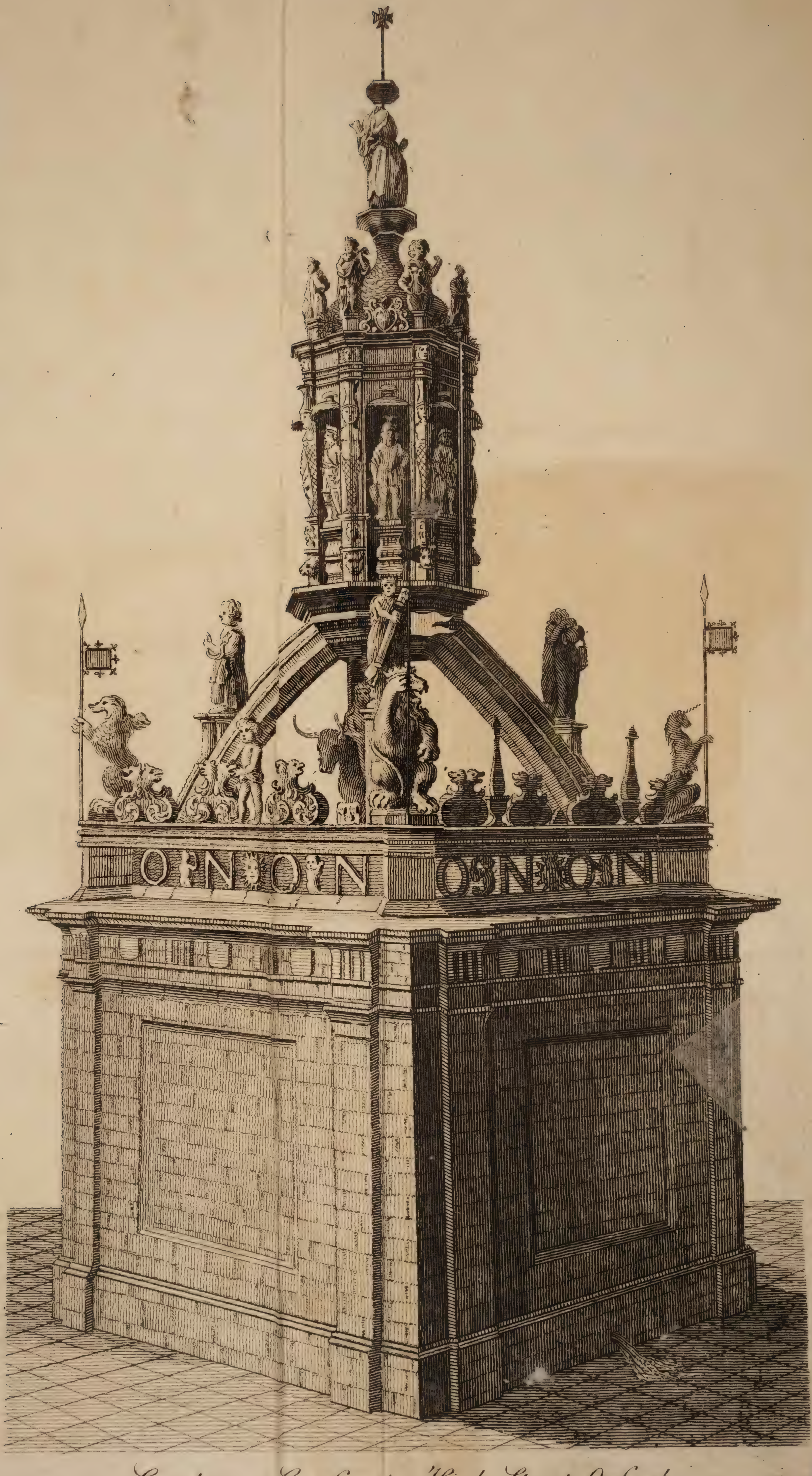
The Plate of the Three-banded Armadillo, and the Short-tailed Manis, together with a Description of these curious animals, is received and will be inserted in our Supplement.

J. W. *shall be obliged.*

Eboracensis *shall fill up a corner in some future Publication.*

T. Jones's *Ode on Christmas-day is little better than the Exhibition of a school-boy of the third or fourth class.*

1771



Conduit at Carfax in High Street Oxford.

The following Account of Carfax *Conduit, in* Oxford, *was taken from a MS. Paper in the Poſſeſſion of a Gentleman of the Univerſity.*

THE founder was OTHO NICHOLSON, M. A. of Chriſt-Church, who purchaſed a piece of ground, 12 feet ſquare, of the city, to erect on it this conduit for the conveyance of water to the ſeveral colleges and halls in the Univerſity. It was repaired by the Univerſity in the year 1707. By ſome failure, Mr. Nicholſon's will, with reſpect to the endowment of the intereſt of 100l. for the repair, was not, as I have heard, carried into execution.

The whole building having four ſides, under the cornice of each are the arms of the Univerſity, City, and the founder Otho Nicholſon above-mentioned. Upon the upper part of the cornice at each corner, are cubic ſtones, with ſun dials on their ſides; and between theſe ſun dials, in a line from one to another, appear carved open works done in ſtone, repreſenting mermaids with combs and looking-glaſſes in their hands, intermixed with large letters O. N. and the figure of the *Sun* in its glory. The like is ranged all round every ſide of the conduit.

This was deſigned as a rebus on the name of the founder.

Over theſe ornaments ariſe four curved groins arched, ſupporting an octangular building having niches, in which are ſtone ſtatues of eight worthies, every one crowned with gold, and a fluted canopy over each ſtatue's head. Underneath the ſaid four-limb arch is placed a ciſtern; which receives the water that ſprings up in it from a ſervice-pipe laid under ground, from the fountain-head above North Hinkſey. Over this ciſtern ſtands the figure of an ox, cut out of ſtone, and a ſtone image of Queen Maud (the Emperor's ſiſter) in a riding poſture, ſitting on the back of the ox. Some have thought this to be an emblematical ſignification of the name of the city of Oxford, viz. *Oxonford*, or *Oxon*.

From this ciſtern or reſervoir, ſeveral lead pipes are laid under ground, to ſerve many of the colleges in the Univerſity with the ſaid Nicholſon's water.

At the ſpringing of each limb of the four ground arches, ſits a ſtone figure well carved, to repreſent the royal ſupporters of King Henry VIII's and Q. Elizabeth's arms, as well as the preſent.

The figure at the north-eaſt corner is an Antelope, uſed as one of the ſupporters of the royal arms of Henry the VIIIth. That at the ſouth-weſt is a Dragon, uſed as a ſupporter to the royal arms of Queen Elizabeth. At the ſouth-eaſt is a Lion; at the north-weſt an Unicorn; which are repreſenters of the dexter and ſiniſter ſupporters of the royal arms of Great Britain, now uſed.

In the fore foot of each of theſe ſupporters is held a banner, on which was blazoned the ſeveral quarterings of the royal arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

Between the ſprings of the curved arches, there are various kinds of fine carved-work and ornaments, all in ſtone, as figures of boys, obeliſks, flowers, and fruitage, interchangeably tranſpoſed on all four ſides of the fabrick.

The next ſtage of figures, that are placed above the fore-mentioned royal ſupporters, are well-carved repreſentatives of the four Cardinal Virtues: viz. 1ſt, Juſtice, holding a ſword in her right hand, and a pair of balances in her left, her eyes covered over, ſignifying her impartial adminiſtration of juſtice.

The ſecond figure is Temperance, pouring out wine from a large veſſel into a ſmall one, as a proper emblem of the ſame.

The third is Fortitude, holding a broken pillar in her right arm, and in her left the capital thereof, of the Corinthian order.

The fourth is Prudence, holding in her left hand a ſerpent in a circular form, ſignifying the revolution of Time.

Next above theſe are the eight worthies, ſtanding on ſo many niches round about the octangular turret, placed in the manner following:

That facing the eaſt is King David crowned, holding a ſcepter in his right hand, and in his left a ſhield, whereon was depicted a golden harp ſtrung with ſilver ſtrings, in a blue field, the bordeure diaper'd with red and black.

The ſecond is Alexander the Great, crowned with gold, holding his ſhield, OR: the device on it is a Lion rampant regardant, OR: armed and langued, azure.

The third, Godfree of Bullion, crowned with thorns. He made war againſt the Grand Turk, called the Holy War. His ſhield a Croſs patent between four Croſſlets, OR.

The fourth, Atticus the Grecian. His ſhield OR: three Corbeux volant.

The

The fifth, Charlemagne, or Charles the Great. His ſhield parti per pale OR; and azure, one part OR: a Demi-Eagle diſplay'd ſable: membered Gules, within an orb of 12 fleurs de lis, OR: ſecond part azure, three fleurs de lis, OR.

The ſixth, King James the Firſt, who reigned at the time this ſplendid fabrick was built. He bore on his ſhield the royal arms of France and England; England and France quarterly quartered with Scotland and Ireland.

The ſeventh, Hector of Troy. His ſhield OR; a Lion Gules ſejant in a chair, purpure, holding a battle-ax, argent.

The eighth, Julius Cæſar, the firſt of the Twelve Roman Emperors. His ſhield OR; an Eagle diſplayed with two heads, ſable.

Above theſe worthies are curious figures to repreſent ſome liberal arts and ſciences. Here is Orpheus with his harp, ſeveral youths as if ſinging, accompanied with different ſorts of muſical inſtruments, as trumpets, lutes, violins, and muſic-books, ſome wide open, others ſhut.

Between the niches, where the eight worthies ſtand, are curious ornaments, formed into pilaſters in human ſhape, of the female ſex for their upper part; and their lower part tapering down towards the feet, ſcaled over like fiſh.

Theſe human piſcatorial figures ſtand upon well-wrought pedeſtals, on which are imboſſed the royal badges of four kingdoms, viz. the Roſe for England; the Thiſtle for Scotland; Fleur de lis for France; and the Harp for Ireland.

At the top of all this rich ſtructure ſtands old Janus, with his aged viſage to the weſt; the back part of his head is female-faced, looking to the eaſt. His ſhield has a bat diſplayed, with his wings ſtretched out. The female part of Janus holds a ſcepter, ſignifying ruler of civilities.

Over the head of this two-faced king of war and peace, is a wrought canopy of hard ſtone, upon which is erected a vane upon an iron rod, to ſhew the ways of ſhifting winds, and at top of that a croſs directed to the four cardinal points of the compaſs.

Thus much for a deſcription of this monument of the founder's benefaction, which coſt him 2500l.

This Gentleman was ſole founder and finiſher of this beautiful conduit, and left wherewith to maintain it and keep the ſame in repair.

At the ſame time when this fine aqueduct was building, another container was built for a reſervoir on a riſing ground, above North Hinkſey, being a fountain of waters collected from ſeveral drains and avenues variouſly diſtributed under ground among the ſand ſprings, which percolate into little channels; and theſe carry water into larger, all combining to ſupply the ciſtern or receiver, incloſed with a ſtone houſe, all built of ſtrong ſtones and the roof of the ſame covered with hewn ſtone without any timber.

The SAXON HEROINE;
A retrieved Piece of Antient Hiſtory.

SIR,

I Here ſend you a particle of *Engliſh* hiſtory, unnoticed, as I believe, by any of our writers, *Speed*, *Milton*, *Rapin*, &c. at leaſt I have not ſeen it in any of thoſe I have read. It occurs in *P. Daniel*'s *Hiſtoire de France*, Tom. i. p. 250 & ſeq. who cites the Greek author *Procopius* * for it, and tranſlated into Engliſh runs thus:

'*Hermegiſcle*, king of the *Varnes*, a people ſeated near the mouth of the *Rhine*, eſpouſed, towards the cloſe of the 6th century, a ſiſter of *Theodebert* I. king of *Auſtraſia*, having by his firſt wife a ſon called *Radiger*. Some time afterwards, he entered into a treaty for the marriage of his ſon with the ſiſter of one of the *Saxon* kings in the heptarchy, whoſe dominions lay partly in *Norfolk*, and the alliance was concluded upon; but before the princeſs could croſs the ſea, *Hermegiſcle* fell ſick and died. Before his death, when he found he was not likely to recover, he aſſembled his great men, and ſet forth to them, in a ſpeech, that it would be more advantageous to the ſtate, for his ſon to intermarry with a *Francic* princeſs than with a *Saxon* one: ſo, to be ſhort, he recommended it to them to marry his ſon to his mother-in-law; and the match actually took place after *Hermegiſcle*'s death.

'The *Saxon* princeſs was vaſtly enraged at this diſappointment, and vowed revenge for an affront, deemed amongſt the *Saxons* of the higheſt and moſt cutting nature. She ſent, however, to *Radiger*, to know the reaſons of his treating her in this unworthy manner; and when his pretences appeared to her to be weak and frivolous, ſhe obtained of her brother, the heptarch, both troops and veſſels, for the purpo-

* Procopius de Bell. Goth. lv. 20.

of making war upon the *Varnes*, and *Radiger* their king. She went upon the expedition herſelf, and croſſed the ſea with another of her brothers, who was to take the command of the army.

'They arrived at the continent, and, as the *Varnes* were ſurprized, landed without oppoſition. They encamped near the mouth of the *Rhine*; and, while the princeſs remained entrenched with a part of the army, her brother marched into the country with the main body of it, joined battle with the enemy, and gained a victory, ſlaying a great number, and obliging the reſt, with young *Radiger*, to fly into the woods and marſhes. As the *Saxons* had no cavalry, they could not advance far into the country; wherefore, after purſuing the fugitives for ſome time, they returned to their intrenchments, well loaded with booty.

'The princeſs, ſeeing her brother return, aſked him where *Radiger* was, or at leaſt his head? He anſwered, he had eſcaped. She replied, they did not come thither to plunder, but to take vengeance on a perfidious prince; ſhe intreated the ſoldiers, therefore, not to deſiſt from proſecuting their victory. They complied, and finding *Radiger* concealed in a wood, they brought him to her.

'When he was preſented to her in chains, ſhe reproached him with his falſhood, and demanded of him again the reaſons of his ſhameful uſage towards her. He ſaid, he was compelled to do what he did by the expreſs directions of his father, and the intreaties of the heads of the nation; that he had done it againſt his inclination; and that ſhe had it in her power to puniſh him. 'The puniſhment that I inflict,' ſays ſhe, 'is, for you to diſcard my 'rival immediately, and to reſtore to 'me that place in your heart and throne 'which is ſo juſtly my due.' The prince accepted of the terms, for the ſaving of his life, and ſent back the *Francic* princeſs to *Theodebert* her brother.'

This ſtory, Mr. URBAN, which I ſuppoſe is true, is undoubtedly very curious. It ſhews the early connections and intercourſe of our *Saxons*, after they were once ſettled here, with the neighbouring nations on the continent; and affords an inſtance of ſpirit and magnanimity in the lady, unmixed with cruelty or vengeance, which every one muſt love and admire.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient,
T. ROW.

A TOUR TO STOCKHOLM.

Tranſlated from the Latin of M. Huet,
By J. Duncombe, M. A.

Concluded from our laſt, p. 490.

NOW full in view the *Baltic* roars;
Embark'd, we ſail from *Holſtein*'s ſhores.
Funen, not diſtant, in the main
Appears; the fruitful ſoil I gain;
And, ſhiv'ring with a haſty ſtorm,
At *Odenſee* grow dry and warm.
But while at night aſleep we lay,
Our riding-coats were ſtol'n away:
Expos'd to ſhow'rs, I, with a heart
Moſt heavy, in the morn depart.
At *Nybourg* we arrive by night,
Where in a dungeon, from the light
Secluded, lies that guilty fair,
That royal harlot, who could dare
Dire poiſons for her lord to brew *:
For ſuch a crime ſure death was due.
In ſight are fruitful *Zealand*'s ſhores;
We ſcarce had reach'd them, urg'd by oars
And ſails, when rag'd the eaſtern wind;
Another veſſel, juſt behind,
Daſh'd on ſunk rocks, was nearly loſt.
A milk-white plumage on this coaſt,
Adorns each beauteous *Turkey* fowl;
The dogs in ſtrains unuſual howl.
There too on gibbets, thick as leaves,
Hung, intermingled, wolves and thieves;
Stuck in the planks beneath were knives;
The ſick, it ſeems, to ſave their lives,
This method try; for (ſo they ſay)
Whoever takes a knife away †
Is doom'd the ſame diſeaſe to bear,
Transferr'd from him who ſtuck it there.
At *Roſchild* every ſtranger ſtays,
On *Denmark*'s royal tombs to gaze.
Next *Copenhagen* in the clouds
Her fam'd obſervatory ſhrouds;
Whoſe top, ſo gradually the plain
Inclines, a chariot may attain.
Swift through this royal city flies
Our carriage; tir'd we cloſe our eyes.
Our limbs well reſted, to the court,
To ſee the monarch, we reſort.

* This alludes to ſome ſtory current at that time, but of which we have no tradition now. All that hiſtory tells us, is, that Chriſtian IV. king of Denmark, who died in 1648, divorced his queen in order to gratify a miſtreſs. (See the Mod. Univ. Hiſt. Vol. XII. p. 172.) So that the crime here mentioned might poſſibly be the pretence, and the queen dowager the *guilty fair*.

† A ſimilar ſuperſtition prevails even now in the agueiſh parts of *Kent*, where it is common to ſee garters tied with nine knots lying in the foot-paths, the owners imagining that their agues will be transferred to thoſe who take them up.

Pur-

Purblind am I, the room was wide,
A pair of spectacles supply'd
My sight's defect, and by their aid
The king distinctly I survey'd:
But he, with indignation fir'd,
Prepar'd to seize me; I retir'd.
Once sacred to the starry skies,
In the mid ocean ‡ *Hüen* lies;
Now lost to fame, the fisher's guile
Is all the study of the isle.
Thither I fled; with pious awe
I there great *Tycho*'s mansion saw;
And 'midst his structures, now decay'd,
With musing melancholy stray'd.
We then once more unfurl'd our sail;
But, when at sea, a sudden gale
With most impetuous fury blew;
We saw, and shudder'd at the view:
Our cloaths well drench'd, at length secure,
We gain'd thy harbour, *Elsineur!*
Here, though just rescu'd from the wave,
I scarce escap'd a wat'ry grave;
For while my eye, with heedless gaze,
The strength of ‖ *Cronenburgh* surveys,
Close to the ditch my foot I found:
What perils travellers surround!
Whoe'er can peace enjoy at home,
By my advice wou'd never roam.
Spite of the wind's tempestuous roar,
We cross the *Sound* to *Schonen*'s shore.
Our host there cook'd a strange repast,
Delicious to a *Gothland* taste:
He kindly urg'd us first to eat,
Sprinkled with saffron, salted meat:
Then on the board at once appear
Raw mutton-steaks, dry'd currants, beer,
Sweet-scented herbs, ice pounded, wine,
Cloves, and quick pepper, sifted fine:
The table, last, full many a pound
Of ginger, butter, sugar crown'd;
With mustard, honey, fennel, oil,
And coriander.—All the toil
And skill of *Hecaté* could ne'er
In *Stygian* shades such cates prepare;
Nor worse the drugs, if fame be true,
Which unrelenting step-dames brew.
Each dish untouch'd, we haste away,
Resolv'd to travel night and day.

To *Helmstadt* first our car proceeds,
Where, tir'd, we bait our dusty steeds.
Hence, order'd to his native land,
(For such the queen's severe command)
§ *Vossius* with many a tear departs,
But leaves his image in our hearts.
Through fir-tree forests, large and brown,
We pass, to *Gothlanders* well known:
Our thirst with proffer'd mead we slak'd;
They then brought biscuits, which, well bak'd,
With salt and cumin they prepare,
And harden in the smoke and air:
Your knife can no impression make;
Then, in its stead, a hammer take.
Smaland's steep rocks we clamber o'er,
And trace lake *Vetter*'s winding shore.
Here, at our servant, as we pass'd,
Unnumber'd jokes and jeers were cast;
While, on the coach's summit plac'd,
His empty head with night-cap grac'd,
He in * *Marot*'s melodious lay,
King *David*'s psalms would sing or say;
For, though compos'd by *Claude*, each note
Was jargon in his raven throat.
Now wild *East Gothland*'s bounds we gain,
Where beast-skins cloath each livid swain;
Frost-bit their faces, coarse their fare,
Caps of warm frieze the women wear;
Well jolted with the rugged way,
Each night in cottages we lay,
Which upright trunks of trees compose;
Grass on the turfy covering grows,
Where sheep, as on a level mead,
Undaunted, unmolested, feed:
The roof has peep-holes: so, 'tis said,
Thy temple, † *Terminus*, was made.
Within are fifty beds, where rest,
On straw, wife, husband, slave, and guest.
One night, by nature's call constrain'd,
I rose, and, as I thought, regain'd
The bed, where, every sense compos'd
In balmy sleep, my comrade doz'd;

‡ This island was given to *Tycho Brahe*, for his life, by *Fredrick* II. king of *Denmark*, together with a large pension. And on August 8, 1576, this great Astronomer laid the foundation of his famous observatory, or castle called *Uramburg*, where he resided twenty-one years. He died at *Prague*, to which city he went on the invitation of the Emperor *Rodolphus* II. in 1601, aged 55.

‖ A strong castle in *Zealand*, where all ships that pass through the *Sound* pay toll.

§ *Salmasius* having complained to *Christina*, that *Vossius* had, on slight grounds, commenced a law suit against him at *Leyden*, *Vossius* was ordered by the queen not to return to *Sweden* till he had made him satisfaction.

* The Psalms, translated by *Clement Marot*, were set to music of four and five parts by *Claude Goudimel*, an excellent musician in the 16th century.

† The temple erected to this god by *Numa* was open to the sky, to shew that the boundaries ought always to be in the proprietor's sight.

But

But, ah! behold, at break of day,
A ſnoring beldame near me lay.
How did our ſides, at this miſtake,
Next riſing morn, with laughter ſhake!
Wide-branching pines, as hence we paſt,
A welcome ſhade around us caſt.
The night o'ertook us at a town,
Nam'd *Lidcoping*, to fame well known,
Where firſt their breath the *Magni* drew,
‡ *Johannes* and ‖ *Olaus* too.
At *Norkaping*, where copper-plates
Are forg'd, the ſteeds our driver baits.
Large coins are here impreſs'd, and threads
Form'd of vaſt length from copper ſhreds.
To diſtant lands theſe precious wares
In loaded ſhips the merchant bears.
At *Nykoping*, our next day's ſtage,
Queen § *Leonora*, worn with age,
In vain complaints her ſorrow vents,
And ſtill *Guſtavus'* death laments.
Once fam'd, by ſubterraneous fires
Now waſted, *Telga* next aſpires.
Each ſtable here rein-deer contains,
The denizens of northern plains;
Two curling horns their lofty brow
Defend; like ſtags their bodies ſhow:
O'er ice and ſnow, the lake, and mead,
They whirl the ſledge with *Eurus'* ſpeed.
A *Pruſſian* here, againſt our will,
Made us repeated bumpers ſwill;
A little more, and *Bacchus'* ſnares
Had quite entrapp'd me unawares.
To *Stockholm* thence o'erjoy'd we bend,
And there my verſe and travels end.

Mr. URBAN,

AS I never pretended to be the original compiler of the *Critical Remarks on M. de Voltaire*, and only entitled them, *A Tranſlation from the French*, (*See Vol.* XL. *p.* 412 *and* 459.) I am not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, accountable for the errors of my author. However, where it is in my power to exculpate him, in juſtice I ought; and the modeſt candour, with which your correſpondent G. ſuggeſts his doubts, (p. 496) deſerves all the ſatisfaction that I can give him. His only authority for what he advances ſeems to be the chronology in the margin of our Engliſh Bible, which is frequently (as in the preſent caſe) erroneous. In confirmation of this, give me leave to quote the following paſſage from the learned Archbiſhop Uſher's *Annals*, p. 29. '*Ad Kadeſhi verò longam illam ſtationem referenda eſſe illa videntur, quæ in Numerorum capite* xv. *et quatuor ſequentibus habentur tradita, tum ad leges tum ad hiſtoriam ſpectantia—quæ omnia poſteriore ſemeſtri anni ſecundi ab egreſſu ex Ægypto contigiſſe exiſtimantur: duorum tantùm primorum annorum atque ultimi hiſtoriâ a Moſe explicatâ, intermediorum verò* 37 *rebus, præter* 17 *ſtationum ſeriem (Numerorum* xxxiii. *capite commemoratam) ſilentio prætermiſſis.*' In like manner, Biſhop Patrick, in his excellent Commentary, ſays, 'We read in Deut. i. 'ult. *that they abode in Kadeſh many* 'days; during which time, and in the 'latter part of the ſecond year after 'they came out of Egypt, it is very 'probable, all that we read in the xv, 'xvi, xvii, xviii, and xixth chapters 'of Numbers, was tranſacted:' And, again, (on Numbers, ch. xvi.) 'We 'have nothing here ſaid, to direct us 'to the time and place when and where 'this rebellion [of Korah] happened; 'but it is very probable, that it was in

‡ *Johannes Magnus*, archbiſhop of *Upſal*, and author of the Hiſtory of *Sweden*, which he brought down to the year 1544, when he died.

‖ Succeeded his brother in his archbiſhopric. He wrote a treatiſe on the manners, cuſtoms, and wars of the northern nations

§ The dowager of *Guſtavus Adolphus* and mother of *Chriſtina*.

* M. *Huet* has elſewhere told us, that *Bochart* and he came to *Stockholm* at an unlucky juncture. The queen was in a declining way. Too cloſe an application to ſtudy had heated her blood, and impaired her health. *Bourdelot*, her phyſician, (a *Frenchman*, and an artful courtier) had prevailed on her to break off all commerce with men of letters, under pretence of preſerving her health, but, in fact, that he might gain an entire aſcendant over her. This was the true reaſon of *Voſſius*'s diſmiſſion: nor did *Bochart* fare much better. As to our author, he did not appear ſo formidable to *Bourdelot* on account of his youth, being then but twenty-two. *Chriſtina* often converſed with him, and would have retained him with her; but being juſtly apprehenſive of her capricious temper, he choſe rather at the end of three months to return to *France*.

Errata in the Tour to Stockholm.

Page 488, col. 2, line 15, for *keels* read *heels*—*ibid.* l. 32, for *we* read *he*—p. 489, col. 1, the laſt, and note, l. 6, for *Schuman* read *Schurman*—*ib d.* note, l. 8, for *apology* read *apologue*—p. 490, col. 1, l. 6, for *laid* read *lay*—*ibid.* the laſt, for *Oleanus* read *Olearius*.

'ſome

'ſome part of the latter half of the ſe-
'cond year after they came out of E-
'gypt, before they removed from Ka-
'deſh-Barnea.' And, accordingly, the writers of the *Univerſal Hiſtory*, in the chronological table annexed to that valuable work, place this rebellion in the ſecond month of the ſecond year, or in the 1490th year before Chriſt. To theſe authorities more might be added: But theſe, I doubt not, will be ſufficient to convince your correſpondent, that the Remarker on Voltaire 'has *not* made too haſty a conceſſion.'

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

The Tranſlator of thoſe Remarks.

The Second Vindication of EMERSON's *Aſtronomy, in a Letter to a Friend.*

[*Continued from page* 493.]

WE come now to matters of greater *importance*, no leſs than the method of determining the Longitude. I had laid down ſeveral methods in my book for that purpoſe; and this Objector has ſingled out one, which he has fallen foul on, kindly ſuffering all the reſt to eſcape. In his reply, he ſuppoſes my rules ſeem wrong *now* to myſelf as well as to him; and for no better reaſon, than becauſe I have not attempted to *ſay* they are right. He is very unlucky in making conjectures. The reaſon, as I told him, was, that his objections were ſo trifling, that I was willing to leave them to the judgment of the reader. But as he ſtill continues the ſame ſenſeleſs objections, I muſt be obliged to examine the whole matter. But let us hear him.

He ſays, *I recommend comparing together the right aſcenſions, rather than the diſtances.* What diſtances does he mean? Who can make any ſenſe of this? There are no diſtances concerned but what I make uſe of. But, *What is worſt of all*, ſays he, *he aſſumes the moon's declination as known, which is not ſo, and therefore his data is not ſufficient.* But here by the bye, this eminent Greek ſcholar cannot write Engliſh; his data *is* not ſufficient, ſays this learned critic. But let us anſwer this *worſt thing of all.* He ſays, the declination is not known, though I have expreſsly aſſumed it as a *poſtulatum*, that the declination be given. This is hard work indeed, to be robbed of my data. The Objector may, with equal juſtice, take away all the reſt. Why cannot he as well ſay, that the diſtance is not known; becauſe, perhaps, it is imperfectly or erroneouſly taken? However, if the declination be given for every day at noon; it is in effect given for every hour, by mean motion, which I ſuppoſed would be as exact as either obſervations or tables could be depended on. And interpolation would give it exacter ſtill; for which, I took it for granted, there would be no occaſion; and therefore I did not embarraſs the ſolution with it.——But let us trace him further. *If* (ſays he) *he aſſumes it with intention to correct it afterwards, there are caſes in which it will actually diverge.* (This can only happen thro' the moſt injudicious management.) *But is it not extremely abſurd, to make uſe of an indirect method, when we have a direct one?* Here this Objector ſeems not to know what a direct method means. The rule I have laid down goes every where from things given to things ſought; and therefore is direct.

The whole of the affair is this; the problem of finding the longitude coming naturally in my way, I laid down ſeveral methods of ſolving it; and this he cavils at, was one among the reſt, which I had ſolved my own way, as I have a right to do: Yet, at the ſame time, I have ſhewn that it is attended with ſo many diſadvantages as prevent its being uſeful. Then what in the world could move this Objector to write againſt a method, which I myſelf had given up? And it is equally unaccountable how he comes to mention, enforce, or obtrude another unknown method, which I had ſaid nothing about, nor had any buſineſs with. But what that method is, or who has it, or where it is to be found, he is not ſo kind as to tell us, and ſo we are no wiſer for him. It is buried in obſcurity along with its dark author; and perhaps, when known, will prove no better than the reſt. Or the method he dreams on, may be only an *embryo* hatching in his own brain, and not come to any maturity, and may happen at laſt to prove abortive, to the great diſappointment and mortification of its indulgent father.

But, ſays he, *Mr. E. goes on to direct us to make uſe of the ſimple proportion of the moon's hourly motion, to find the change in the right aſcenſion*;—and ſays, that may commit an error of five or ſix minutes. Yes, and ſometimes no error, and what then? I did not lay this down as a perfect or accurate method; I knew better. I knew, and I ſaid it, that there were great and unavoidable

avoidable errors from other cauſes; ſuch as the errors of the tables, the errors of the diſtances, the errors of time by equal altitudes, &c. ſo that my ſolution is one piece like another. For to what purpoſe is it, correcting one article with a great deal of labour, when all the reſt are erroneous? But this difficulty, if there were none elſe, might eaſily be avoided, by making the table I ſpoke of, for every twelve hours, or leſs; and this would be making the beſt of a bad cauſe: for, certainly, this variable and inconſtant lady of the ſky, is a very unfit medium to find the longitude by. She gives us an endleſs deal of trouble, and promiſes no exactneſs.

In the next place, he denies that the occultation of a ſtar is a particular caſe of this method, and aſſerts, *that it is utterly impoſſible in moſt caſes,——one obvious reaſon is, ſome of the obſervations cannot be made.* One would be ſurprized at the ignorance of ſome people; for how comes this to be ſo obvious, when there are all the data in this particular caſe, as in the general? And he is ſo nice and reſerved, as not to mention any one caſe, or what obſervations cannot be made. On the contrary, it is very obvious, that nothing appears to hinder a man from obſerving, except the Objector robs him of his inſtruments, as he has done before of his data. But he hints, that he has *a proper method of calculation to apply*, which out-does every thing of the kind. But where ſhall we ſeek this *Chimæra?* Every quack can puff his own medicines. And this ſhews the vanity of the man, who boaſts of his ability to do that, which he reckons *impoſſible* for others to do.

Speaking of the difficulties of computation, this writer agrees that it is ſo by my method, but denies that it is ſo *by methods propoſed by others.* Here then I aſk again, What others, or what methods are theſe? Why is he ſo ſhy as to give us no manner of information? So that this muſt ſtill remain a doubt, till theſe boaſted methods are produced. Are not theſe hopeful methods to ſee the light, till a good *præmium* be annexed to them? and at laſt may prove like the new medicine to cure deafneſs. Will this pretender ſay, that he has any rule or method that is perfect? If he does, he ought to be ranked among other impoſtors, that attempt to impoſe upon the public, and deceive the world.

I had ſaid, that the diſtance at ſea cannot be taken with ſufficient accuracy; and I believe every body will acknowledge it, except this writer. It is no more than what *De la Caile* and others have remarked. But, ſays he, *This has been proved falſe, by at leaſt a hundred different perſons.* Has he and his hundred obſervers better eyes, and better hands now, than men had in Dr. Halley's and *De la Caile*'s time? And if a thouſand different perſons had tried, it would not make the difficulty leſs. But out of a thouſand trials, one hundred may happen to come near the truth, which will fulfil his ſtory. And in the ſame ſenſe he may tell us, that the tables he mentions, or any elſe, may give the moon's place true to half a minute. This aſtronomical *Tyro* is no judge of tables; he thinks, if they happen true at one time, or in a few particular caſes, they will always do ſo. But if it be true, what he ſays, that the tables which he calls *Bradley*'s and *Morris*'s, will give the moon's place true to a minute, or even leſs than half a minute, then, certainly, better could not be expected; and, therefore, it was a moſt notorious impoſition upon the public, to induce them to give three thouſand pounds for Mayer's tables, which I leave him to account for as well as he can.

But after all, I cannot hear that there are any ſuch tables to be met with; ſo that his obſervation is very extraordinary; for when I had ſaid that *no tables extant* will give the moon's place true to 2′, this ſagacious diſputant confronts me with tables that *never were extant*, nor perhaps ever will. What ſort of logic is this? And as little to the purpoſe is it, to mention thoſe capital tables, that coſt the nation ſo much money, and were *not extant* when my book was printed; not when it was written and blotted out again, as he evaſively anſwers in his reply. What is this, but the moſt ſenſeleſs prevarication?

But to ſhew us a compleat piece of impertinence, he entertains us with the hiſtory of theſe tables, and where he ſuppoſes they are lodged, which is in the hands of Mr. Morris's executor; and he thinks, before I decided ſo peremptorily, I ſhould have gone and ſought for them there, where they were *extant* in this executer's cloſet. This is a new way for a thing to be *extant*.

I had likewiſe ſaid, that taking angles at ſea, requires looking at two

things at once. This tempts the Objector *to believe that I do not underſtand the uſe of Hadley's quadrant*; *for*, ſays he, *every one that does, knows that it requires no ſuch thing*. I never mentioned Hadley's quadrant; but this caviller had a mind to introduce it, but with a very ill grace; for he has the face to ſay, that *it requires no ſuch thing* as looking at two things at once. He may as well ſay, that there are not two objects to be obſerved. Does the coincidence of two things in one place make them to be one thing? A deep philoſopher indeed! But what is it ſuch a writer will not ſay or write, when his hand is in. Some will be ready to believe from this, that he knows not the uſe of this quadrant; and he is not aware, that the error cauſed by this inſtrument, is doubled on account of two reflexions, which greatly leſſen the perfection of the inſtrument. It is plain this Objector has never been at ſea; for he knows nothing about making obſervations there, nor has the leaſt notion of any impediments that lie in the way; but imagines that all obſervations may be made with the greateſt accuracy, as well as at land.

I had ſaid, all tables are exact at firſt; to which he anſwers, *I am at a loſs for a decent term whereby to call this.* And for my part, I am at a loſs for any term whereby to call this obſervation. If they are not exact at firſt, the conſtructors of them did not know what they were about. And he ſays, Dr. Halley's tables erred at firſt 8′; and he ſays alſo, theſe new tables come within half a degree, or 10″, both equally credible. But to come nearer the matter, and to reſcue Dr. Halley, as well as myſelf, from his devouring jaws, I ſhall conſider this matter more particularly. I have myſelf computed ſeveral places of the moon by his tables, and never found them err above 4′. The Editor of theſe tables has computed the moon's place, (See p. 102, 103.) and the error is not half a minute. There is not another example in the book, by the Editor. Dr. Halley himſelf has computed the moon's place and right aſcenſion in ſix or ſeven thouſand examples; and among all theſe, there are but two, where the error is 8′, and about a dozen where the error is 7′; many of them under 1′, and great numbers of 2 or 3 minutes: So that theſe few of 7′ or 8′, ought rather to be aſcribed to the defect of obſervation.

But he is not aware that he is arguing on my ſide; for if they err ſo far as he ſays, I am certainly very moderate, in allowing but 2′ for the error of the tables, when I ought to have allowed 3′ or 4′ as a mean quantity.

But Dr. Halley did not live to finiſh his tables to his mind; and this Objector may evade my meaning, by clapping a wrong ſenſe to the words *at firſt*, for he may wreſt it to this, *when firſt formed*; when my plain meaning is, when they were finiſhed, and *firſt publiſhed*; and then theſe tables hardly come under our conſideration.

One may diſpute everlaſtingly about the truth of tables, or the accuracy of obſervations; if any body could think it worth their while to keep him in play. One can hardly compute two places of the moon, where the errors will be exactly the ſame; ſometimes they will be more, ſometimes leſs. But to ſay the beſt will never err 2′, is a bold aſſertion, and time muſt try this, and nothing elſe. How eaſy is it for ſuch a bigot as he, to throw out the bad, and give us only the good. And the ſame may be ſaid of obſervations; ſometimes they will be more accurate than others. As to tables, I have ſometimes computed the moon's place by ſeven or eight different ſorts of tables, and always found a diſagreement, but never 8′. The *Durham* tables, and *Clarant*'s tables, will frequently miſs 2′.

He tells us, *After a full, fair, and rigorous trial* (of a year), *his favourite tables have proved themſelves no pretenders.* Very well, I wiſh it may be ſo. But the main trial is to come on yet; and that is, whether they ever err 2′. And he ſays, *If they be yet before the Judge, what muſt we think of you, Sir, that with ſo much confidence condemned them?* He may think of me what he pleaſes. What I think of him is, that I fancy he has loſt his memory, for I never condemned them without a trial, but referred them to be tried out.

He then reminds me of ſome particulars I had taken no notice of in my vindication. I thought recommending theſe things to farther conſideration, would have opened his eyes a little; but he continues the ſame blind bigot ſtill, which has put me to the trouble of attending to all his impertinence.

be concluded in the Supplement.]

Critical Remarks on M. de VOLTAIRE.

Continued from p. 495.

M. De Voltaire pretends, that the country of the Midianites in no reſpects reſembles thoſe which we have juſt mentioned. *It is*, he ſays, *a barren diſtrict.*

But does he know to what that barrenneſs is owing? To the nature of the ſoil, or to other cauſes, political or moral? To the tyranny of petty princes, and to the oppreſſions of baſhaws? To the negligence of the inhabitants, or to the weakneſs of the government, which does not defend them from the incurſions of their neighbours *? In a word, Is that country uncultivated becauſe it is naturally barren? or Is it barren becauſe it wants cultivators?

It is now uninhabited, except by a ſmall tribe of Arabs; therefore it has never been more populous. What an inference is this! How many other countries, eſpecially under the Turkiſh dominion, which were formerly very populous, are now almoſt deſerted? Even without going ſo far, caſt an eye on the Campagna of Rome; ſee what it is, and recollect what it was.

It is a mountainous country. But is he ignorant, that in this country the mountains yield the richeſt paſtures †? and that even now in Paleſtine, and the neighbouring countries, they are preferred to the plains for the nouriſhment of cattle? Does he imagine, that thoſe of the country of Midian, eight leagues in length and as many in breadth, are all covered with naked rocks? If he has proofs of this, he ought to have produced them; for, in ſhort, we are not always obliged to rely on his aſſertion.

Even allowing that this country is at preſent naturally barren, and covered with dry rocks, what can be concluded from it? Does he certainly know whether thoſe rocks, now naked and barren, were not then covered with good earth, which the winds, the rains, the torrents, have by degrees carried away, and covered it again with ſand and gravel? Such revolutions, which, to juſtify his reaſoning, he ought to ſuppoſe impoſſible, are not rare: the ſlighteſt acquaintance with hiſtory and geography will ſupply us with many ſuch.

The author of the book of Numbers, whoever he was, muſt have known that country; he lived in the neighbourhood, and he wrote for a people who had lands adjoining. Would he have been ſo impolitic as to place ſo many people and cattle in a country, which he muſt have known to be covered only with naked rocks and burning ſands? eſpecially having it in his power, at leaſt in M. de V.'s ſyſtem, to place elſewhere the ſcene of an event, which he had no deſign of rendering incredible? Again, by what ſtroke of bad policy would the author of the book of Judges have repreſented the inhabitants of ſo poor a country as ſo rich in cattle and gold ‡? What ſhall we ſay of the hiſtorian Joſephus? Doubtleſs, he well knew what the land of Midian was. He does not ſcruple, however, to deſcribe it as a fruitful country, and its inhabitants as a wealthy people; and other ancient writers mention them in the ſame terms. This country, therefore, in former times, was not ſuch as this critic would perſuade us it is now; and we may ſuppoſe it to have been better without any improbability.

Though what has been ſaid might be deemed a ſufficient anſwer to his objection, we ſhall now give another

* Modern travellers impute the preſent barrenneſs and depopulation of Paleſtine, and the neighbouring countries, to all theſe cauſes. *See Shaw*, &c.

† Shaw ſpeaks thus of the mountains of Paleſtine: "There are ſome places which abound with that ſhort and delicate graſs, which cattle prefer to all others, and which renders their milk more delicious, and their fleſh more juicy. So far were the mountains from being uninhabitable and unfruitful, or the refuſe of the country, in the time of the Iſraelites, that, in the diviſion which was made of them, that of Hebron was granted to Caleb as a ſingular favour." Theſe mountains reſemble in appearance thoſe of Steyning, in Suſſex, the heights of Brighthelmſtone, and the plains of Saliſbury. One may travel many miles on theſe plains without ſeeing a houſe. They have neither trees nor rivers: the ſoil is abſolutely uncultivated: ſcarce a few inches of good earth cover the chalk: but the ſhort graſs, which grows there, makes them excellent paſtures, loaded with numerous flocks of between three and five thouſand ſheep each. *See a Tour through Great-Britain.*

The paſſage juſt quoted from Shaw might ſerve as a commentary on that verſe in the Pſalms, which M. de V. has ſo badly tranſlated, *mountains of God, fat mountains; why do you regard the fat mountains?* This was the ſecret of Perrault, who boldly tranſlated ſome paſſages of Homer, and then pronounced them unworthy a good writer. Perrault is not a model to be copied by M. de Voltaire.

‡ See the book of *Judges*, ch. vi.

more particular, which requires no ſuppoſitions nor calculations.

This country, ſays M. de Voltaire, *is bounded on the north by the Arnon, on the ſouth by the Zared, on the weſt by the lake Aſphaltides.* Very well. But does he know how far it extended towards the eaſt, and whether towards the ſouth it did not go beyond the ſource of the Zared? It bordered on that of Moab, or rather it was in part incloſed by it; ſo that the two nations are ſometimes confounded ‖. Does he know exactly the bounds which divided them, and the preciſe point where the deſart adjoining to the Moabites began? The Scriptures determine nothing on any of theſe ſubjects; the ableſt critics, the moſt learned geographers, ſpeak of them with uncertainty. Who are M. de V.'s vouchers? and Where has he learned what he advances with ſo much confidence?

On the contrary, we could quote many writers, who, with opportunities of knowing that country a little better than he, give it a much larger extent than he does; Joſephus, Euſebius, Jerome §, &c. But, omitting theſe authorities, which our critic affects to deſpiſe, let us confine ourſelves to one which cannot fail to have ſome weight, at leaſt with him: that authority is his own.

Though he does not here allow the country of Midian to be more than *about eight leagues in length, and a little leſs in breadth*, he allows it in another place to be *eight long and as much broad*, without reſtriction; and again, elſewhere, *about nine in all ſenſes* *. This is, at leaſt, a league ſquare; that is, about 3870 acres, added: but this is not all.

In his *Philoſophy of Hiſtory* †, M. de V. reproaches Moſes in that having been *loaded with favours, and having received ſignal ſervices from the High-prieſt of Midian, who had given him his daughter to wife, and his ſon for a guide in thoſe deſarts, he repaid him with the blackeſt ingratitude by devoting the Midianites to deſtruction*: He therefore thinks, that the Midianites devoted by Moſes, and thoſe of Jethro, were the ſame people; otherwiſe his reproaches would be only vain declamations, his reaſoning would be falſe, and his reſentment miſplaced. But this high-prieſt and the Midianites lived far from the lake Aſphaltides, near the Red Sea, fifty leagues at leaſt from the Zared. Could the country of Midian be fifty leagues in length, and be no more than eight or nine? Theſe two aſſertions are irreconcileable. Either the complaints, which M. de Voltaire makes againſt Moſes in the *Philoſophy of Hiſtory*, are falſe, or what he advances, in the *Treatiſe of Toleration*, on the extent of the country of the Midianites, is not true. Let him chuſe in which of theſe works he would wiſh to be in the right; for it is difficult to be ſo in both of them; or, rather, it is very probable that he is miſtaken in them both.

In ſhort, thoſe Midianites, whom he confounds, were probably two diſtinct nations. They had neither the ſame origin, nor the ſame habitation, nor the ſame worſhip. Thoſe of Jethro were deſcended from Midian, the ſon of Cuſh ‡, the others from Abraham by Midian ‖, the ſon of that Patriarch and Keturah. Theſe worſhipped Baal-peor §, or Belphegor, like their neighbours the Moabites: Thoſe ſeemed to have preſerved, even to the time of Moſes, ſome knowledge, and perhaps even the worſhip, of the true God **. Thoſe of Jethro lived, as we have ſaid, on the borders of the Red Sea: Midian, their capital ††, was on the eaſt of that ſea, and their country extended as far as the weſtern coaſt; and, according to ſome, as far as Mount Sinai. On the contrary, thoſe whom the Iſraelites vanquiſhed bordered on the Dead Sea; their principal city ‡‡ was on the Arnon, pretty near the

‖ This has been the caſe with M. de V. himſelf.

§ The two laſt-mentioned writers lived near the country of Midian; they ſtudied on the ſpot the Scripture geography, and they have left ſome treatiſes on the ſubject.

* See the *Philoſophy of Hiſtory*, Art. *Human Victims*.

† See the Article *Moſes*. The ſame reproaches are repeated, *ibid.* Art. *Human victims*.

‡ For this reaſon, Zipporah the Midianite, the wife of Moſes, is ſtyled (in the margin of our Bibles) 'a Cuſhite,' Numb. xii. 1; and Habakkuk uſes the words 'Midian' and 'Cuſhan' as ſynonimous, ch. iii. 7.

‖ See Geneſis xxv. 2.

§ See Numbers xxx. 16.

** Jethro offers ſacrifices to the God of Iſrael, Exodus xviii. 12.

†† It retains even at this day the ſame name.

‡‡ It is called, like the other, Midian: Some ruins of it were remaining in the time of St. Jerome.

capital

capital of the Moabites. They were wealthy in gold and flocks: Their country, which, even in the extent which M. de V. allows it, was ſufficient for the people, which 32,000 young women ſuppoſe, and for all the cattle which Moſes enumerates, probably contained more: for, in all appearance, all was not taken away or exterminated by the conquerors, and part found means to eſcape. But moſt probably, alſo, that country was not limited to the *eight leagues in length and as many in breadth*, which the critic aſſigns it. Its ſlaves in the country of Moab, its neighbourhood to the deſart, the ſilence of Moſes, and, above all, of M. de Voltaire, as to its bounds on the eaſt, allow us to give it more extent.

If, therefore, there be any thing ridiculous or ſurprizing in what he ſays of the victory gained by the Hebrews over the Midianites, it is not in ſeeing Moſes place ſo many girls and cattle in a country whoſe limits he does not aſcertain; it is in ſeeing a philoſophical hiſtorian, an intelligent writer, repeat ſo often, and with ſo much confidence, an objection ſo trivial in itſelf, and which, beſides, reſts ſo evidently on a falſe ſuggeſtion; it is in ſeeing him determine the extent of a country without exactly knowing its bounds; and, in order to find an abſurdity in a reſpectable author, and ſomething odious in his conduct, blindly and formally contradicting himſelf.

This may ſurprize and ſhock ſome readers. We, however, are not ſurprized at theſe extravagances: we know that the greateſt men are men; and that, whatever underſtanding they poſſeſs, with whatever impartiality they flatter themſelves, they muſt ſtill pay, in ſome places, the tribute to human nature.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN,

AS a ſupplement to Mr Young's liſt of Inns and Innkeepers, I ſend you thoſe in a part of the kingdom which he ſeems to have had no inducement to viſit, and in whoſe inhabitants he will find no violent diſpoſition to adopt his improvements. Tho' it muſt be owned, the natives of North-Britain have of late turned their thoughts to agriculture, the example of England and France can never ſurmount the inſuperable objections of ſoil and climate. —— The annexed liſt is not meant to ſatirize, but to give a faithful repreſentation of the accommodations to be expected by thoſe whom the faſhionable curioſity may lead to viſit Scotland. When I queſtion whether many parts of the continent are better provided, our northern neighbours will thank me for a compariſon that may be a means of turning the courſe of Engliſh money from France and Germany into North-Britain and the Highlands. If any antagoniſt, like L. N. to the account of North-Wales, in a former volume of your miſcellany *, ſets his launce in arreſt, and runs a furious tilt at me for too *favourable* a repreſentation, let him think himſelf anſwered, by reflecting what curioſity muſt expect to endure, and how much ſmaller a portion of the ſpirit of adventurous perſeverance will make Scotland than Egypt or Siberia more agreeable.

I begin with *Newcaſtle*, where the Crown and Thiſtle, *Place*'s, will be found the moſt comfortable and orderly inn.

Morpeth, Old Queen's Head, *Wardel*; good.

Waldon-Mill, 10 miles; improveable.

Whittingham, 8 miles, ſeemed to promiſe well.

Glanton, 2 miles, Red Lion; bad.

Wooller, 11 miles; good. At *Wooller-haugh-head* is an excellent one. Travellers may chooſe whether they will proceed to *Kelſo* by *Mindrum* or *Cornhill*, the diſtance being exactly the ſame, and the road and inns more eſtabliſhed by the latter.

Mindrum, 11 miles, Black Bull, *Patterſon*; juſt ſet up.—About 7 miles North of this place you enter Scotland; whoſe boundary is not, as vulgarly believed, the Tweed, but a little bourne or ſtream, over which a ſtone bridge is building.

Kelſo, 9 miles †, Croſs Keys, *Waldey*; excellent; with a very ſlight ſpecimen of Scottiſh inn-keeping.

Lander, 17 miles, Black Bull, *Niccol*; tolerable.

Blackſhields, 13 miles, *Fairbairn*; good.

EDINBURGH, 15 miles, White Horſe, *Byde*; crouded and confuſed: The maſter lives in the ſtable, the miſtreſs not equal to the buſineſs. You muſt not expect a breakfaſt here before nine o'clock, and think yourſelf happy

* Vol. xxxviii. p. 5. 137.

† The miles are given here as Engliſh *meaſured* ones, which is *one third* more than they are computed at.

if

if you do not find every room in the houſe freſh mopped.

——— *Paxton*'s, in the Graſs-Market; better houſe, and better managed; where I would always eat and lodge rather than at private lodgings or taverns.—N. B. The citizens of Edinburgh acknowledge that they have the worſt inns in all Scotland. They ſhould make the ſame confeſſion as to taverns, where you muſt ſup under ground in a bed-chamber.

Linlithgow, 16 miles, Red Lion; good; provided a *Heland gentleman, with his bairns and machines*, has not got poſſeſſion before you.

Falkirk, 8 miles, Red Lion, *King*; blackguard, though kept by an Engliſhman.

Stirling, 11 miles, ——— Arms ‡, Mrs. *Gun*; good.—The Red Lion is ſaid to be better.

Creif, 15 miles, ——— Arms, Mrs. *Murray*; very good.

Perth, 18 miles, King's Arms, *Campbell*; very good; ſtiff landlord, excellent waiters.

Dundalk or *Inver* inn, 15 miles, *Macfarlane*; very good houſe; chatty, informing landlord,—but too apt to take a whet of *Arthur Browſe* ‖ in a morning.

Entered the Highlands.

Logareit, 18 miles, Provoſt, *Menzies*; a baiting-houſe, merely to relieve the length of the ſtage; civil, intelligent landlord.

Kenmure, 6 miles, *Campbell*; a good houſe, *when the miſtreſs does not lie-in, and the maſter's abſence leave it to his* ſiſter, *who will neglect and impoſe upon you.*—Here is a very handſome dining-room, with views of Loch *Tay*.

Tornmel-brig, 10 miles; a mean, lone baiting-houſe.

Blair, 10 miles, *Stewart*; impoſing; pretends his port, by land-carriage, coſts him 2s. a bottle, and therefore charges 2s. 6d.

Dalmacardoc, 10 miles; ſingle houſe, tolerable for baiting.

Dalwhinnie, 13 miles; horrid ſingle houſe, kept by a Highland ſavage, with four thumbs.

Pitmaen, 13 miles, ſingle houſe, very good, *Maclean*; a ſenſible, informing landlord, who has much improved a farm about it, but is too much henpeckt by his wife, daughter of the landlord at Dalwhinnie.

Agemore, 13 miles; good ſingle houſe, but ill managed. Bad lodgings for ſervants.

Dalmagary, 17 miles; execrable; filthy hut.

At the end of theſe cruel ſtages thro' the Highlands, (of which the four laſt are on all accounts the worſt) comes

Inverneſs, 12 miles, Horns, Mrs. *Mackenzie*; dirty and ill-managed.

Fort George, 12 miles, *Grant*, who will ſome time or other have an inn at *Campbeltown*, a mile and half from hence. At preſent travellers meſs very well with him at the ſuttling-houſe.

Nairn, 6 miles, Horſe, *Clark*; a young landlord, who takes every method to give ſatisfaction.

Forres, 12 miles, Crown, *Brodie*; indifferent; a gay looking landlady, and a lame cuckold-like landlord.

Elgin, 14 miles, Red Lion, *Leſlie*; good.—The only landlord in Scotland who wears ruffles.

Fochaber, 10 miles; a hut kept by a carpenter. The Duke of Gordon intends to fit up an inn in the Market-place.

Cullin, 12 miles, Horſe's Head, *Ruſſel*; good—but unprovided with a neceſſary-houſe,—like moſt houſes in the Capital.

Bamff, 12 miles, Ship, *King*; good.

Tarriffe, 6 miles; a hunting-houſe, not calculated for travellers.

Capel Sigget, 6 miles; a hut, whoſe outſide promiſes nothing, but within is infinite ſnugneſs; *Wallace*, the landlord, a ſenſible well-bred farmer.

Old Meldrum, 12 miles, Angel, *Duguide*; not bad.

New Kirk, 9 miles; a wretched half-way hut.

Aberdeen, 9 miles, Croſs-Keys; would be a good inn, if the miſtreſs did not give herſelf airs, and want to have it paſs for a tavern. If you get footing there juſt before any of the four annual meetings of the county, you will find ſome trouble to keep your ground, notwithſtanding the landlord was once fined 5l. for making a traveller give place to a native, and the ſentence confirmed againſt his appeal.

Stonehive, 12 miles, *Milne*; tolerable.

Lomkirk, 15 miles, *Milne*; intolerable;

‡ Arms of nobility, &c. are common ſigns in Scotland, and not always eaſy to diſtinguiſh. The landlord is always more known by his *name* than by his *ſign*.

‖ A ſtrong beverage of *whiſkey*, mixed with honey, &c.

rable; an old deaf woman, who ſays ſhe loves the Engliſh for their honeſty, and free ſpending.—A better houſe is building.

Brechin, 10 miles, Swan, *Smith*; ill managed.

Forfar, 8 miles, ——, *Webſter*; good.

Dundee, 16 miles, White Lion, Mrs. *Lyon*; good.

New Inn, 18 miles; horrid, for ſuch a part of the country.

Kinghorn, 12 miles, *Bruce*; good.

Leith, 9 miles, *Swanſton*; a Wapping inn.

Between Edinburgh and Glaſgow, 44 miles.

Levingſton, 15 miles, Horſe's Head; good.

Halitoun, 18 miles, *Mackintoſh*; good.

Glaſgow, 11 miles, Saracen's Head, *Graham*; the paragon of inns, in the eyes of the Scotch, but moſt wretchedly managed.

Paiſley, 6 miles; a good houſe, kept by an Engliſhman.

Dumbarton, 15 miles from Glaſgow, ——— Arms, *Macfarlane*; indifferent.

Hamilton, 12 miles from Glaſgow, Hamilton Arms, *Burns*; tolerable.—The landlord, from pure inſipidity, will laugh at you if you come in wet-through; yet he can tell a good deal about the Duke's family.

Roſlin, 7 miles and a half from Edinburgh; —*fit for the Ducheſs of Northumberland to dine at.*

Melroſs, 11 miles from *Lander*, Sun and Moon, *Hardy*; wonderfully snug.

Hawic, 15 miles, D. of Buccleugh and Montague's Arms, *Bell*; lately made an inn, and the people not yet got into their gears.

Miſpoll, 12 miles; moſt horrid hut, worſe than any in the Highlands. The length of the ſtages makes an inn neceſſary here, though it can hardly keep its maſter from ſtarving.

Langholme, 10 miles, George, *Richardſon*; ſuper-excellent; ſuch attentive, ſenſible people, you would think yourſelf in a private family; the miſtreſs uncommonly handſome and well-bred, and the houſe extremely well managed.—We are here in ſweet *Tiviotdale*, on whoſe verdant hills moſt of the Scots paſtorals were compoſed.

In all the Scotch inns a traveller will find excellent clean linen both for bed and board,—if he can but get his ſheets *toaſted*, and his bed aired with a flat iron, or warming-pan. People who ſleep in their wet plaids, without prejudice, muſt be pardoned the not holding the neceſſity of airing ſheets. Into this account muſt be taken the want of litter for horſes in moſt inns, except in capital towns, the badneſs of hay, ſeldom got in till the corn is ready to accompany it, and the *unequal* meaſure of a Scotch *lippie*; — worſe circumſtances for horſes than for their riders, who will always fare better, becauſe they can make their complaints regarded.

'If this is all you can tell us in favour 'of Scotch accommodations,' will ſome ſay, 'we can never bear to ſet foot in 'the country.'——Go, my friends! whoever is too *nice*, or too *peeviſh*, to put up with the inconveniencies of travelling, is ill fitted for the grand tour of human life.

Shall I go on to tell you what you may expect in *England!* where the ſame epithets convey different ideas.

Longtown, 12 miles, *Ward*; moſt horrid; fit haunt for drunken drovers.

Carliſle, Buſh, *Garthwait*; good,

Penrith, George, *Howes*; excellent.

Appleby, Crown; tolerable.

Brough, White Swan, *Aungier*; tolerable.

Bowes, George, *Peacock*; would be good, if the *Landlord*'s haſty temper, and the envy of his neighbours, would ſuffer it.

Gretabridge; a new inn, riſing on the ruins of *Marſhall*, whom proſperity has made ungrateful.

Richmond—never knew what a good inn was.

Catteric, George, *Barin*; excellent.

Leeming-lane, Royal Oak, a baiting-houſe.

Boroughbridge, Crown; good.

York, *Bluitt*'s in Lendal; like every inn here, in an eternal buſtle.—The manners of the citizens are not favourable to reflection.

Selby, George; indifferent.

Snaith, Bell and Crown, *Brian*; ditto.

Bawtry, Crown, *Shaw*, excellent.

Tuxford, Red Lion, *Sellers*; good.

Newark, Kingſton Arms, *Tomlinſon*; good.

Grantham, Angel, *Crabtree*; declining, and ill managed.

Colſterworth; good.

Witham-Common, Bull, *Brandon*; ditto.

Stamford, Bull, *Terreweſt*; excellent.

Stilton, Angel; good.

Alconbury,

Alconbury, Wheatsheaf, *Warburton*; excellent.

Eaton, Cock, *Walker*; ditto.

Biggleswade, Royal Oak; indifferent.

Stevenage, New Inn, *Mayes*; deserves encouragement for his own sake, as well as to punish the *Nimrod* at the Swan.

Hertford, Angel, *Philips*; good.

Enfield, Rose and Crown, *Hamilton*; good.

LONDON. Let those who have not houses or lodgings choose an *inn* for themselves. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

YOU favoured me in your last Magazine, by admitting a construction of our Lord's Prayer, somewhat varied from the common one.

I have sent you a Latin Epigram, the occasion of which was this: About five years ago, Mr. Manby, an eminent man-midwife, of Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, but since

Has tetigit oras unde redire nefas,

sent a close-stool to a friend, who found, under the pan of it, a purse, containing the sum of forty pounds, and honestly conveyed it to him; though he might have usurped it himself, as Mr. Manby did not put it there, but (as was supposed) a relation of his, who was then dead. This incident gave rise to the following verses:

Manbie, binarum suavissima cura Dearum,
Da veniam; de te scribere pauca volo.
Haud ego mordaci veriu malè gratus amicum
Lædam, nam mihi sat, sit modò mica salis.
Diva Cloacarum mirè tibi protulit aurum,
At Juno gravidis auxilio esse dedit.
Dona Cloacinæ memorem tibi, seu Lucinæ?
Illa ferebat opes, Illa ferebat opem.

THALIA.

P. S. Erratum in the Lord's Prayer; 'as it is done in *Heavens*'—it should be *Heaven*; and, in the grammatical remark, *collesion* should be *collision*.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your last Magazine, page 521, I observed the following article: 'A 'Gentleman travelling in the North of 'England, in a morass, or place where 'the country-people dig peat, observed 'a vast quantity of a species of *Elea-* 'gorus.' I imagine there is a mistake in this piece of intelligence, either of the transcriber or printer; and that the plant is no other than the Elæagnus Angustifolia, described in the *Species Plantarum* of Linnæus; especially as it is frequently found in damp and watery places, though it has eluded the observation of our countrymen, diligent as their researches have been in the several departments of the vegetable kingdom. Even Mr. Hudson, in his English Flora, makes no mention of such a plant, as a native of England. It is met with in Bohemia, Spain, Syria, and Cappadocia. One species, which produces thorns, grows in Egypt; and both are of the class called Tetrandria Monogynia, and described in the Hortus Cliffortianus, printed in folio at Amsterdam, 1737.

It will be a real kindness to the botanical world, if the Northern traveller will favour the public with a more succinct and particular account of so curious an acquisition: And one would hope, that such as encourage, in our English gardens, exotics not congenial either to our soil or climate, may be induced to adopt a plant superior in some respects to the Italian Myrtle. The inclement air of Britain is much too severe for the Myrtle; but the Elæagnus will flourish even in the open ground, and become an ornament to our gardens and plantations.

MARCUS.

Mr. URBAN,

THE * Critics have remarked a strange disagreement between Martial and Statius, in the elegant descriptions which those authors have given of the BATH OF CLAUDIUS ETRUSCUS; but not one of them, as I can find, hath attempted to account for it. See the Epigram DE ETRUSCI THERMIS, Martial. lib. VI. 42; and the poem entitled, BALNEUM ETRUSCI, Stat. Sylv. lib. I. 5. Martial mentions the Onyx, and that species of variegated marble, which, from the imaginary resemblance it bore to the spots of the serpent, was named Ophites, among the decorations of this Bath:

SICCOS PINGUIS ONYX ANHELAT ÆSTUS ——
ET FLAMMA TENUI CALENT OPHITÆ:

Statius in express terms excludes them both:

* See CASPER. GEVARTII PAPINIANAS LECTIONES, and THOMÆ STEPHENS COMMENT. IN STATII SYLVAS; as also, VINCENT COLLESSO AD MARTIAL. EPIGRAM VI. 42.

MOERET

MORRET ONYX LONGE, QUERITURQUE EXCLUSUS OPHITES.

Now, there appears to me no other way of clearing up this difference between the two poets, but by attending to the different nature of their compositions. That of Statius was an EXTEMPORE production, thrown off haſtily, during the courſe of an entertainment, at Etruſcus's table, as we find by his appeal to Etruſcus himſelf: CLAUDII ETRUSCI TESTIMONIUM EST, QUI BALNEOLUM A ME SUUM INTRA MORAM COENÆ RECEPIT. *Præfat. ad Sylvar. lib. I.* And it is evident from other paſſages of the Prefatory Epiſtles to the SYLVÆ, that theſe ſudden excurſions were perfectly familiar to the muſe of Statius; which, whatever honour they might reflect on the poet's abilities, muſt neceſſarily ſubject him to frequent miſtakes. Of this, the paſſage under conſideration appears to be a remarkable inſtance: For I make no doubt, that Martial's little piece on the ſame ſubject, tho' it has infinitely leſs poetry, has abundantly more truth in it; not being, like the other, an EXTEMPORE effuſion. For, that THIS poet had little or no turn for SUCH ſallies of genius, may fairly be preſumed from the following diſtich, lib. IX. 91.

LEGE NIMIS DURA CONVIVAM SCRIBERE VERSUS
COGIS, STELLA; LICET SCRIBERE, NEMPE MALOS:

which evidently implies a conſciouſneſs, that he could not attempt them WITH SUCCESS. This will appear ſtill more probable, if with ſome critics we ſuppoſe (what the SUBJECT ſeems to authorize) the following epigram to be pointed againſt Statius under the name of Sabellus:

LAUDAS Balnea verſibus trecentis
COENANTIS BENE PONTICI, SABELLE:
VIS COENARE, SABELLE, NON LAVARI.
Martial. lib. IX. 20.

For then the ill-natured fling in the laſt line is eaſily explained by that mortifying truth, the VERSIBUS TRECENTIS, in the firſt; and both together ſerve to intimate, in language more intelligible than a thouſand words, the ENVIED SUPERIORITY of this ſame fictitious Sabellus in a talent, to which the Epigram writer was ſenſible that himſelf had not equal pretenſions.

Wigan, Dec. 14. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

ALmoſt all that has been written on the ſubject of a late Royal marriage, ſeems dictated no leſs by ignorance than malevolence. Two aſſertions, however, in ſome of the public papers deſerve particular notice; the one being falſe in fact, the other in law and reaſon, which in this caſe happily coincide. Firſt, Mr. Horton died in 1769, and, therefore, if his widow be pregnant (which is not believed), it cannot be by him. Secondly, in regard to the Statute 31 Henry VIII. which makes it 'High-Treaſon 'to contract marriage with any of the 'King's children, &c. *without his licence*,' and which, therefore, it has been affirmed, will invalidate this marriage; that act (among others) was repealed by the 1ſt of Edward VI. ch. 12. In conſequence of this repeal, when the Earl of Hertford, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had *clandeſtinely* married Lady Catharine Grey, of the royal blood, though the Star-chamber arbitrarily impriſoned both the parties, the huſband for nine years, and the wife to the time of her death, yet a Jury, in a ſucceeding reign, found the marriage to be good; and from the iſſue of that match deſcended the late Duke of Somerſet, as do alſo the noble families of Northumberland and Egremont, by the female line. In the reign of James I. too, though Sir William Seymour, for *ſecretly* marrying Lady Arabella Stuart, who was nearly allied to the Crown, was, in like manner, committed to the Tower, yet that Prince, incenſed as he was, had no idea of declaring the marriage void, and the iſſue illegitimate.

As little muſt that *eminent Lawyer* mentioned in the papers (if any ſuch there be) know of law and reaſon as of hiſtory and fact, who aſſerts, that 'no marriage ſolemnized abroad 'is valid, unleſs it be ſolemnized by a 'miniſter of the church of England, 'and in the Ambaſſador's chapel.' One inſtance to the contrary, which is a caſe in point, is that of James II. when Duke of York. He married Mrs. Anne Hyde *clandeſtinely abroad*; but 'as the marriage' (in Count Hamilton's words, quoted in your Magazine on another occaſion, p. 448.) 'was wanting in none of the cir-'cumſtances which render unions of 'that nature valid in the right of Hea-'ven,' it was acknowledged and al-

owed

lowed in England after the Reſtoration, and the iſſue of it ſucceeded to the crown. It is well known, that marriages, which are ſolemnized in Scotland by Preſbyterian miniſters, are admitted in England; and, for obvious reaſons, in every country, marriages, which are celebrated according to the laws of that country, are legal. In foreign countries, Ambaſſadors chapels and Proteſtant miniſters are rarely to be found; but yet, in Ruſſia, Italy, or Turkey, two perſons of this nation, and the ſame religious perſuaſion, may be aſſured, that not the Archbiſhop of Canterbury himſelf can tie the knot more indiſſolubly than a Greek or Romiſh Prieſt, or even a Cadi, in their reſpective countries. It is proper to add, that, even in our own nation, our marriage-act does not extend to the Royal family any more than to Jews and Quakers; and therefore, without regard to time, place, or licence, nothing but the performance of the ceremony by a miniſter of the eſtabliſhed church, according to the liturgy, is required.

On the whole, it ſeems very unjuſt, impolitic, immoral, and irreligious, ſo ſeverely to cenſure and almoſt to reprobate this young Prince, for one *virtuous* action, which, however imprudent, is perfectly agreeable to the laws both of God and man, and which perhaps may be the prelude and the means of his amendment and reformation; while his former diſſolute conduct received no ſerious, at leaſt no public animadverſion, no baniſhment from the court and capital. His nameſake Henry V. was for a time as diſſolute; but in a maturer age he ſaw and retrieved his errors, and became not onl the ſcourge of France, but the darling of England.

Yours, &c.

CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,

THE *Sage* Phyſician, Dr. John Hill, ſpeaking of his Tinctures, Balſams, Eſſences, &c. boaſts not of invention, but only bringing them into uſe. I alſo muſt make uſe of the Doctor's mode, for who is a ſtranger to the virtues of HEMP? I can only recommend it: It is a ſpecific in all diſorders where phyſic may be neceſſary, and in many where the whole *Materia Medica* would be of no ſervice. What medicines are equal to *Hemp*, applied to the ſhoulders for the cure of petty-larceny? The army and navy have found the good effects of it in the cures of deſertion and miſbehaviour. It has this ſovereign quality, that it is not only of ſervice to thoſe that take it, but operates often very ſtrongly on the by-ſtanders. Its virtues are unequalled in caſes of idleneſs, as the many patients diſcharged cured from the hoſpital of Bridewell can teſtify. Its being diſagreeable to take, and in its operation, may very well be mentioned among its virtues; for, as it is generally given in caſes of indolence, idleneſs, lewdneſs, drunkenneſs, and debauchery, and ſeveral others, it has been often known to prevent ſuch diſorders, from the bare reflection of its being preſcribed for their cure; and, whatever ſome may pretend, I am of opinion, that if properly applied, and by an able hand, it would be fully as efficacious as a fiddle in the bite of a tarantula. I know a ſoldier, who, before he went into the army, earned by his buſineſs a crown a day, yet was ſeldom ever ſeen with a coat to his back, or hardly a ſtocking or ſhoe to his foot, and always drunk and dirty, and yet now lives upon five-pence-halfpenny *per diem*, wears white ſtockings, and powders his hair; and this change was happily effected by only taking a few doſes of this medicine, properly applied.

Sloth and ſlovenlineſs are ſaid to be very often the cauſe of the ſcurvy, and exerciſe in a great meaſure to relieve it. Well then may this be ſaid to be a cure for the ſcurvy, nothing being ſo great a promoter of motion as Hemp, when given in the form of a cat-o'-nine-tails.

When worn as a necklace, it cures that predominant paſſion curioſity, nor need the patient ever fear a return, as many a *ſpy* has experienced. It is a ſovereign remedy in treaſon: ſome people indeed may ſpeak of the axe, but where that has cured one, this has cured an hundred. I heard a gentleman declare, who is very well acquainted with the virtues of this necklace, that it would be for the public good if worn by ſeveral perſons who frequent a great houſe at the Weſt end of the Town. Now, as I am ſure I can confide in this Gentleman's opinion, I cannot help wiſhing, as it will be for the good of my country, (and I am ſure, Mr. URBAN, you will join with me,) that it was proved upon them,

them, as it has a double quality, not only of being of ſervice to thoſe who wear it, but alſo to thoſe who ſee it worn.

With regard to the Eſſay I promiſed, encloſed I ſend it you, though I might very well have vamped it up for a ſix-penny, if not a twelve-penny pamphlet; but I ſcorn to take advantage of the follies of mankind. You are at liberty to publiſh it in your very entertaining and inſtructive Magazine. I have copied it verbatim from the manuſcript I found; who was the author I cannot pretend to ſay, as it does not appear to have been written by my relation.

Yours, &c. A PATRIOT.

ESSAY *on* HEMP.

"IT is acknowledged, by the followers of the new philoſophy, that what is commonly called ſympathy and antipathy, is nothing elſe but a natural tendency and inclination, abhorrence and averſion, to the proportion and diſproportion between the atoms and pores of ſuch bodies, as at a diſtance mutually act and re-act upon each other; as in the caſe of oſcitancy, when one perſon has extended or dilated his jaws, he has ſet the whole company into the ſame poſture; for the ſubtile effluvias of him who yawned firſt, imperceptibly convey themſelves into the nervous membrane of the œſophagus, which ſwells, and cauſes an irritation in others, and by dilating of it obliges the mouth to anſwer the motion of the nervous fibres, it being lined with the ſame membrane. By the tranſition of theſe effluvias, I have known a cit commence a poet, and his brain has been agitated and diſturbed barely from the verſes that he has ſucked from the mouth of a player. Upon theſe principles we may conclude, that Hemp, though in the flower, and at a great diſtance, may operate by ventilation, and cauſe a twitching and irritation upon a neck it deſigns more cloſely to encircle; nay, I have heard that thoſe effluvias have had ſuch an effect upon the brain of ſome people, that whenever they have paſſed by a Hemp ſhop they were always taken with an immoderate ſneezing.

"The Naturaliſts tell us, there are two ſorts of this produce, which is hot in the ſecond, and dry in the firſt degree; and that the one is not near ſo fatally influencial upon human bodies as the other. If the atoms act upon a body from the white Hemp, they cauſe only an irkſomeneſs in the ſpine, and betoken a workhouſe or a bridewell, a whip, or a cat-o-nine-tails; if they operate upon the wriſts, the hands are ſeized with a dead palſy, and their motion ſuſpended for ſome time. But if the atoms emit from that of the more dingy complexion, they threaten the trachea, or the wind-pipe, and are utter enemies to reſpiration and vocal muſic, and hinder ſwallowing, which the anatomiſts call a voluntary motion. Let this plant paſs through never ſo many modifications, it ſtill retains its efficacious power; but when it is twiſted and turned to a necklace, its action is more violent than when it was diffuſive, and the twitching upon the jugulars are ſtronger and ſtronger; for the peſtilential effluvias being forced out by contraction, they more violently incorporate with the collum, and cauſe a ſuffocation. If they act upon the head, they cauſe a diſorder in the brain, a dimneſs in the eyes, a diſtortion of the mouth, a lividneſs in the face, and a blackneſs in the neck; and if they operate at the ſame time upon the lobe of the left ear, it is certain death, and death is the infallible cure of all diſtempers. This admirable necklace cures all diſeaſes, external and internal; it is an infallible remedy for the cough; it cures the quinſey, relieves the ſpleen, it carries off all aches and rheumatic pains, and rectifies all ſecret injuries, broken conſtitutions, and ill habits of body; in fine, it is a ſovereign remedy againſt all diſeaſes but the *diabetes*. It cures all chronic diſeaſes, as *love*, *melancholy*, vapours, &c. It cures lying, prevarications, &c. by being externally appended; and no ſpecific that ever yet appeared upon the theatre of the world, can vie with the cures that have been performed by HEMP."

Particulars of the Cauſes between the Duke of Portland and Sir James Lowther.

AFTER the council was drawn up ten deep on each ſide, and the judges ſeated in their robes, and the ſpecial Jury from Cumberland impannelled, and the rolls of parchment ſcattered round the court from all the offices in the kingdom, Mr. Wedderburne opened a ſhort caſe for Sir James Lowther, in the cauſe of the foreſt of

of Inglewood, ſhewing, That the foreſt of Inglewood, and the honour of Penrith, had been held as ſeparate and diſtinct manors from the earlieſt times down to the grant of the Earl of Portland by King William, when their ſeveral rights had been blended together, and ever ſince enjoyed by the Portland family, under a grant for the honour of Penrith. This he endeavoured to prove, to the ſatisfaction of the learned Jury, by a hundred pipe-rolls, in the moſt crabbed latin that ever grated the ear of man. He then called for ſome leaſes, to prove the defendant in poſſeſſion under the Duke of Portland, and ſome parole evidence that proved the premiſes contended for to be within the foreſt of Inglewood; and, laſtly, the leaſe from the Crown to Sir James Lowther, to eſtabliſh his right.

In reading this paper, after all the ſaid and aforeſaid furze, heaths, waſtes, ſhrubs, waterways, rights, members, appurtenances, courts, royalties, regalities, &c. &c. they came to the words, "thirteen ſhillings and four-pence," as the reſerved rent to the Crown: At which words the judges ſtarted inſtantaneouſly, declaring the leaſe was contrary to the Civil-Liſt act of the 1ſt of Q. Anne, which enacts, That, in all leaſes from the Crown, there ſhall be reſerved the antient, or moſt uſual rent, the rent paid for twenty years back, a reaſonable rent, or one-third of the clear annual profit; none of which were fulfilled by thirteen ſhillings and four-pence. The objection ſeemed to be totally new to the council for Sir James Lowther, who appeared to be ſtruck with an electrical ſhock. The court gave them an hour to recover their ſenſes, and conſult together. When the fatal clock had ſounded the hour, Sir James Lowther's council returned; they aſſerted, "That one-third of the profits was reſerved to the Crown by covenants in the leaſe: That this was the only mode of complying with the intent of the law, where the rent was fluctuating or uncertain, and could not be aſcertained, as was the caſe of courts and royalties: That the reſervation intended by the law was to be taken in a liberal ſenſe, the ſecuring ſuch and ſuch profits to the Crown, without eſtabliſhing, by a narrowed conſtruction, ſuch principles as muſt defeat the execution of the act: That, with regard to the rent for the laſt twenty years, the ſum reſerved was many millions of times more than that, which indeed had been nothing: That, with reſpect to a reaſonable rent, there was hardly a man in court, when he beheld the council, briefs, proceedings, and pipe-rolls, and calculated the charges they muſt have coſt Sir James Lowther, for recovering the eſtate for the Crown, after the expiration of three lives, who would not think, that, including theſe circumſtances, thirteen and four-pence was as much as Sir James Lowther ought to pay: That, reſpecting the antient rent, there was no evidence on the rolls to ſhew that the royalties and courts have ever ſtood in a ſeparate charge." The Judge did not reply, but ordered the cryer to call aloud for John Dent, who, making no anſwer, was nonſuited.

The day following, the cauſe for the ſoccage manor of Carliſle came on to be tried. It was opened by Mr. Wedderburne, who ſaid, That it had been given out by the other ſide, to cover the weakneſs of their cauſe under popular clamour, that his client had choſe this ſpot to try the queſtion upon, from ſome particular circumſtances, which might render the poſſeſſion of the Duke of Portland doubtful: That he diſclaimed every ſubterfuge of that kind; that he admitted and allowed the Duke of Portland in poſſeſſion; that he wiſhed to try the fair merits of the queſtion, What right his Grace had to ſuch poſſeſſion? which had been much miſrepreſented to the world. He boldly aſſerted, That the title of the Duke of Portland was faulty in every reſpect, and his uſurpation, ſo late as the year twenty-nine, without a colour of right, and that no modern conveyancer would have depended on it between man and man, much leſs againſt the rights of the public, which had ever been held ſacred:—That the pity and compaſſion, which had been called forth on this occaſion, were wholly unmerited, and could only ariſe from the perſonal qualifications of the noble Duke, forgetting the circumſtances of his predeceſſors: That the queſtion before the court was not that of a perſon who had paid a valuable conſideration for property, but that of a family, who, after having received the moſt unbounded grants from King William in perpetuity over half the counties of England, larger than ever had been beſtowed on a ſubject, had likewiſe uſurped large poſſeſ-

ſions,

ſions, and even the demeſne lands of the antient crown of England, without any juſt pretence whatſoever: That he undertook to prove, from the earlieſt period of our records in the northern counties, that the caſtle and manor of Carliſle had been in the poſſeſſion of the Crown, and regularly continued till the year 1729, when the Duke of Portland, under colour of his grant of the honour of Penrith, had got poſſeſſion:—That ſo far from the honor or manor of Penrith conveying the caſtle and manor of Carliſle, he would ſhew they had ever been held by ſeparate grants, even when poſſeſſed by the ſame perſons.

Mr. Wedderburne then called his evidence, which chiefly conſiſted of antient records, dry, tedious, and unentertaining in the reading. All parties were now buſily employed, endeavouring to catch at every doubtful word or entry; but, at laſt, on the Friday following, at eleven o'clock in the morning, Mr. Wedderburne compleated his proofs.

The council for the Duke of Portland reſted their defence wholly on the defects in Sir James Lowther's leaſe. They firſt obſerved, That 50l. the reſerved rent in the leaſe, was not the antient or moſt uſual rent, or any rent within the deſcription of the Civil-Liſt act:—That the leaſe to the Earl of Cumberland, it is true, reſerved 50l. rent, and that all the leaſes from Queen Henrietta Maria, and Queen Catharine, ſtated that ſum. But the learned Gentlemen obſerved, That the Earl of Cumberland had the caſtle in his leaſe, which Sir James Lowther had not; that therefore the premiſes could not be the ſame:—That Sir James Lowther had mines included in his leaſe, which the Earl of Cumberland had not:—That, although it was true there were no mines open on the premiſes, yet they might be found in the courſe of the three lives, or thirty years:—That, beſides, trees were both granted and excepted in Sir James Lowther's leaſe, which was not the caſe in the Earl of Cumberland's; and though it was alſo true, that there was not a tree on the whole premiſes, yet they likewiſe might grow up in the time of the leaſe, as the life of a man, in the eye of the law, was a thouſand years.

Mr. Wedderburne anſwered theſe objections, by ſhewing, That Sir James Lowther's leaſe could not be deemed diſcordant to the Civil-Liſt act, by containing a leſs quantity of the ſame premiſes, and paying an equal rent as the antient leſſor: That, with reſpect to mines, as there were none on the premiſes, there could be no rational diſpute about them; but he was well informed, that the firſt lawyer that ever ſat in Weſtminſter-hall, (hinting at Lord Hardwicke) had given his opinion, that mines were not included within the poſſible meaning of the Civil-Liſt act, more eſpecially when unopened, ſince they could be ſubject to no rational calculation, whereby to fix the rent to be reſerved: That all leaſes of mines from the Crown had, ever ſince paſſing the act, been let under covenant in the leaſe, to account for certain profits, as were the terms under which Sir James Lowther held, with a condition of forfeiting the leaſe in caſe of failure: That ſuch was the beſt and only method of ſecuring the intereſt of the public on ſuch property as afforded no method of calculation, ſo as to comply with the exact words of the Civil-Liſt act: That in caſe the Judges determined otherwiſe, ſuch a deciſion would ſet half the property of the kingdom, held under leaſes from the Crown, afloat: That all trees being fully excepted in the leaſe, and no trees being on the premiſes, the anſwer was compleat. The Judges declared their opinions againſt all other parts of the exceptions, except one; but reſerved this point, namely, the mines, for a ſpecial verdict. The council for the Duke of Portland then proceeded to ſtate another objection to Sir James Lowther's leaſe, by ſhewing he had not ſet forth the value of the premiſes in his petition, neither in the other leaſes he had received from the Crown, both which were required by the firſt of Henry the IVth. Mr. Wedderburne replied, to the ſatisfaction of the court, That this ſtatute, if not obſolete, was virtually repealed by the firſt of Queen Anne: That Sir James Lowther had actually ſet forth, in his petition, that the lands in queſtion had been uſurped, and were then of no value to the Crown, which was undoubtedly the fact: That the report of the Surveyor-General, which was refuſed to be read, though united to the petition, ſet forth the expence Sir J. Lowther muſt be at in recovering the lands in queſtion for the Crown, which had been fully conſidered at the time of granting the leaſe, nor could any man ſay the King had been deceived.

All

All the Judges gave a clear and deciſive opinion againſt the objections ariſing on the ſtatute of Henry IV.—The laſt objection was concerning a ſubſiſting term of two years, to which, though enforced by the engaging eloquence of Mr. Dunning, nobody would give any attention; as it ſeems, the caſe, after having been toſſed to and fro in the ſea of legal uncertainty, had lately been determined in the court of Common-Pleas, namely, That a term, where the truſt had been ſatisfied, could not be ſet up to defeat the title of the owner. Upon all theſe points, without pretending to ſhew any title except poſſeſſion, the council for the Duke of Portland reſted their defence.

34. *The* COMPLETE ENGLISH FARMER: *Or, A Practical Syſtem of* HUSBANDRY. *Exhibiting the different Effects of cultivating Land, according to the Uſage of the Old and New Huſbandry. By a* PRACTICAL FARMER, *and a Friend to the late Mr.* JETHRO TULL.

Continued from page 509.

IN the ſecond part of the work before us, the author treats more preciſely than in his former part, of the culture and improvement of thoſe articles in huſbandry of which the ordinary farmer is now in poſſeſſion. And,

Firſt, Of WHEAT. He ſhews the manner of cultivating this grain according to the *New* and *Old* huſbandry, but has omitted ſome peculiarities in the *New*, that are particularly taken notice of by the firſt practiſer. In his *wet* lands, Mr. Tull frequently drilled his wheat on the ridges, on which grew the crop of the preceding year; and with this view he finiſhed his ſummer hoeings by bouting up the intervals, and letting the furrows lie open next the rows till after harveſt, when he found it eaſy to throw down the ridges in order to prepare the land for the ſucceeding crop. This he did by letting it lie expoſed to the ſun and air, till the ſoil was ſufficiently pulverized, and then he cloſed his ridges again by furrows larger than thoſe by which they were opened. On theſe ridges he drilled his ſeed, and found the produce in every reſpect equal to that drilled on new ridges formed in the intervals. He preferred, however, planting on ridges formed in the intervals, where the land was dry enough to admit of it. Another peculiarity, omitted by our author, is, that in the latter years of his practice, Mr. Tull narrowed his lands from ſix feet to four feet eight inches; which, though, he ſays, it increaſed the labour, the profit doubled the expence of it.

From the culture of wheat according to the New huſbandry, our author proceeds to the preparation of land for the ſame grain according to the Old, in which there are many things that deſerve the practical farmer's notice. And,

Firſt, as to *Plowing*. If it be true, ſays he, as Mr. Tull has endeavoured to demonſtrate, that the earth receives its vegetable food from the air, it will follow, that the more of that earth is expoſed to the immediate action of the air, the greater will be the quantity of vegetable food that it will attract: but it has been obſerved, he adds, that earth in a wet condition loſes much of its power of attraction; and that, while it remains in ſuch a ſtate, it is ſo far from receiving benefit from the air, that it is greatly hurt by being expoſed to it. Theſe conſiderations, he ſays, naturally induce two methods of plowing; one for the winter, the other for the ſummer. In the winter, the furrows cannot be ploughed too coarſe; in the ſummer, they cannot be drawn too fine. In winter, the land intended for fallowing, ſhould be gathered up in ridges; in ſummer, ploughed into broad lands. In winter, no artificial means ſhould be uſed to break the continuity of the clods, but the whole left to the natural influences of the atmoſphere; in the ſummer, every means ſhould be uſed to pulverize the ſoil, and to continue it ſo till the time of ſowing.

2dly, Our author conſiders the *Manner of Dreſſing*, and for clay lands adviſes chalk. Where dung is uſed, he prefers rotten dung to freſh, and thinks it better to be laid on and mixed with the earth before ſowing, than at the laſt plowing, juſt when the ſeed is to be put in the ground. He decries the indiſcriminate uſe of lime as a manure*,

* Lime may be uſed till it makes land barren. On poor land, ſuch as where holly, broom, fern, and the like, naturally grow, lime will do much at firſt breaking up; and in the ſouthern counties, viz. Suſſex, Hants, &c. a good crop of wheat, another of oats, and a third of clover, may be obtained by the uſe of it; but were the lime again to be repeated on the ſame land, with a view to a ſimilar ſucceſſion of crops, the produce would not pay for plowing.—160 buſhels to an acre is the proper quantity to be uſed on the firſt occaſion.

but

but moſt zealouſly recommends it as a preſervative againſt the ravages of grubs and inſects.

3*dly*, With reſpect to *Seed*. He labours to perſuade the farmer to ſave in ſeed, in order to be more liberal in dreſſing; and thinks that a buſhel ſaved on an acre, in times when bread corn is ſcarce, is no inconſiderable acquiſition to the public ſtock. He approves of ſowing wheat on clover leys, when the land is in heart, but combats the general practice of over-ſeeding poor land. Steeps, tho' he mentions ſeveral, he relies upon none; but adviſes the farmer to place his dependence, for a full crop, on good ſeed, ſown at a proper ſeaſon, upon land in good condition.

In Chap. 2, Of RYE, the author takes notice of two very different methods of cultivating it; one in the ſouth, where it is generally ſown in autumn for ſpring feed for cattle, and as a preparation for turneps; the other in the north, where it is ſown in the ſpring, and there generally propagated for bread-corn. Both theſe methods are equally advantageous to the ſouth and north-country farmer, in their reſpective circumſtances. In this chapter he juſtly explodes the uſe of common ſalt as a manure, which, *uſed alone*, he ſays, is a great impoveriſher.

In Chap. 3, Of BARLEY, our author obſerves, that the land, on which this grain is ſown, ſhould be thoroughly pulverized, to permit its fibres to paſs freely. It is a hungry grain, he ſays, and requires rich nouriſhment, but is at the leaſt pains of any that is ſown to procure it; for its roots only ſkim the ſurface, and never deſcend to any great depth. Hence it is, that barley and clover agree ſo well together; the barley feeds upon the ſurface, the clover penetrates the ſubſtance; ſo that neither robs the other. He adviſes only two buſhels of barley to be ſown upon an acre, and one quart of clover-ſeed; the barley to be in blade before the clover-ſeed is ſown, for which he aſſigns his reaſons.

In Chap. 4, Of OATS, he endeavours to awaken the Engliſh farmer's attention to the culture of this grain, which, he ſays, one day or other, will be his great ſupport. When our crops of wheat, ſays he, begin to exceed our home conſumption, and the markets abroad for the overplus are foreſtalled, the price of wheat will ſoon ſink ſo low, that no farmer in England will be able to raiſe it without loſs. Oats, which we now purchaſe from abroad at the expence of half a million annually, muſt then be raiſed at home; and the lands, that are now employed principally in the culture of wheat, muſt then be converted to the purpoſes of that grain for which there will be the greateſt demand. This, he thinks, will be oats, from the general increaſe of horſes for pleaſure and neceſſary buſineſs. In treating of oats, he differs from other writers, and conſiders them as improvers, not as impoveriſhers, of arable lands. Where, ſays he, they ſucceed beſt, they nouriſh moſt; and it is no uncommon thing to ſee land, judged unfit for the production of more noble grain, produce two ſucceſſive crops of oats, and both plentiful ones; the ſecond with no other additional labour or expence, except plowing in the ſtubble, as ſoon as the firſt is removed. In England it has never, perhaps, been tried to what a length of time oats may be continued, without change, on the ſame land; but our author aſſerts, that, in the north of Scotland, black oats have been ſo continued time immemorial.

In Chap. 5, On FRENCH WHEAT, he extols that grain as an excellent food for hogs, poultry, and pigeons; and recommends it, after Mr. Young, as a proper ſuccedaneum for ſpring-corn, when by any accident the farmer is delayed in ſowing his intended ſeed. French wheat may be ſown as late as the middle of May, and, tho' it is long in ripening, it is not ſubject to be hurt by the weather. Two buſhels of ſeed to an acre is the uſual quantity ſown, and the produce is from 5 to 7 quarters.

In Chap. 6, On PEASE, our author obſerves, that, where peaſe are ſuffered to trail upon the ground, no pods grow upon the creeping vines, and only a few upon the curved tops, ſupported perhaps by the more vigorous weeds. To remedy this, he ſays, it is the cuſtom in the midland counties to mix beans or oats with the ſeed, which growing up together, the ſtalks of the one become a ſupport to the vines of the other. Where this method is practiſed, he recommends rye in preference to oats, as a quicker grower, and a taller and ſtouter ſupport; but the Tullian huſbandry he prefers for peaſe, by which, he ſays, the vines are enabled in a great meaſure to ſupport themſelves, and the weeds, by repeated hoeings, are effectually ſubdued.

In

In Chap. 7, Of BEANS, he says, it is now the prevailing practice, in the middle counties, to prepare for beans by plowing early in autumn, cross-plowing after the frosts have mellowed the ground in the winter, and plowing a third time just before the beans are to be set in the spring. The land being thus prepared, men, women, and children, are employed in planting the seed, which they do in rows 12 inches asunder, and in the rows at the distance of 6 inches from bean to bean. In this manner one good hand, with a lad to attend him, will plant an acre a day, and in two days will hoe it, at the proper time. For this labour he reckons at the rate of 13 shillings an acre, half of which is saved in seed, and the land is thereby brought to an excellent condition for future crops. He takes notice of an acre of wheat being planted *nearly* in the same manner, and from a quart of seed producing 39 Bushels.

In Chap. 8, Of VETCHES, mention is made of an instrument of a very simple construction for destroying of weeds, and of a biennial vetch which naturally grows in Siberia, and is so hardy that our winter frosts will seldom hurt it. He thinks the introduction of this vetch a valuable acquisition to husbandry.

In Chap. 9, Of LENTILS, there is nothing new.

Chap. 10, Of TURNEPS, contains many curious observations with respect to the preparation of the land, the sowing, hoeing, and preservation of the young plants from the fly. One thing deserves particular regard. Turneps, says he, that are intended to stand the winter, should never be sown before the middle of July, nor so early, if the season be inclined to moisture; for turneps, when they take to growing, apple very fast, and arrive at their *full growth* long before the time that they are, in general, wanted for winter-food. After this they soon begin to decay, and rot fast; whereas, while they continue in a progressive vegetating state, they are much better able to resist the effects of severe weather, than after they have attained to full perfection. The first week in August is, therefore, the precise time he prescribes for sowing turneps. Unslaked lime, sown as warm as possible upon the land just as the seeds begin to vegetate, is, he adds, the most effectual method he has ever experienced of preserving them from the fly.

Chap. 11, Of CARROTS, is chiefly taken from Mr. Belling's account of the culture of that root, published by order of the Society of Arts. Some pertinent remarks, however, are added, to which it will not be improper for the practical farmer to attend.

Chap. 12, Of POTATOES, is full of instruction with respect to the various methods of cultivating this most useful root; and one species is mentioned, very little known but in the neighbourhood of Chester, where it is chiefly propagated. This species, which the gardeners there first raised from seed, attains its full growth much sooner than the ordinary sorts; and two crops of it are gathered the same year. The roots do not grow large, but they are very delicious.

Chap. 13, Of CLOVER, abounds with many just and pertinent observations on the sowing, mowing, making, and stacking, of clover. In variable weather, when clover, he says, is almost made, it is a most ruinous practice to pile it up in cocks; for when a hasty shower comes, the rain runs thro' the cocks, be they ever so large; and if this happens in the night, and no care is taken to open them in the morning, it will surely make the clover mouldy. Clover should be wind-rowed like oats, turned like oats, and never suffered to lie till it heats on any one spot. It is equally pernicious to stack it in rainy weather; for wherever the rain lodges, there it will grow mouldy: He, therefore, advises to stack it dry, to cover it with straw as soon as stacked, and to thatch it as soon after as possible.

In Chap. 14, the WHITE or DUTCH clover is strongly recommended to the practical farmer, in preference to Lucern, Burnet, Timothy-grass, or any of the late highly-extolled artificial grasses, that require much pains in the culture, and much nicety in the continuance.

In Chap. 15, Of ST. FOIN, particular directions are given for the choice of seed, quantity to be sown, the soil, the manner of preparing it, the time of sowing, cutting, making, and stacking: With respect to the two last articles his advice is the same as for clover.

Chap. 16 treats of LUCERN, in which he recommends the fine, rich, black mould, deep and rich dry meadow, or the sunny sides of dry, rich, loamy hills, with the under stratum of warm stony or slatey marle, as the only soils on which

which Lucern can in this country be cultivated to advantage: But till the culture of it is better known, he adviſes the common farmer to content himſelf with the improvements he has been moſt accuſtomed to, of common St. Foin, or ſtill more common clover.

In Chap. 17, Of BURNET, the author recapitulates what has been ſaid for and againſt this newly-introduced plant, and concludes with Mr. Miller in cautioning gentlemen, who may be inclined to make trials of it, to begin with ſmall quantities.

Chap. 18 treats of GRASSES PROPERLY SO CALLED, and particularly REY-GRASS, which the author recommends to the farmers cultivation preferably to almoſt every other ſort. If, ſays he, thoſe writers, who ſo ſtrongly recommend the ſelecting of graſſes, were farmers, they would know, that one good, ſound, and wholeſome ſpecies of *perennial* graſs, that will flouriſh in almoſt every arable ſoil, and by the culture of which their lands are eaſily converted from corn to paſture, and from paſture to corn again, is to them of more value than all the tribes of *annuals* added together.

From graſſes artificial and natural, the author paſſes to thoſe leguminous plants that have lately been introduced for the winter-feed of cattle; particularly,

Chap. 19, Of the TURNEP-CABBAGE; Chap. 19, Of the TURNEP-ROOTED CABBAGE; and Chap. 20, Of CABBAGES PROPERLY SO CALLED; the culture of all which is very judiciouſly directed, and the great advantage of propagating them demonſtrated.

Chap. 20, Of COLESEED, contains the whole proceſs of raiſing, reaping, threſhing, and bagging, of coleſeed, and preparing it for the mill. The account is, indeed, very curious, and very particular.

The TEAZLE, in Chap. 22; HOPS, in Chap. 23; SAFFRON, in Chap. 24; FLAX, in Chap. 25; HEMP, in Chap. 26; WELD, in Chap. 27; WOAD, in Chap. 28; MADDER, in Chap. 29; and LIQUORICE, in Chap. 30; are all treated of with great propriety, and the cultivation of them ſhewn to be attended with uncommon advantages.

The concluſion is an epitome of Mr. Doſſie's laſt volume of Memoirs of Agriculture, publiſhed with permiſſion of the Society of Arts, in which is included an account of a newly-diſcovered ſpecies of potatoes highly commended by the firſt diſcoverers.

From this brief review of the COMPLETE ENGLISH FARMER, the reader may judge of the importance of its contents. Few books, in this or any other language, compriſe ſo much PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in ſo ſmall a volume. That the author writes from knowledge, is apparent. When he differs in opinion from authors of eſtabliſhed credit, he ſupports his diſſent by arguments founded on his own experience. He is an enemy to haſty projects, and cautions gentlemen and farmers againſt attempting improvements in improper ſituations. The whole work is interſperſed with many ſenſible obſervations; and we may venture to recommend it to the intelligent huſbandman's peruſal as a work that will afford him profit and entertainment.

35. *Synopſis of Quadrupeds, by* Thomas Pennant, Eſq; 1771, 8vo.

The ingenious author of this work, has already given many proofs of his great abilities as a Naturaliſt. His former publications have more particularly intereſted the Engliſh readers, as they concerned the animals of Great-Britain; but in the preſent work, he enlarges his plan, and treats of all the known quadrupeds on our globe, diſplaying an equal ſhare of learning and of diſcernment. In his preface, he lays open the reaſons which induced him to offer this work to the public, and accounts for forming a ſyſtem of his own, by pointing out the defects of thoſe already publiſhed, but politely acknowledging the merits of each, and the aſſiſtance he had derived from them all.

Mr. Pennant's plan is new, and keeps a juſt medium between that of the great *Linnæus*, and that of M. de *Buffon*. To avoid the confuſion, which muſt have been the conſequence, had he followed the latter, by introducing no arrangement at all in his work, he has formed a ſyſtem, taking care, however, not to imitate the former, in that ſtrict and rigid adherence to it, which muſt of courſe, lay it under many inconveniencies. He has improved upon the Swediſh Natural Hiſtorian, by giving an account of the œconomy of each animal, beſides its bare deſcription. This he has done in as conciſe, and yet as compleat a manner as poſſible, avoiding the prolixity, which in too many

inſtances

inſtances has unneceſſarily ſwelled the voluminous work of M. de *Buffon*, and which would frequently render it tedious, if that French Naturaliſt had not embelliſhed it by his peculiar elegance of ſtile.

Our author has likewiſe taken care to correct the falſe aſſertions which abound in the writings of M. de *Buffon*, who often oppoſes facts merely becauſe they are contrary to his opinion, as is the caſe with the Opoſſum * and the Sloth, two kinds of animals, which M. de *Buffon* endeavours to confine to the new Continent, *i. e.* America; notwithſtanding the poſitive teſtimony of ſeveral writers of good authority, who have ſeen them wild in ſeveral parts of the Eaſt-Indies.

The chief merit of Mr. Pennant's work certainly lies in the number of new ſpecies which he has deſcribed in it, and the correct accounts he has given of thoſe that were but little known before. It is true, we can flatter ourſelves, that, on account of the great extent of our commerce, we can offer ſuch treaſures from all parts of the world to the Naturaliſt, as no other country can afford; and our author had accordingly a great advantage over all other Natural Hiſtorians. But, beſides this great ſuperiority, the Synopſis of Mr. Pennant will likewiſe not be found defective in the ſecondary and leſs neceſſary points, requiſite to make a work of that kind agreeable to the public; we mean the plates, and the ſtile. The former are thirty-one in number, and very well engraved, illuſtrating many of the new ſpecies, which are deſcribed in the work itſelf; and, as to the latter, we believe our readers will be perfectly convinced of its being juſtly adapted to the ſubject, from the following article, which we have inſerted here for that purpoſe, and which may, at the ſame time, ſerve to convey a general idea of the work †.

"Rhinoceros, with a ſingle horn, placed near the end of the noſe, ſometimes three feet and a half long, black, and ſmooth; the upper lip long, hangs over the lower, ends in a point, is very pliable, and ſerves to collect its food, and deliver it into the mouth; the noſtrils placed tranſverſly; the ears large, erect, pointed; eyes ſmall and dull; the ſkin naked, rough, or tuberculated, lying about the neck in vaſt folds; there is another fold from the ſhoulders to the forelegs; another from the hind part of the back to the thighs; the ſkin ſo thick and ſo ſtrong, as to turn the edge of a ſcymeter, and reſiſt a muſket-ball; ſlender, flatted at the end, covered on the ſides with very ſtiff, thick, black hairs; the belly hangs low; the legs ſhort, ſtrong, and thick; the hoofs divided into three parts, each pointing forward.

"Thoſe which have been brought to Europe, have been young and ſmall; *Bontius* ſays, that, in reſpect to bulk of body, they equal the Elephant, but are lower, on account of the ſhortneſs of the legs.

"It inhabits *Bengal*, *Siam*, *Cochin-China*, *Quangſi* in *China*, the iſles of *Java* and *Sumatra*, *Congo*, *Angola*, *Æthiopia*, and the country as low as the *Cape*; loves ſhady foreſts, the neighbourhood of rivers, and marſhy places; fond of wallowing in mire like the hog; is ſaid by that means to give ſhelter in the folds of its ſkin to ſcorpions, centipedes, and other inſects; is a ſolitary animal; brings one young at a time, very ſolicitous about it; quiet and inoffenſive, but, provoked, furious; very ſwift, and very dangerous. I knew a gentleman who had his belly ripped up by one, but ſurvived the wound. Is dull of ſight; but has a moſt exquiſite ſcent; feeds on vegetables, particularly ſhrubs, broom, and thiſtles; grunts like a hog; is ſaid to conſort with the tiger,—a fable founded on their common attachment to the ſides of rivers, and on that account are ſometimes found near each other. Is ſaid, when it has flung down a man, to lick the fleſh quite from the bone with its rough tongue. This very doubtful; that which

wounded

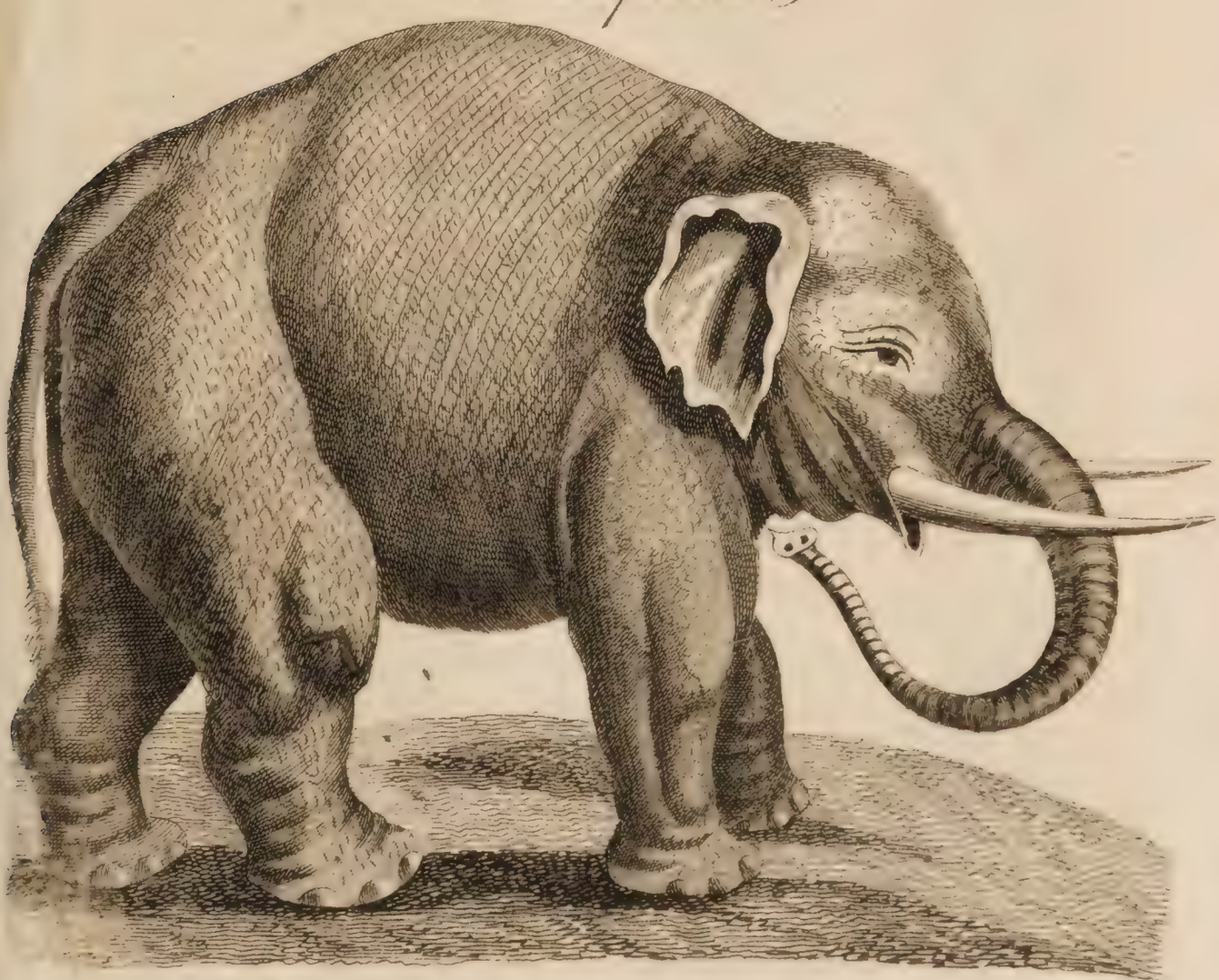
* *Piſo*, *Le Brun*, *and Valentyn*, aſſert the exiſtence of ſome ſpecies of this genus in the Molucca iſles, and on Java; and *Seba* has drawn one of theſe animals, which he ſays he got from Amboina. M de *Buffon* endeavours to invalidate the authority of theſe writers upon very weak grounds, but the obſervation of one of his countrymen, M. de *Bougainville*, who has made the voyage round the world, overthrows all M. de *Buffon's* arguments. In his *Voyage autour du monde*, p. 313, he ſays, that he ſaw them upon the iſle of Boers; a circumſtance, which confirms Mr. Pennant's opinion, and adds weight to the authority of former writers.

† We have been favoured with an accurate drawing of the Rhinoceros and Elephant, by a friend, and have inſerted it here, as it will illuſtrate the article from Mr. Pennant's Synopſis.

The Rhinoceros.



The Elephant.





wounded the gentleman retired instantly after the stroke.

"Its flesh is eaten: *Kolben* says it is very good; and the skin, flesh, hoofs, teeth, and very dung, used in India medicinally; the horn is in great repute as an anti dote against poison†, especially that of a virgin *Abbada*; cups are made of them. Found sometimes with double horns*. Martial alludes to a variety of this kind, by his *Ursus cornu gemino*.

"Is the Unicorn of HOLY WRIT, and of the Ancients, the *Onyx* and *Indian* ass of *Aristotle* †, who says it has but one horn? His informers might well compare the clumsy shape of the *Rhinoceros* to that of an ass, so that the philosopher might easily be induced to pronounce it a whole-footed animal. This was also the *Bos Unicornis* and *Fera Monoceros* of *Pliny* ‡: both were of *India*, the same country with this animal; and in his account of the *Monoceros*, he exactly describes the great black horn, and the hog-like tail.

"The *Unicorn* of *Holy Writ* has all the properties of the *Rhinoceros*; rage, untameableness, great swiftness, and great strength.

"It was known to the *Romans* in very early times: Its figure is among the animals of the *Prænestine* pavement. *Augustus* introduced one into the shows‖, on his triumph over *Cleopatra*; and there is extant a coin of *Domitian*, with a double-horned *Rhinoceros* on it§.

"The combats between the Elephant and Rhinoceros; a fable, derived from *Pliny*."

36 *Travels through that Part of North-America formerly called Louisiana, by M. Bossu, Captain in the French Marines. Translated by John Reinhold Forster, F. A. S. Illustrated with Notes relative chiefly to Natural History. To which is added, by the Translator, a Systematic Catalogue of all the known Plants of English North-America, together with an Abstract of the most useful and necessary Articles contained in the Travels of Peter Leosling through Spain and Cumana, in South-America.* In 2 Vols. 8vo.

AN account of the Travels of Bossu is intended to give the English reader a good account of a territory newly acquired by Great Britain, and capable of very great improvement; and Leosling's descriptions of the Spanish and South-American plants, which are said by Mr. Forster to be the only things in the journal which deserve attention, complete the English version of the voyages and publications of the Linnæan school; the works of Hasselquist, Osbeck, Toreen, and Kalm, having been translated before.

The Travels of Bossu are very entertaining. The following extract may serve as a specimen: it contains a description of an Indian nation called the Akanzas, which, the author says, will give a general idea of all the nations of North-America.

"The Akanzas live on the banks of a river that bears their name: It arises in New Mexico, and falls into the Missisippi. These Indians are tall, well made, brave, good swimmers, and very expert in hunting and fishing.

"The country of the Akanzas is one of the finest in the world; the soil of it is so fertile, that it produces, without any culture, European wheat, all kinds of food, and good fruit unknown in France. Game of all kinds is plentiful there; wild oxen, stags, roebucks, bears, tygers, leopards, foxes, wild cats, rabbets, turkies, grous, pheasants, partridges, quails, turtles, wood-pigeons, swans, geese, bustards, ducks of all kinds, teals, divers, snipes, water-hens, golden plovers, stares, thrushes, and other birds which are not known in Europe.

"On my arrival at the Akanzas, the young warriors received me with the dance of the calumet. It is necessary that I should inform you, that dancing enters into all sorts of transactions with these nations; they have religious, physical, merry, ceremonious, warlike, pacific, nuptial, funeral, playful, hunting, and lewd dances: the last is abolished since our arrival in America.

"The dance of impudicity was performed privately and in night-time, by the light of a great fire. All that entered into the lascivious assembly

† It was not every horn that had this virtue; some were held very cheap, while others took a vast price.

* *Hamilton*, in his voyage to the *East-Indies*, I. 8. says, that he saw, brought from *Natal*, in *Africa*, three horns growing from one root; the longest 18, the next 12, and the third 8 inches long.

† Hist. An. lib. II. c. 1.

‡ Lib. VIII. c. 21.

‖ Dion. Cassius, lib. LI.

§ Ph. Trans. XI 913.

were

were obliged to *ſtrike againſt the poſt*; that is, to ſwear that they never would reveal what they had ſeen or done in this diſſolute ball: the dancers of both ſexes appeared quite naked there, in attitudes and geſtures of proſtitution, accompanied with ſongs of the ſame kind, which you muſt excuſe my tranſcribing, though, in the language of the Indians, they are purely pieces of genteel wit.

"The Akanzas have expert fellows among them, who would perhaps amaze our jugglers. I ſaw one of them, who in my preſence performed a trick which will appear incredible to you: after ſome wry mouths, he ſwallowed a rib of a ſtag ſeventeen inches long, held it with his fingers, and drew it out of his ſtomach again. He went to *New Orleans* to ſhew his agility to the governor and the officers of the garriſon. This the Indians call acting the phyſician.

"The Akanzas declare war with the following ceremonies. They make a feaſt in the hut of the chief, where dog's fleſh is ſerved up, which is the principal food of warriors; becauſe, they ſay, that a creature which is ſo brave as to be killed in the defence of his maſter, muſt give them valour. He that kills one of the enemy's dogs is likewiſe received as a warrior; but he muſt bring the ſcalp of the dog, that is, the ſkin from the head, as if it were the ſcalp of a man, without which the others would not believe him. The Indians have dogs in great numbers, both for hunting, and to ſecure them from being ſurpriſed by the enemies.

"After the feaſt of which I have ſpoken, the great chief calls together an aſſembly of warriors.

"The aſſembly is held in the middle of the village, in a great hut made on purpoſe, which they call the hut of the council. The chief and moſt conſiderable men place themſelves, according to their reſpective ranks, on mats or on tyger ſkins. When they are all ſeated, the chief or orator puts himſelf into the midſt of the aſſembly, and holds his ſpeech with a loud voice: he repreſents to his nation, that it would be a ſhame for them not to revenge the affront they received from ſuch or ſuch a nation; that if they did not take them to account for it, they would for the future be looked upon as women. At that inſtant all the aſſembly applauds, by ſaying, *Heu! Heu!* The chief then takes a bundle of rods, and preſents it to the aſſembly. All that are deſirous of going to war take one of the rods, and by this means they are enliſted.

"The next morning the women run through the village, crying, 'Young 'men and warriors, who received the 'rods, ſet out, go to war, revenge the 'deaths of our relations, allies, and 'friends, and do not return till you 'are ſtained with the blood of our ene-'mies, and bring with you their 'ſcalps.'

"Then a young Indian takes the trouble to paint red a club, which they call a *head-breaker*. This club is brought upon the limits of the enemies country; there they cut a piece out of a tree, and with vermilion they draw on it two arrows acroſs each other, which is their ſymbol of war: the red colour ſignifies, that the nation deſires revenge, and will not be ſatisfied till it has ſhed the blood of their enemies.

"Before they ſet out, the chief of the nation calls another aſſembly, which is generally followed by a feaſt, to which he invites his allies. The chief preſents the confederates with rods, to engage them to march with them as auxiliary troops. At the end of the repaſt they ſing the war-ſong, and dance the dance of war. The ſong of war is conceived in the following terms: 'I go to war to avenge the death of 'my brothers; I ſhall kill, I ſhall ex-'terminate, I ſhall plunder, I ſhall 'burn my enemies; I ſhall bring away 'ſlaves, I ſhall devour their heart, dry 'their fleſh, drink their blood; I ſhall 'bring their ſcalps, and make cups 'of their ſculls;" and more ſuch expreſſions, which are full of cruelty, and ſhew a thirſt after revenge and ſlaughter. All the young men are painted red. It is really curious to ſee them dance. He that expreſſes by dance the diſcovery or the ſurpriſe, watches his enemy, keeping in a ſtooping poſture; all at once he falls upon him, his club in hand, making horrible cries, as is done in a real action. His comrade drops as if he were thunderſtruck, ſtiffening all his muſcles as an epileptic; after which the other repreſents, dancing, the method of ſcalping the dead enemy. This is donewith a knife which he has in his hand. He makes an inciſion on the forehead, and round the neck of his enemy; he places his long nails therein, he puts both his knees againſt the ſhoulders of the captive,

captive, and, with a ſudden puſh with his knees and pull with his hands, he takes up the ſkin, with the hair on it, from the head. All this is repreſented in ſinging and dancing to the tune of a drum and a gourd, in which they put a kind of little beads, called a *chichikois*, which marks the time and the cadence.

"The Indians never go to war without conſulting their *Manitou*, to whom they attribute all their good or bad luck. If the *Manitou* has not been favourable to them, they quit him without any ceremony, and take another. The chief, before he goes to war, undergoes a very rigid faſting, and paints his body black during that time. After the faſt, he waſhes himſelf, and paints his body and his face red. He harangues his warriors before the falſe deity, after which every one prepares his baggage. Sometimes they go to war four or five hundred leagues from their own country.

"Their baggage, in time of war, conſiſts of a bear's ſkin, which ſerves as a bed; a wild ox's ſkin, with which they cover themſelves; a tyger-cat's ſkin, which ſerves as a ſack to put the calumet or tobacco-pipe in; a *head-breaker*, or club; and a little hatchet, which they make uſe of in order to make huts in the woods.

"Their arms conſiſt of a gun or muſket, the horn of an ox to put the gun-powder in, which they hang round the body with a ſtring, together with a little bag in which they put their balls, the flint, and a ſcrew; beſides this, a bow and a quiver full of arrows: the latter are very uſeful for hunting. They never employ their fire-arms at any animals, when they are upon any expedition againſt their enemies, leſt the noiſe might ſerve to diſcover them. They agree amongſt themſelves upon the method of ſurpriſing their enemies; for the Indians place all their glory in the knowledge of this kind of war, which is generally fatal to thoſe who are the object of it.

"They take very little care with regard to victuals: every one has a little bag of flour of Indian corn or maize, roaſted as we do coffee; and when he is hungry, he takes a ſpoonful of water in which ſome of this flour or meal is diluted, which he keeps till they are very near the enemy.

"Though the Indians are ſometimes three or four days without eating, they are not ill at all from it, but continue the road as before: they contract their girdle round their belly, in proportion as it grows more empty and diminiſhes in ſize; in a word, they are indefatigable.

"When the Indians have made a ſtroke at the enemy, as they term it, ſome young warriors immediately ſet out to bring the news of the victory to the village. They make their arrival known by ſome cries, which mark the number of priſoners, that of the dead, and that of the ſcalps which they bring with them. The women prepare to receive the priſoners, and to give them a hearty drubbing with ſticks. They have likewiſe a right to decide who of the captives ſhall die; for they are brought before them with their hands tied, and painted black. Thoſe women who have loſt their huſbands, or ſons, are at liberty to take captives to replace them. They can adopt them as huſbands or as ſons, and they are then immediately ſet free.

"Thoſe who are not adopted muſt be burnt at a ſlow fire. To that purpoſe their head is ſcalped, and they are faſtened to two poſts, which are driven into the ground, with a piece of wood lying acroſs them. Then all the young people exerciſe their fury upon them, and they endure the greateſt torments without complaining; on the contrary, they ſing till they expire, ſaying that they are true men, and that they fear neither fire nor death. They laugh at their tormentors, and tell them that they do not make them ſuffer enough; that, if they were in their hands, they would plague them much worſe; that the fire muſt be applied to ſuch and ſuch parts, and that they are there the moſt ſenſible to pain. It is to be remarked, that, when they diſpoſe themſelves to march againſt their enemies, they take care to paint their bodies red; ſo that, when they attack the enemy, with ſuch howls as if they were bewitched, they really look like a troop of devils let looſe from hell. They are good towards their friends, but very cruel towards their enemies.

"As to religion, they believe the exiſtence of a great ſpirit, whom they adore under the form of a ſerpent or a crocodile: they give him a kind of divine ſervice. They fear the devil, whom they call a bad ſpirit. They likewiſe adore the ſun and moon. When it thunders, they imagine that the *Lord of Life* ſpeaks to them in an angry tone.——

"The

"The Akanzas have adopted me; they have acknowledged me as a warrior and a chief, and have given me the mark of it, which is the figure of a roebuck imprinted on my thigh. I have willingly undergone this painful operation, which was performed in the following manner: I was ſeated on a tyger's ſkin; an Indian burnt ſome ſtraw, the aſhes of which he diluted with water: he made uſe of this ſimple mixture to draw the roe-buck; he then followed the drawing with great needles, pricking them deep into the fleſh, till the blood comes out; this blood mixing with the aſhes of the ſtraw, forms a figure which can never be effaced. I ſmoked the calumet after that; they ſpread white ſkins under my feet, on which I walked; they danced before me, crying out for joy. They told me afterwards, that I could go to all the people who were their allies, preſent the calumet, and ſhew my mark, and I would be well received; that I was their brother, and that if any one killed me, they would kill him. Now I am a noble Akanza. I cannot expreſs to you how much I have ſuffered by this operation. I did all I could to prevent ſhewing how much I was affected: on the contrary, I joked with the Indian women that were preſent; and all the ſpectators, amazed at my inſenſibility, cried out for joy, and danced round about me, ſaying I was a true man."

Of the tranſlation our readers will judge from theſe extracts for themſelves.

X.

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There is a ſort of *play*, or *antonomaſia*, on the word *mob*, which perhaps will not abide the teſt of ſevere criticiſm; but the candid and intelligent reader, it is hoped, will taſte the pleaſantry of the turn.

THY *Cap of Liberty*, Britannia, mourn,
That cap ſo rudely from thy temple torn!
Yet in thine annals, let it ne'er be ſaid,
A Britiſh *Mob* diſgrac'd Britannia's head.

Sutton Coldfield.

EPISTOLA *ad Amicum Oxonienſem, menſe Decembri, Anno* 1765, BATHONIA *miſſa.*

GEORGI, Decus eruditiorum,
Cujus tam faciles probique mores,
Illa et tam ſacra cura literarum,
Jam multos faciunt retrò per annos
Ut Te plus oculis meis amârim:
En! revolvitur hora feſta Chriſti
Natalis. Jocus et decens Voluptas,
Riſuſque, et Salium ſatis ſuperque,
Cantuſque, et Numeri, Meloſque dulce,
Et quod Rus habet Elegantiarum
Rure tempora læta denotabunt.
Curas excute noxias, graveſque
Fac tradas Libyco mari querelas.
Huc te transfer; et audeas, parumper
Muſarum immemor, allocutione
Blandâ, Jupiter! et lepore plenâ
Nos deſiderio Tui dolentes,
Ut moris Tibi, recreare Amicos.
Si vis pergere literis vacare,
Lora ſi dare cogitationi;
Hic licet benè: nulla nam maligna
Virgo interſtrepit hos meos receſſus.
Sin malis genio, quod ipſe vellem,
Et quod preſtiterit, favere; adeſdum.
Formoſæ hic choreas ſtruunt puellæ
Puellis Pueri leveſque miſti;
(Ægritudinis optimum levamen!)
Dum gyro glomerant decora turba
Greſſus ad citharæ modos canoros,
Si forſan celeri crebroque motu
Laxatus, male tibiæ decenti
Nexus ſericus hæreat *Corinnæ*,
Heu! Periſcelidis, locoque * cedat;
Confeſtim ſibi quiſque gratulatur
Infortunia bellus hæc homunc'lus,
Carumque ſpolium parare tentat:
Qui prædâ potitur ciet ruborem,
Nymphæ, gaudia cæteris adauget.
An Saltatio res tumultuoſa,
Et gravis labor ipſa ſit voluptas?
Quære delicias ſereniores:
Omnes deliciæ his vigent in arvis.
Poſſis hic aliam, reor, cohortem
Nec bellam minus, et magis loquacem
Deprehendere: tamque fœmininam:
Quæ papyriceas leves phalanges,
Textili ſuper areâ virenti,
Rotare, inſtruere, explicare docta,
Bella ludicra bellulè miniſtrat.
Huic Sodalitio adde Te ſodalem,
Si vis vivere, ſi valere. Certam
Cœtus fœminei, loquacitaſque,
Luſus, nequitiæ, facetiæque,
His morbis animi afferunt medelam.
Huc te transfer, et omnis ægritudo,
Crede mî, faciam citò faceſſat.
Sic vovet tua *Laura*, ſic Amici.

Wigan, Dec. 6. Q.

* Id quod revera eveniebat.

ADDISON'S CELEBRATED SIMILE.

SO when an angel, by divine command,
With riſing tempeſt ſhakes ſome guilty land;
Such as, of late, o'er pale Britannia paſt,
Calm and ſerene he drives the furious blaſt,
And, pleas'd th' Almighty's orders to perform,
Rides on the whirlwind, and directs the ſtorm.

Attempted in LATIN.

SIC, mandante Deo, ſylvas pelagúſque ſonoro
Flamine rapturus nimborum in nocte profundâ,
Angelus invectus Boreæ populantibus alis,
Concutit attonitas inopino turbine gentes,
Anglia ceu nuper, vaſtâ incumbente ruinâ,
Palluit, ille hiemem rapido glomeramine torquens
Implacidam placidus, vultuque ſerenus opaco
Turbinibus perflat loca cuncta, vicaria ſummi
Patris juſſa ferens, flabriſque jugalibus inſtans
Imperioſus eques, ſonitus aget ante metumque
Arbiter, irarumque omnes effundit habenas.

Maſon's-Yard Academy, Duke ſtreet, St. James.

Written ſoon after the Author *was entered at the* University, *but returned to* C—— *immediately.*

YE tardy moments, why ſo ſlowly fly?
Ye, who ſo oft on fleeteſt wings have rode,
When preſent ſcenes of joy have bleſt my eye,
Why now with double pain my boſom load?

Alas! I feel your pow'r, and know the cauſe
From whence ſo doubly irkſome ye appear:
'Tis, 'tis the force of Nature's trueſt laws,
That with'd-for time, till come, ſhou'd ſeem ſevere.

Thence, thence it is Oxonia's joys I mourn,
Where blooming Pleaſure leads her croud'd train,
And heals the boſom of the wretch forlorn,
Where cares forget to haunt the troubled brain.

Where noble Science rears her ſacred head,
And pours, with lib'ral hand, her boun round,
While Trade and all the manual Arts are fled
Which faſter thrive on more ignoble ground.

This ſoil alone can boaſt a produce fair,
A produce that does honour to the land,
From whence it drew its firſt and vital air,
Where beauties far ſurpaſs th' unnumber'd ſand.

Here happy Learning, ſweet celeſtial maid!
(For Learning ſure can boaſt an heav'nly birth)
Her various charms and excellence diſplay'd,
I'll treat with care, right conſcious of her worth.

The gloomieſt hour of night I'll often hear,
With great reluctance tell th' unwelcome ſtroke,
For ſure that hour's unwelcome to my ear,
Whilſt I, with joy, the grateful muſe invoke.

Then, then ſuch pleaſures, then ſuch bliſs ſupreme,
Will ſwiftly glide thro' all my youthful frame,
That charming Delia, joy-infuſing theme!
Shall from my lays receive the faireſt fame.

R. L. B.

THE EIGHTH ODE OF ANACREON.

On his own DREAM.

AS on a purple bed I lay
One night,—my cares all chas'd away,
The Gods of Sleep and Wine combin'd,
With empty dreams to vex my mind:
I ſeem'd to ſkim along the ground,
With lovely virgins rang'd around;
Whilſt, ſtung with envy, beauteous boys,
With cutting taunts, purſu'd our joys.
But as with eager haſte I ſtrove
To give a token of my love,
They from my arms abruptly broke;—
The viſion flew,—and I awoke;—
My virgins gone, my dream was flown,
And wretched I thus left alone,
Invoking ſleep,—once more to find
The beauteous charmers of my mind.

Y.

PROLOGUE *to the new Tragedy of* ZOBEIDE.

Written by Dr. GOLDSMITH.

IN theſe bold times, when Learning's ſons explore
The diſtant climate, and the ſavage ſhore;
When wiſe aſtronomers to India ſteer,
And quit for Venus many a brighter here;
While botaniſts, all cold to ſmiles and dimpling,
Forſake the fair, and patiently go ſimpling,
Our bard into the general ſpirit enters,
And fits his little frigate for adventures;
With Scythian ſtores and trinkets deeply laden,
He this way ſteers his courſe, in hopes of trading;
Yet ere he lands, he 'as order'd me before,
To make an obſervation on the ſhore.
Where are we driv'n? Our reck'ning, ſure, is loſt!
This ſeems a rocky and a dang'rous coaſt.
Lord! what a ſultry climate am I under!
Yon ill-foreboding *cloud* ſeems big with thunder:
(Upper Gallery.)
There mangroves ſpread, and larger than I've ſeen 'em— *(Pit)*
Here trees of ſtately ſize—and billing turtles in 'em— *(Baſconies)*
Here ill-condition'd oranges abound— *(Stage)*
And apples *(takes one up, and taſtes it)*, *bitter* apples ſtrew the ground.
Th' inhabitants are cannibals I fear,
I heard a hiſſing—there are ſerpents here!
O there the people are—beſt keep my diſtance;
Our Captain, gentle natives, craves aſſiſtance;
Our ſhip's well ſtor'd—in yonder creek we've laid her;
His Honour is no mercenary trader.
This is his firſt adventure, lend him aid,
And we may chance to drive a thriving trade.
His goods he hopes are prime, and brought from far,
Equally fit for gallantry and war.
What, no reply to promiſes ſo ample!—
I'd beſt ſtep back, and order up a ſample.

EPILOGUE.

By a FRIEND.

WELL fare the man, peace to his gentle ſhade,
The bard who firſt made epilogues a trade!
Elſe what a life an actreſs muſt purſue;
To weep and rave is all ſhe'd have to do;
Upon the ſtage, with warring paſſions ſore,
"To fret her hour, and then be heard no more."
Now after poiſon, daggers, rage, and death,
We come again to take a little breath,
Banter the pit, ſet belles and beaux at odds,
And be a mere freethinker to the Gods;
Chat in familiar ſtrains, the boxes maul,
—An epilogue, like gaming, levels all.
Not e'en poor Bayes within muſt hope to be
Free from the laſh—His play he writ for me,
'Tis true—and now my gratitude you'll ſee.
Why ramble with Voltaire to eaſtern climes,
To Scythian laws, and antiquated times?
Change but the names, his tragedy at beſt
Slides into comedy, and turns to jeſt.
As thus—A ſtateſman old and out of place,
Sour, diſcontented, malice in his face,
(In theſe bleſt days we but ſuppoſe the caſe,)
Flies from St. James's to his own eſtate,
To chew the wiſdom of each paſt debate.
How in the houſe he made a glorious ſtir,
With—"Sir, I move,"—and "Mr. Speaker, Sir!"
Zobeide's his daughter Sophy:—Oh! farewel!
For her each haunt that charms a modern belle;
Adieu Almack's! Cornelys! maſquerade!
Sweet Ranelagh! Vauxhall's enchanting ſhade!
'Squire Groom makes love; rich? yes, a vaſt domain!
Well-bred?—the ſavage Scythian of the plain!
The match is fix'd, deeds ſign'd, the knot is ty'd;
Down comes my Lord in all his glitt'ring pride.
And will my angel chuſe this ruſtic plan?
"Oh! cuckold him by all means; I'm your man."
Now mark our author's ignorance of life:
What, not elope! Is that a modiſh wife?
Poor fool! ſhe doubts, ſays no, the huſband dies;
Now ſtab yourſelf, ſays Bayes; but Nature cries
How! ſacrifice myſelf for vain renown!
John, put the horſes to, and drive to town.

Yet,

Yet, after all, excuſe him, Ladies, pray,
For ſure there is ſome nature in his play.
A firſt attempt let no keen cenſure blight,
Hereafter he may ſoar a nobler flight;
Drop one kind tear, give him that ſlender token,
And hither come till the Pantheon open.

THE CONSENT. A PASTORAL.

By J. CUNNINGHAM.

'TIS the birth day of Phillis, hark how the birds ſing,
Their notes are remarkably ſweet;
The villagers brought all the honours of ſpring,
And ſcatter'd their pride at her feet.
With ribbons and roſes her lambkins are crown'd,
A while they reſpectfully ſtand,
Then o'er the green lawn with frolic they bound,
But firſt take a kiſs from her hand.

'Mongſt ſhepherds, in all the gay rounds of the year,
This, this is their principal day;
It gave Phillis birth—and pray what can appear
More lovely, more pleaſingly gay!
Hark, hark, how the tabor enlivens the ſcene,
Ye lads, with your laſſes advance;
'Tis charming to ſport on a daiſy-dreſt green,
And Phillis ſhall lead up the dance.

The ſun, and he ſhines in his brighteſt array,
As if on this feſtival proud,
In order to give us a beautiful day,
Has baniſh'd each travelling cloud.
The prieſt paſs'd along, and my ſhepherdeſs ſigh'd---
Sweet Phillis!---I knew what ſhe meant,
We ſtole from the paſtimes --I made her my bride---
Her ſigh was the ſigh of conſent.

An ADDRESS *to an* IRONMONGER, *On his* BIRTH-DAY.

OH, Lockman! may thy angel true
Thy chain of life extend,
And add a thouſand links thereto;
So prays thy merry friend.

And mayſt thou neither ruſt nor ſtain,
Nor canker ever feel;
With heart as ſoft as ſilken ſkein,
Thy ribs be ribs of ſteel.

Loud as a cannon through the land,
May thy good name reſound;
And the ſtrong hammer of thy hand
Thy enemies confound.

Aided by thee, my verſes flow,
Their tinkle owe to thee;
As iron ſharp'neth iron, ſo
Thy friendſhip ſharp'neth me.

Keen be thy ſenſe, like ſword that's try'd,
Thy wit like point of prong,
Thy judgment, like a ſaw, divide
The right ſide from the wrong.

Firm as an anvil mayſt thou bear
The ſtrokes of ev'ry clime;
And, like an harden'd file, ſtill wear
The teeth of envious time.

Round in thyſelf, like poliſh'd ball,
Shine always ſmooth and bright;
When other ironmongers fall,
Mayſt thou ſtand bolt upright.

And when life's forge will work no more,
Fire gone, and metal cold,
Alchemiſt Death, at touch, thy ore
Shall all tranſmute to gold.

While plough ſhall turn the fertile mould,
While needle ſeek the pole,
While fetters, locks, and bars ſhall hold,
Thy love ſhall nail my ſoul.

VERSES *from a Lady to her Daughter, upon her Birth-day, the* 15*th of December.*

IN dark December's horrid gloom,
When Sol withdraws his rays,
No muſe with friendly aid will come
To grace thy mother's lays.

But, oh! my Jenny, from the heart,
Where Nature's ſeat is fix'd,
Accept the wiſhes I impart,
With fond affection mix'd.

In this bad world, (the ſcene of woe)
Let Virtue be thy choice,
From her clear ſtream all comforts flow
That can the ſoul rejoice.

Through each viciſſitude we feel,
Her radiant form appears;
Pain, poverty, and every ill,
With ſmiling hope ſhe chears.

Come then, my dear, while ſprightly youth
Within thy boſom glows,
Come, liſten to the voice of truth,
'Twill give old-age repoſe.

When eyes grow dim, when ſpirits fail,
And hated wrinkles come,
Then will thy innocence avail,
And joyful wait the tomb.

Thy mother's words, with filial care,
Bind ever to thy heart,
And then will each revolving year,
New joys to thee impart.

On an URN *(now erecting) to the Memory of* WILLIAM SHENSTONE, *Eſq. in Hales Owen Church-yard, Shropſhire.*

WHOE'ER thou art, with rev'rence tread
The ſacred manſions of the dead.---
Not that the monumental buſt,
Or ſumptuous tomb, here guards the duſt
Of rich or great: (let wealth, rank, birth,
Sleep undiſtinguiſh'd in the earth!)
This ſimple urn records a name,
That ſhines with more exalted fame.
Reader! if genius, taſte refin'd,
A native elegance of mind;
If virtue, ſcience, manly ſenſe;
If wit, that never gave offence;
The cleareſt head, the tendereſt heart,
In thy eſteem e'er claim'd a part,
Ah! ſmite thy breaſt, and drop a tear,
For, know, thy Shenſtone's duſt lies here!

NOVEMBER 12.

LORD Weſtmoreland, who had not eat an ounce for ſeveral weeks paſt, but would ſit at the table, was taken ſuddenly as the ſecond courſe was ſerving up, and died in a few minutes after in his chair.

Nov. 16.

A Letter from Warſaw of this day's date ſays, That the King continues mending; and is in no danger. The wounds on his head heal faſt, and in eight or ten days his Phyſicians flatter themſelves he will be able to go out. Only one of the villains has been taken: The eſcape of the Chiefs has been almoſt as miraculous as the King's, though in another manner: They were very quiet in bed about 4 German miles from Warſaw, taking it for granted the King was dead. The Coſſacks ſurrounded the houſe, but by an imprudent firing, they were alarmed, and made their eſcape by running through the midſt of them in their ſhirts only.

Nov. 28.

A Letter from Hexham ſays, "The vaſt deluge we have had here by the inundation of the river Tyne, is almoſt beyond expreſſion, though it has done very little damage to Hexham town, as we are pretty far out of water-mark; but the low fields and haughs near Hexham, belonging to the inhabitants, have ſuffered greatly; moſt of them were gardens, but are now only beds of ſand and wreck. Beſides, part of the land adjoining the river being taken away, a great quantity of corn and hay-ſtacks are deſtroyed, and much land, which was ſown with hard corn. Numbers of ſheep, cows, and ſwine, are alſo ſwept away from this neighbourhood. The loſs is little here to what it is farther down the Tyne, though five or ſix farmers here have loſt their whole crops of corn and hay. A neighbour of mine had nine ſtacks taken out of his yard, and five others came down the river, and landed within ten yards of the ſtack-yard in which his own had been. There were no lives loſt here; the greateſt loſs the poor inhabitants have, is that of our fine new bridge, which has already made one third advance in coals. There is not one bridge ſtanding on either North or South Tyne, out of about thirteen or fourteen, except one, called Corbridge, three miles below Hexham, and that was damaged. At Bywell, a country village, about ſix miles below, the whole village is almoſt deſtroyed, and ſeveral families have periſhed there, the houſes being carried away, and wrecks of ſand left inſtead of them. Part of one of the churches was waſhed away, the graves were opened, and the living and dead were intermixed, and all floating together.

"At Ovingham, a village eight miles below Hexham, a very tragical misfortune happened at the Ferry-boat Houſe there, the ſame fatal night, between the 16th and 17th inſt. After the water had got into the dwelling houſe, the family (ten in number) retired to the upper chamber, and continued there till it was two feet deep. They then broke through the wall into the ſtable, thinking it a place of greater ſafety, both by its ſtrength and ſituation. They made themſelves a temporary place to ſit on, by putting a deal board and a ladder betwixt the binding balks, and there they remained till one o'clock in the morning, at which time, perceiving the dwelling-houſe gone, and the ſtable beginning to yield to the impetuoſity of the flood, three men broke out upon the top of the houſe, and the boat-man, his wife, mother, and two children, the man-ſervant and maid-ſervant remained as before, when in an inſtant the houſe fell, and they were all ſwept away by the torrent, and carried down, along with the thatch of the houſe, &c. the diſtance of two hundred and fifty-ſeven yards, into a wood, where the boat-man, his brother, and maid, got upon trees, and continued in that ſituation ten hours, before they could be relieved, and the maid died ſoon after ſhe was got to land. The unhappy boat-man, when he ſeized the tree with one hand, catched his wife with the other; and after holding her two or three minutes, ſhe was wreſted from him in fifteen feet and a half depth of water, and in the midſt of a rapid currant. The boat-man and his brother are the only two ſurvivers, and the boat-man lives a burthen to himſelf, having nothing left, without bread to eat, or cloaths to put on.

"P. S. Two families near Hexham, being ſurrounded with the flood, had no other way to eſcape than ſtanding upon one another's ſhoulders, and puſhing open the roofs of their houſes, and by the help of one another, and ſtanding upon the houſe-hold furniture, got to the out-ſide, and there ſat, ſome of them half naked, upon the tops of the houſes, nine or ten hours in this diſmal ſituation, before any help could get to them; but happily the houſes did not fall, and they were all ſaved, though almoſt periſhed, as it rained greateſt part of the night."

Nov. 29.

The Duke de Choiſeul obtained permiſſion to return from his exile.

The two ſhips intended for Mr. Bank's ſecond voyage round the world, were commiſſioned by the names of the Drake and Rawleigh; and the commands given to the Captains Cook and Furneaux; at the ſame time Meſſ. Cooper, Clarke, and Pickergill, were appointed Lieutenants to the Drake. They will ſail ſome time in March next.

Nov. 30.

At a petty ſeſſion held at Ilford, in the county of Eſſex, when many juſtices were preſent, Edward Axford, a mountebank, who

who had been ſummoned, but did not appear, was convicted in the ſum of 200l. according to the act of his late Majeſty George II. to prevent exceſſive gaming and private lotteries, he having been a great nuiſance in that county, by drawing the poor and laborious from their work, and raiſing from 20l. to near 60l. a day, and the juſtices immediately granted a warrant of diſtreſs, and, if no goods could be found, a warrant of commitment for ſix months.

Tueſday, Dec. 3,

The poll ended at the Tholſel in Dublin, for electing a citizen to repreſent that city, in the room of Dr. Charles Lucas, deceaſed, when the numbers on the whole ſtood,

For Dr. Clement —— 1521
Alderman Geale --- 1079

Majority for Dr. Clement 442

Whereupon Dr. Clement was declared duly elected, and was chaired to the parliament-houſe, preceded by ſeveral corporations in their proper regalia, with a grand band of muſic, where he took his ſeat.

Wedneſday December 4.

A cauſe was tried at Weſtminſter, before Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey and a ſpecial Jury of Middleſex, wherein John Schutz, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of Colonel Schutz, of Sion-hill, was Plaintiff, and Francis Schutz, Eſq; the Colonel's younger ſon, was Defendant. The action was brought againſt the Defendant for criminal converſation with the Plaintiff's wife; when, after a hearing of five hours, a verdict was given for the Defendant, without examining a ſingle witneſs. A number of reſpectable perſons were ſubpœna'd as witneſſes for the Defendant, and amongſt others were, the Biſhop of Norwich, Sir John Shaw, and Mr. Bacon, the Member for Norwich, who were all in Court.

Thurſday 5.

The King of Spain gave orders for taking a yearly liſt of all the foreigners ſettled in his dominions. The deſign of this order is, to prevent the natives from aſſuming the quality of foreigners, in order to enjoy certain privileges granted by treaty.

Friday 6.

A Right Hon. Alderman promiſed to prove his aſſertion relative to Mr. Sheriff Wilkes at the Old Bailey; it was, that Mr. Wilkes came out of the French Ambaſſador's houſe, about three weeks ſince, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, which Mr. H. proved to the ſatisfaction of the Judges and the Gentlemen preſent.

Came on at the Old Bailey, the trial of Aſher Weil, Levi Weil, Hyam Lazarus, Solomon Porter, Marcus Hartough, and Lazarus Harry, ſix Jews, charged with the wilful murder of John Shaw, and of committing a robbery on the 11th of June laſt, in the houſe of Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchins, at Chelſea. At ſix in the evening the Jury went out of Court for about twenty minutes; when they returned they found Aſher Weil, Levi Weil, Hyam Lazarus, and Solomon Porter, Guilty; Marcus Hartough, and Lazarus Harry, Not guilty.—The Recorder prefaced the ſentence with a judicious and juſt compliment to the principal Jews, for their very laudable conduct in the courſe of this proſecution, and hoped no perſon would ignorantly ſtigmatize a whole nation for the villanies of a few, whom they had done every thing they conſiſtently could to bring to puniſhment.—The four found guilty were ordered to be executed on Monday, and their bodies delivered for diſſection.

Saturday, 7.

An anathema was pronounced at the ſynagogue in Duke's Place, againſt all the accomplices in the late robbery at Mrs. Hutchins's.

Sunday, 8.

There was the moſt blowing weather at Dunwich in Suffolk, that has been known within the memory of man. Large trees were torn up by the roots, barns were blown down, dwelling-houſes unroofed, and ſome cottages laid flat; but not many lives loſt. The ſea ran ſo high, that great part of the low grounds were laid under water, and many head of cattle drowned; but the ſeas along the coaſt preſented a more melancholy ſcene, the wrecks of ſhips and dead bodies being thrown up every tide. The damage at ſea muſt be very great.

Monday, 9.

Lord Baltimore's will came over from Italy. It appears that he has left the province of Maryland, in tail male, to Henry Harford, Eſq; a child now under the care of the Rev. Dr. Lorton at Richmond ſchool; remainder in fee to his younger ſiſter, the Hon Mrs. Eden; 30,000l. to Miſs Harford; 20,000l. to the Hon. Mrs. Browning and the Hon. Mrs. Eden, upon condition of their acquieſcence in this will; 4000l. to Sophia and Elizabeth Hales; 1000l. to Mrs. Elizabeth Dawſon; to Charlotte Hope, an infant, 2000l. to Mrs Heſter Rhelan, mother of Henry Harford, Eſq. and Miſs Harford, 200l. annuities for life; 1500l. each to Robert Eden, Eſq. Hugh Hamerſley, Eſq. Peter Provoſt, Eſq. and Robert Morris, Eſq. and alſo an annuity to each for their lives of 100l. The ſaid four gentlemen are appointed the executors of his Lordſhip's will. The reſiduary property, which is ſuppoſed to be very large, is left to the executors, as truſtees, to pay the ſame to Mr. Harford and his ſiſter, if either of them ſhall attain the age of twenty-one; and, in failure thereof, to the Hon. Mrs Eden. His Lordſhip is to be buried among his anceſtors at Epſom.

Tueſday, 10.

The cauſe brought by Lord L——r againſt Lady L——r, for adultery with Count A—— a Piedmonteſe nobleman, came on at Do-

tor's Commons, when, after a full hearing, and the cleareſt caſe made out by his Lordſhip, the judge pronounced a definitive ſentence of divorce from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation, by reaſon of the ſaid adultery.

Being the anniverſary of the inſtitution of the Royal Academy, a general aſſembly was held at the Royal Academy, at Somerſet Houſe, when the premiums were given, and the officers elected for the year enſuing:

Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Preſident.

Council.	Viſitors.
J. Baptiſt Cipriani,	Edward Burch,
Nathaniel Dance,	Charles Catton,
George Dance,	Maſon Chamberlin,
Peter Toms,	Nathaniel Dance,
Samuel Wale,	Jeremiah Meyer,
Benjamin Weſt,	Peter Toms,
Richard Wilſon,	Benjamin Weſt,
Richard Yeo, Eſqrs.	Rich. Wilſon, Eſqrs.

The premium of a gold medal, for the beſt hiſtorical compoſition in oil colours, was given to Mr. William Bell.

The premium of a gold medal, for the beſt model of a bas relief, was given to Mr. P. M. Van Geldor.

The premium of a gold medal, for the beſt deſign in architecture, was given to Mr. John Yenn.

Four ſilver medals, for drawings of academy figures, were given to Meſſ. Auguſtin Touſſaint, John Keyſe Sherwin, George Farrington, and Daniel Gardner.

Two ſilver medals, for models of academy figures, were given to Meſſ. Charles Banks and Thomas Engleheart.

A ſilver medal was given to Mr. Thomas Whetten, for a drawing of architecture.

After the medals were given by the preſident, he delivered a diſcourſe to the ſtudents, the ſubject of which was to demonſtrate, that the principle of taking only general ideas, which he had ſhewn in his laſt diſcourſe to be metaphyſically true, extended over every part of the art; that it gave what is called the grand ſtile to invention, to compoſition, to expreſſion, and even to colouring and drapery. After he had gone through all thoſe parts of the art, he expatiated on the ſtile and character of the Roman, Florentine, and Bolognian ſchools, and ſhewed how different the principles were which thoſe ſchools adopted, from what was the practice of the Venetian and Flemiſh ſchools, and proved that they were incompatible with each other, however excellent in their different ways.

A private board of Admiralty was held, at which Commodore Harvey preſided. Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks attended to receive ſome inſtructions for their intended voyage. The above gentlemen are to have one ſhip of fifty guns, two frigates, and three ſmaller ſail. They are particularly charged with making diſcoveries on the coaſts of New Holland and New Zealand, which are at preſent almoſt entirely unknown.

About nine o'clock in the evening, as a gentleman was returning to town in a poſt-chariot, he was ſtopped near Lee bridge, by two foot-pads, who made the uſual demand of money, &c. The gentleman declared he would not be robbed, and then diſcharged a blunderbuſs at the foot-pads, and next morning a man was found dead in a turnep-field, near the Platform, at Lee-bridge; he had a large wound in his right breaſt, and, from ſeveral circumſtances, there is reaſon to believe he was one of the above-mentioned villains.

Wedneſday, 11.

When the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland had taken the Chair, the order of Thurſday, Dec. 5, being read, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to take into conſideration a motion for a reſolution concerning the new board of accounts. The debate laſted till near three o'clock in the morning, when the queſtion being put, the houſe divided, and the numbers were, againſt the reſolution 124; for the reſolution 119.—Thus the court carried their point by a majority of only five.

The ſeſſion ended at the Old Bailey, when nine perſons received ſentence of death, among whom were Powell, for defrauding the Eaſt-India Company of upwards of 500l. by counterfeiting the handwriting of Mr. Taylor Barrow, his brother-in-law, and Birch and Martin, for forging the will of Sir Andrew Chadwick. On account of ſome flaw in the indictment, Shaw, for taking a Bank-note out of a letter at the General Poſt Office, was acquitted, but will be tried for a miſdemeanor the next ſeſſion, which will amount to no more than tranſportation. John Shoales, a Dane by birth, was executed at Execution Dock, purſuant to his ſentence at the laſt Admiralty Seſſion, for felony and piracy on the high ſeas. He was attended by a Daniſh Clergyman, and behaved with the greateſt penitence and devotion, and acknowledged the juſtice of his ſentence. After hanging the uſual time, he was cut down, and buried in the marſhes on the Kentiſh ſide of the River. Meſſrs. Wilkes and Bull, the two Sheriffs, attended; a circumſtance, it is ſaid, never known before.

Thurſday, 12.

A letter from Edinburgh, of this day's date, gives the following particulars of the ravages ſuſtained by the moveable moſs:

"Solway moſs ſtill continues to move, and it began to flow on Saturday laſt with more rapidity than it has done for three weeks paſt.

"The following is a liſt of the names and number of the farms deſtroyed by the eruption of Solway flow in Cumberland, together with the number of farmers who poſſeſſed theſe farms, and the rental of

thoſe

theſe lands, as at preſent paid to Mr. Graham of Nethe by, proprietor of Solway flow, and the lands now covered by it. Taken at Solway flow, on Tueſday, Dec. 3, 1771.

Names of the Farms.	*Farmers.*	*Rental.* £.	s.	d.
Cloſsgap,	3	29	10	0
Patonſton,	3	22	0	0
Browhead	3	17	10	0
Lake,	3	20	0	0
Henryſtown,	1	10	0	0
Cullenſton,	1	14	0	0
Smallholmſtone,	1	19	0	0
Peartree,	2	29	10	0
Yadefold,	2	27	4	0
Todbank,	1	7	12	0
Dykeſtone, in part, as yet,	4	12	0	0
Mirrinſtoun, in part, as yet,	1	12	0	0
Twelve tenements,	23	220	6	0

The above farms are ſo greatly deſtroyed, that twenty-three families of the farmers, beſides cotters, are obliged to leave their ruined houſes; ſome of them being knocked down by the force of the eruption, others of them covered almoſt to the top of the ſide-walls by the moſs.

The following four farms are only partly covered, the houſes being inhabited, viz.

Farms.	*Rental of what is covered.* £.	s.	d.
Oakbank,	2	0	0
Meadoff,	12	0	0
Cargate-head,	4	10	0
Know,	8	0	0
	26	10	0
Rental of the other 12 towns,	219	6	0
Total	246	6	0

"This is the preſent rental of all the land that is covered by the eruption of the moſs; and, if theſe lands are ſet, on an average, at twelve ſhillings per acre, the quantity of ground covered muſt be four hundred acres and fifty-three poles.

"The land upon which the moſs hath flowed, is covered by it from twelve to thirty feet deep. The eruption began on Saturday the 15th of November laſt, about eleven o'clock at night. It broke out from the Solway flow, on the north-eaſt ſide, by a gullet of about a hundred yards wideneſs. At a very ſhort diſtance from the mouth of the gullet, it ſpread at the wideneſs of almoſt a mile ſquare, over above four hundred acres of the beſt land in the north of England. It ſtill continues to flow out of the gullet in a very rapid current, carrying along with it a large quantity of moſs, which it forces from below the ſurface, and, even in ſome places, the ſolid ſurface along with it, which, by floating upon the moſs that hath covered the lands in the beds of Eſk, gives them altogether the appearance of having been a moſs from time immemorial. As it flows at preſent, ſo it muſt, from the very nature of the thing, continue to flow for ages. That it may do leaſt damage, its courſe ſhould either be diverted to the river of Sark, on the weſt ſide of Solway flow, or elſe a clear paſſage made in its preſent direction to the river of Eſk; both of which are practicable, but at conſiderable expence. However, if ſome ſuch method is not taken, much more exceeding good land will be covered by it.

"The cauſe of the eruption is ſo evident, from the ſituation of Solway flow, and of the adjacent lands on the eaſt ſide of it, with the former management of thoſe who have caſten their peats on the Solway flow, that it is more wonderful to the perſon who hath taken the above account, that the Solway flow hath ſtood ſo long, than that it hath now broke out, and overflowed ſo great a quantity of ground upon the beds of Eſk. It will be next to impoſſible, ever again to clear the covered land by burning the moſs; though it appears probable to me, that there is a poſſibility of clearing it by water. The greateſt part of the ſurface of the old moſs is ſtill whole; but it is now ſo much out, that, though formerly level, the middle of it is like a large glen between two hills, declining from each other."

Saturday 14.

About a quarter paſt 12 o'clock at night, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Brunſwick arrived at Carlton houſe from Brunſwick, in perfect health; and on Sunday morning her Royal Highneſs paid a viſit to their Majeſties at the Queen's Palace.

Was received from Capt. Stott, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Juno, who arrived at Plymouth the 9th inſtant, in 70 days from Port Egmont, the following account of the execution of his Commiſſion to receive the poſſeſſion of Falkland's Iſland in his Majeſty's name. On the evening of the 13th of September laſt, Capt. Stott arrived at Port Egmont with his Majeſty's frigate Juno, the Hound ſloop, and Florida ſtoreſhip, under his command. The next morning, ſeeing Spaniſh colours flying, and troops on ſhore at the ſettlement formerly held by the Engliſh, he ſent a Lieutenant to know if any Officer was there on behalf of his Catholic Majeſty, empowered to make reſtitution of poſſeſſion to him, agreeable to the orders of his Court for that purpoſe, duplicates of which he had to deliver to ſuch Officer. He was anſwered, that Don Franciſco de Orduna, a Lieutenant of the Royal Artillery of Spain, was furniſhed with full powers, and ready to effect the reſtitution. Don Franciſco ſoon after came on board the Juno; when Capt. Stott delivered to him his Catholic Majeſty's orders. They then examined, together, the ſettlement and ſtores; adjuſted the forms of the reſtitution and reception of the poſſeſſion; inſtruments for

which

which were ſettled, and reciprocally delivered. On Monday the 16th of September, Capt. Stott landed, followed by a party of Marines, and was received by the Spaniſh Officer, who formally reſtored him Falkland's Iſland, Port Egmont, its fort, and other dependencies, giving him the ſame poſſeſſion as his Majeſty had before the 10th of June 1770: On which he cauſed his Majeſty's colours to be hoiſted, and took poſſeſſion accordingly. The next day Don Franciſco, with all the troops and ſubjects of the King of Spain, departed in a ſchooner which they had with them.

Wedneſday, 18.

Sir John Fielding produced, at the Rotation-office, a curious alarum, invented by Mr. Henry, which, upon being put up by an ingenious bell-hanger, with wires faſtened to the windows and doors, upon the leaſt attempt to break in, would go off very loudly, and alarm the family.—This piece of mechaniſm deſerves peculiar encouragement, as moſt burglaries are perpetrated while the families are aſleep.

Friday, 20.

At Night, the houſe of Sir Robert Ladbroke, on St. Peter's-hill, was broke open, and the following things, with ſeveral others, were ſtolen therefrom, viz. a coronation gold Medal, a broad five-and-twenty, a gold commonwealth, a guinea of George the Firſt, with a lock of a wig reſembling a horn, four diamond rings, forty mourning rings, about 15l. in crown pieces, ſeveral pieces of plate, two gold ſnuff-boxes, a diamond breaſt buckle, and Sir Robert's gold chain, which is worth above 100l. an Alderman's Lady's gold chain, weight about 13½ ounces, a diamond hoop ring, a gold Queen Anne's medal, a pair of cluſter ſtone buttons ſet in gold, a pair of Moco ſtuds ſet in ſilver, and a wedding-ring, about three penny weights, with a dent in it. The above robbery was attended with the following circumſtances: A Gentleman, who lives next door to Sir Robert, on St. Peter's-hill, was awakened about three o'clock, by a noiſe which he thought reſembled the breaking open of a houſe, on which he jumped out of bed, and, ſnatching a blunderbuſs, which he kept in his chamber, threw up the ſaſh, and ſeeing a watchman ſtand on the oppoſite ſide of the way, called to him, and aſked him if he had not heard a diſturbance; on which the fellow anſwered, he had heard no noiſe but what was occaſioned by the violence of the wind, and ſaid every thing was ſafe in that quarter. The Gentleman then aſked him why he did not cry the hour, as the clock had ſtruck for ſome time; to which the watchman ſaid he had cried it, and, on being contradicted, went away in a ſulky manner. A ſhort time after, another watchman came by, and diſcovered that the houſe, which is encompaſſed by a high wall, was broke open, and gave the alarm to the neighbourhood. In the morning, when the watchmen were examined, the above-mentioned fellow did not make his appearance, which not a little corroborated the ſuſpicions that were before entertained to his diſadvantage. The robbers found ſo large a booty in the apartments they firſt got into, that it is ſuppoſed they examined no other part of the houſe. Five men ſervants were above ſtairs, and all the family at home, during the time the burglary was committed. An iron crow was found in the paſſage; and a ſilver hilted ſword, which hung up in the room where they got their booty, was left behind them, drawn, on a chair.

Sunday 22.

The waters roſe ſuddenly in the brook that paſſes from Weſtburn Green to Kenſington, and overflowed all the low grounds. By this accident, Dr. Hill, at Bayſwater, was the greateſt ſufferer; near one acre of his garden was overflowed; upwards of five thouſand plants were a foot and a half under water during the time, and moſt of them are probably deſtroyed.

Monday 23.

A grant of a pardon paſſed the great ſeal to Sir James Stewart, Bart. who was concerned in the late rebellion, and againſt whom a bill of indictment was found for high treaſon, by the Grand Jury, in the Court of Juſticiary in Scotland, in October, 1748.

Tueſday 24.

A general Navy Commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal, appointing Hugh Palliſer, Eſq; Sir John Williams, Knt. Edmund Maſon, Timothy Brett, Thomas Hanway, and William Bateman, Eſqrs. Sir Richard Temple, Bart. Frederick Rogers, Richard Hughes, and Charles Proby, Eſqrs. Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy, with ſalaries of 500l. per ann. each, payable quarterly by the Treaſurer of the Navy.

Wedneſday 25.

At five o'clock in the morning, ſome Bloods knocked down a poor old man, at the upper end of St. John's-ſtreet, Smithfield, tore off one of his ears, and then beat him in ſo terrible a manner, that it is thought he cannot ſurvive.

Tueſday, 31.

Authentic letters from Paris ſay, that the French on the iſland of Mauritius have lately made a diſcovery that deſerves attention. It has been found, that the beautiful ſcarlet dye, called by the eaſtern nations *Umki*, is made from a decoction of the plant *Arbuſcula Sinenſis*, or the Cape Jaſmine, a ſpecimen of which was brought to England ſome years ſince by Captain Hutchenſon, and may now be ſeen in the Princeſs of Wales's gardens at Kew, and in the green houſes of ſome curious botaniſts.

The

The contribution in the city of York, for the unhappy ſufferers by the late great inundation in the north of England, already ſubſcribed and paid, amounts to the ſum of 870l. 13s. 5d. excluſive of 50l. given for the ſame purpoſe by the Corporation of that city, 20 guineas by the Gentlemens Club at the York Tavern, and 10 guineas by the Grand Lodge of Free Maſons.

By the long continuance of fine weather at this ſeaſon, many thouſand acres of land in the county of Gloceſter, which were intended for other crops, have been lately plowed up, and ſown with wheat; and it is univerſally allowed, that, through the kingdom in general, there never was ſuch a quantity in the ground before. The great price of wheat will now prove the cauſe of a great plenty.

A veſſel coming lately from Newcaſtle to London, at ſea, within five miles of the port of Shields, took up a wooden cradle with a child in it. The child was alive, and is now well. The cradle is ſuppoſed to have been carried to ſea by an inundation in one of the places adjacent.

Within theſe few days, one Mr. William Shaw, a farrier, at Hockley, near Dunſtable, in Bedfordſhire, had a large wen cut off from his left cheek, by a ſurgeon in Walbrook; and, what is extremely remarkable, the inſide of it was filled with gravel and ſmall ſtones, exactly reſembling thoſe in the gizzard of a fowl. He is in a fair way of recovery.

BIRTHS for the Year 1771.

Nov. 27. THE Lady of Ld. Archer,—a ſon and heir, at Umberſlade.

Dec. 6. The Lady of John Aubrey, Eſq; Member for Wallingford, Berks,—a ſon and heir, in Pall mall.

21. The Lady of Sir Charles Style, Bart,—a ſon and heir, in Argyle Buildings.

22. The Lady of Henry Buſhy, Eſq; —a ſon and heir, in Devonſhire-ſtreet.

23. The Lady of — Hill, Eſq;—a daughter in Conduit-ſtreet.

Liſt of Marriages for the Year 1771.

THOMAS Marſhal, Eſq; — to Miſs Wright of Enfield.

———King, Eſq; of Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, —to Miſs Hicks, of Whitcomb, Glouceſterſhire.

———Maſkelyne, Eſq; brother to Lady Clive,—to Mrs. Muſcott, late of Ludlow.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Franham,—to Mrs. Upton, with 40,000l.

Dec. 1. Richard Webſter, Eſq; of Congleton,—to Mrs. Broome.

3. Henry Peyton, Eſq; of Emneth, Norfolk,—to Miſs Rous, ſiſter to Sir John.

4. William Fauquier, jun. Eſq; of Argyle Buildings,—to Miſs M. Fauquier, of Piccadilly.

5. James-John Fenoulhet, Eſq;—to Miſs C. Richardſon, New Norfolk ſtreet.

6. Sir Tho. Grooch. Bart. of Benacre, Suffolk,—to Miſs Birtles.

Robert Burford, Eſq; Harley-ſtreet,—to Miſs S. Greenwood, New Bond ſtreet.

10 Tho. Henſon, Eſq; Hill-ſtreet,—to Miſs Quinton, Hanover-ſquare.

Tho. Manwaring, Eſq;—to Miſs Sybilla Brown, of Kenſington.

Wm. Yelverton Davenport, Eſq; at Bath, —to Mrs. Blythe.

11. Benj. Hudſon, Eſq; Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet,—to Mrs. Benſon, Berwick-ſtr.

12. Charles Smart, Eſq;—to Miſs Frances Jeffreys, of Saliſbury-court.

John Urry, Eſq; of the Iſle of Wight, —to Miſs Nancy Stone, of Privy Gardens.

Matthew Whittaker, Eſq; —to Miſs Hannah Johnſon, of Hatton Garden.

16. Silveſter Howard, Eſq; of Hackney,—to Mrs. Ruſh, Tower-hill.

17. Clement Paſton, Eſq; —to Miſs Kempſon.

Tho. Worgan, Eſq;—to Miſs S. Hall, of Camberwell.

Aaron Younge, Eſq;—to Miſs Carolina Foſter, of Goodman's-fields.

19. Stamp Brookſbank, Eſq; of Charles-ſtreet,—to Miſs Gataker, of Kenſington.

Robert Hankes, Eſq; of Mortimer ſtr. —to Miſs Eliz. Sparrow, Poland ſtreet.

Charles Landford, Eſq; of Cuckfield-place,—to Miſs Nott, of Little Horſtead.

John Swale, jun. Eſq; of Lincoln's-inn, —to Miſs Palmer, Kenſington.

21. Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, Bart. —to Miſs Grenville, niece to Earl Temple.

22. William Wynne, Eſq; of Wern, in Carnarvonſh.—to Miſs Williams, of Peniarth, Glamorganſhire.

Henry Morgan, Eſq; of Monmouth.—to Mrs. Draper.

Liſt of Deaths for the Year 1771.

MISS Harriot Amelia Cockran, in Queen's-ſquare.

The Rev. Mr. Horton, at Namptwich.

Mrs. Jane Churchill, aunt to Lord Milton.

Wm Bowen Eſq; at Tunbridge.

Mr. Henry De Gazer, Dutch Merch. at Enfield.

Dr. Wm. Griffin, at Blenheim-houſe.

John Hammond, aged 107, at a Village near Whitchurch, in Shropſhire.

The Biſhop of Valencia, in the 83d. year of his age.

John Scott, Eſq; at Windſor.

Wm. Warner, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Iſland of Antigua.

The Rev. Dr. Wilmot, Canon of Windſor.

John Dormer, Eſq; Member for Dorcheſter.

Mrs. Anne Dumareſq, at Saffron Walden, ſiſter to Sir Tho. Reynell, Bart.

Mrs.

Mrs. Ann Franks, aged near 100, at Dulwich, grand-daughter to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk.

The Relict of the late Cæsar Colclough, Esq; at Tintern Abby, in Ireland.

The Sieur Giles Geo. Gerrard, rector of Bartecourt, in Beauvais, aged 92.

William Bogdani, Esq; at Hitchin, Herts, F. R. S. &c.

Verney Lovet, Esq; St. Martin's-Lane.

Rev. Tho. Panting, M. A. Rector of St. Andrew's, Charles-town, South Carolina.

Mr. Duncan Rivers, Bailiff of Glasgow; the person, it is said, from whom Dr. Smollet took his character of Strap, in Roderick Random.

Nov. 18. Count de Scheel, Envoy from the Court of Denmark to the Empress of Russia, at Petersbourg.

Dec. 1. Geo. Bailey, M. D. at Chichester.

Roger Blackwood, Esq; in St. Martin's-Lane.

2. Miss Le Fleming, eldest sister to Sir Robert.

The Rt. Hon. Alexander Lord Banff, at Forglen-house, in Scotland.

5. Josiah Vardon, Esq; at Greenwich.

4. The Hon. Charles, Barry, youngest son of Lord Barrymore, in Portland-sq.

Robert Snow, Esq; Banker, near Temple-Bar.

Geo. Williams, Esq; at Hampstead.

6. John Grey, Esq; at Brompton,

Mrs. Haughton, formerly of Drury-lane Play-house.

7. Wm. Deranguers, Esq; in Golden-sq.

8. Atkinson Robinson, Esq; Resident Surveyor to the General Post Office.

The Rev. Mr Shove, Vicar of Doddington, and Rainham, Kent.

9. Tho. Vernon, Esq; at Hanbury-hall, Worcestershire.

10. John Ingram, Esq; at Harrow.

11. James Watson, Esq; in Welbeck-str.

Sir James Lumley, Bart. in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

12. Mr. Sinclair, eldest son of Sir Joseph.

Geo. Penn, Esq; at Stains, Middlesex.

13. The Hon. Charles Gordon, Esq; at Aberdeen.

Captain Kynaston, at Chelsea.

14. The Hon. John Ruthven, at Knightsbridge.

15. Benjamin Stillingfleet, Esq; in Piccadily.

The Rt. Hon. the Countess dowager of Gainsborough, at Ecton, in Rutlandsh.

16. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Conyers, Prebendary of Norwich.

Walter Wade, Esq; at Leeds, Yorksh.

Peter Dyson, Esq; at Windsor.

Dr. Arthur Smith, Archbishop of Dublin, and Primate of Ireland.

17. Mr. Alexander Hay, at his apartments in Scotland-yard; the witness who swore at Carlisle, that Peter Mc Naughtan killed Colonel Gardiner, at the Battle of Preston-Pans.

Mr. Davis, Apothecary, in Newgate, who was convicted last Sessions for robbing the Mail.

Dr. Wm. Brookes, in Broad-street.

Joseph Clemens, Esq; in David-street, Berkley-square.

The Hon. Lady St. Leger, in St. James's Place.

Lucius O' Brien, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White.

John Tholmond, Esq; at Homberssey, Worcestershire.

18. Mr. Philip Miller, F. R. S. aged 80. late Gardener to the Apothecary's Company, in which office he succeeded his father about 50 years ago, but lately resigned on account of his advanced age.

——Bolton, Esq; in Scotland Yard.

Mynheer Meerman, at Aix-la-Chapelle; a gentleman well known in the Republic of Letters.

19. Robert Andrews, Esq; in Upper Grosvenor-street.

20. Mrs. Anne Greaves, at Hamstead, aged 75.

23. Thomas Griffin, Esq; Admiral of the White.

Capt. Wm. Roper, at Poplar.

24. Wm. Tinmiss, Esq; of Westonhall, in Cheshire.

Wm. Montrose, Esq; at Paddington.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

THE Rev. Mr. Taswell, vicar of Brookland, Kent,—to Tenterden L.

The Rev. Mr. Dix, Minor Canon of Christ Church, Canterbury,—to Brookland V.

The Rev, Tho. Walker,—Chaplain to Lord Chetwynd.

The Rev. D'Ewes Coke, B. L. to Pinxton and South Normanton R. R. Derbsh.

The Rev. Ambrose Uyedale,—to Canewdon L. Essex.

The Rev. John Collins,—to Loughor R. Glamorganshire.

The Rev. Ambrose Eyre,—to Outwell R. Norfolk; *cum* Barley R. Herts.

The Rev. Tho. Froome, D. D.—to Cricklade St. Sampson, V. *cum* Stockton, R. Wilts.

The Rev. —— Steele,—to Newnham V. Kent.

Naval Promotions.

CAPT. Ourry,—Capt. of the Dublin, 74 Guns.

Capt. Schomberg, of the Prudent,—Capt. of the Dorset Yacht.

Capt. Collingwood,—Capt. of the Rainbow, of 50 guns.

Capt. Clarke,—Capt. of the Prudent, of 64 guns.

Capt. Atkins,—Capt. of the Scorpion Sloop.

Military

MILITARY PROMOTIONS

Wm. Forreſter, Eſq;—Lieut. Col. in the 6th. Reg. of foot.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

William Stiles, Eſq;—Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at Portſmouth.

Capt. Hales, brother to Sir Thomas,—Groom of the Bedchamber to the King.

Joſeph Manwaring, Eſq;—one of the band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

Nath. Draper, Eſq;—Principal Surveyor of the Gen. Poſt-office.

—— Jones, Eſq;—Collector of the Cuſtoms at Briſtol.

Robert Gunning, Eſq;—Envoy Extraordinary &c. to the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Tho. Gery Cullum, Eſq; Bath King at Arms,—Glouceſter King at Arms.

Joſeph Cocks, and Valentine Henry Wilmot, Eſqrs;—Clerks of the Letters Patent in the Court of Chancery.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort,—Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Monmouth.

Charles Morgan, Eſq;—Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Brecknock.

Lord Viſcount Chetwynd, — Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Bruſſels.

B——KR——TS.

Providence Hanſard, jun. Boſton, Lincolnſhire, brewer.
Lydia Unſworth, Warington, linen-draper.
Samuel Eare, of the Minories, upholſterer.
John Faggart, Southwick, Hants, linen-dr.
Wm. Trouthback, St. Giles's in the Fields, grocer.
John Clark, Liverpool, merchant.
Henry Moſſop, Spring-Gardens, Middleſex, dealer.
Henry Roſe, of St. Geo. the Martyr. carp.
Wm. Cockram, Taunton, carrier and deal.
Wm. Wynne Ryland, and Henry Bryer, of Cornhill, printſellers and partners.
John Grey, of Alemouth, cornfactor.
John Carr, of Great Yarmouth, poulterer.
Samuel Webſter, Covent-gard. haberdaſh.
James Browne, Portugal ſtr. upholſterer.
John Harriſon, of Poplar, victualler.
Laws Carruthers, Beckenham, Kent, tayl.
Jerem. Leverett, of Chriſt Church, Surry, carpenter.
Wm. Soley, Green-ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, brewer.
Wm. Stitt, of Snow-hill, linen-draper.
John Cannon, of Dover, Kent, wollen-dra.
Abraham Porter, of Malden, Eſſex, Innhol.
Tho. Maund, St. Mary le Bone, builder.
Henry Fountain, Hendon, Middlx. vict.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN:

From Dec. 2, to Dec. 7, 1771.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	9	3	7	3	0	2	1	3	0
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	4	10	0	0	3	0	2	2	3	1
Surry	5	0	4	0	3	1	2	2	3	9
Hertford	5	4	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	8
Bedford	5	7	4	9	2	8	2	1	3	0
Cambridge	5	0	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	10
Huntingdon	5	4	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	0
Northampton	6	5	5	0	3	2	2	0	3	2
Rutland	6	10	0	0	3	5	2	1	3	3
Leiceſter	7	3	5	7	3	6	2	0	4	2
Nottingham	6	9	5	0	3	6	2	1	3	9
Derby	6	8	0	0	3	8	2	6	4	5
Stafford	6	3	4	8	3	2	2	0	4	1
Shropſhire	6	1	4	8	3	3	1	8	3	6
Hereford	5	6	0	0	2	11	1	6	2	7
Worceſter	6	4	4	8	3	4	2	2	3	10
Warwick	6	8	0	0	3	2	2	3	4	10
Glouceſter	7	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	4	0
Wiltſhire	6	1	0	0	2	11	2	0	3	5
Berks	5	9	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	2
Oxford	6	4	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	7
Bucks	5	7	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	1
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	4	4	3	3	2	8	2	1	2	11
Suffolk	4	5	3	8	2	8	1	11	2	7
Norfolk	5	1	3	10	2	6	1	11	0	0
Lincoln	6	7	5	2	3	6	2	2	3	8
York	6	2	5	0	3	2	2	0	3	8
Durham	6	0	4	9	3	1	2	0	4	5
Northumberland	5	6	4	5	2	10	1	11	3	7
Cumberland	6	1	4	9	3	3	1	11	4	6
Weſtmoreland	6	6	5	0	3	2	2	1	4	0
Lancaſhire	6	4	0	0	3	6	2	1	3	8
Cheſhire	6	1	0	0	3	6	1	11	0	0
Monmouth	5	10	0	0	2	10	1	8	3	3
Somerſet	6	2	3	4	3	0	1	10	3	4
Devon	4	11	0	0	2	8	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	4	11	0	0	2	8	1	8	0	0
Dorſet	6	3	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	1
Hampſhire	5	5	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	5
Suſſex	4	9	0	0	2	9	1	10	3	0
Kent	4	9	0	0	2	10	2	0	2	7
WALES.										
North Wales	5	7	4	7	3	0	1	7	3	11
South Wales	5	2	3	8	2	11	1	5	3	3
GENERAL AVERAGE.										
Wincheſt. Buſhel	5	9	4	5	3	0	2	0	3	6
Quarter of 8 Buſhels.	46	0	3	54	24	0	16	0	28	0

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Dec. 6.	Dec. 30.
Bank Stock	—	150½
India Stock	—	—
3 per Cent. reduced	85⅝	86⅝
3 per Cent. Conſol.	87⅜	87¼
Long Ann.	—	—
Lot. Tick. 18l. 16s.	—	——

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 3. *to* Dec. 24.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	604	1283	Males	893	1841
Females	634		Females	948	

Whereof have died under two years old 639

Peck Loaf 2s. 4d. ¾

Between					
2 and 5	222	50 and 60	145		
5 and 10	81	60 and 70	124		
10 and 20	85	70 and 80	76		
20 and 30	166	80 and 90	39		
30 and 40	165	90 and 100	6		
40 and 50	163				

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For the YEAR 1771.

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DEBATES *in a Newly-established* SOCIETY, *continued from* p. 529.

JANUARY 22, 1771.

THE House met pursuant to adjournment before the holidays, and *Lord N---h* informed the House, That the Spanish Ambassador had that morning signed a declaration, with which his Majesty was satisfied, and that it would be laid before the House the next Friday.

Accordingly, on Friday the 25th, the Spanish ambassador's declaration, and *Lord Rochford*'s acceptance, were laid before the House. See p. 2.

After the papers had been read, *Lord N---h* said, That he was sure the agreement was equal to what the King or the Ministry had promised to obtain, and to what either the King or the Subject had a right to expect; that he avowed the part he had in it, and implicitly submitted his conduct to the judgment of the House.

Mr. *D----sw--ll* said, That, in his opinion, the convention was not only inadequate, but disgraceful; that

that it had neither provided reparation for former hoſtilities, nor ſecurity againſt future. He ſaid, that, ſuppoſing reparation was due only to the Crown, as the Miniſtry had inſinuated, even that reparation had not been made in a manner which ſet our honour upon a par with the honour of inferior kingdoms. When the territorial rights of the King of Sardinia had been infringed by France only, in purſuit of Mandrin, a ſmuggler and murderer, the King of France ſent an *Ambaſſador Extraordinary*, in the moſt ſolemn and public manner to apologize for it; and when our fleet under Admiral Boſcawen, in purſuit of our enemies, deſtroyed ſome French ſhips upon the coaſt of Portugal, we alſo ſent an *Ambaſſador Extraordinary* to the court of Liſbon, to make *reparation in honour*; and will it be pretended, ſaid he, that the preſent convention is a reparation in honour equivalent to that made by France to Sardinia, or Great-Britain to Portugal? or that, if it is not, the Miniſtry has provided for the honour and dignity of the Crown? He then moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there be laid before this Houſe, copies of all claims and propoſitions of the court of Spain relative to Falkland Iſland, ſince the firſt ſettlement of it by his Majeſty's orders, together with ſuch anſwers as have been received by the King's Miniſters to ſuch claims and propoſitions: and alſo copies or extracts of letters, and other papers, containing any ſuch intelligence received by any of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or by any other of his Majeſty's Miniſters, ſince the firſt day of June, 1770, touching any hoſtilities actually commenced by, or any warning, or other meaſures, indicating any hoſtile intention of, the Crown of Spain, or any of its officers, againſt his Majeſty's iſland, called Falkland's iſland, and all accounts of the reduction and capitulation of the ſame; and alſo copies of all requiſitions and demands made thereupon to the King of Spain, or any of his Miniſters, and for ſuch reparation and ſatisfaction as his Majeſty had a right to expect, for the injury he had received by the inſults upon the honour of the Crown, in the ſeizure by force of the ſaid iſland, and for obtaining ſecurity for the rights of the people, which were deeply affected by the ſaid injury; with all anſwers to the ſaid requiſitions and demands: and alſo copies or extracts of all letters or inſtructions ſent thereupon to his Majeſty's Miniſters at Madrid, and of all letters relating thereto, received from the ſaid Miniſters by any of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State, or other Miniſters at home."

Lord N---h ſaid, That he had no objection to the motion, but deſired that he might divide it into three, as it had three different objects; which was done, and he then remarked, that thoſe words of the motion which were intended to appear extracts of the King's Speech, were not the ſame as the Speech contained; that the words in the Speech were, "The honour and dignity of the Crown, and ſecurity for the rights of the people, had been invaded, and ſatisfaction demanded *for the injury*," and the words in the motion were, "For the injury done to the honour of the Crown, and the rights of the ſubject, *which were deeply affected*." He obſerved farther, that the rights of the ſubject were in diſpute upon this occaſion only as they were included in the rights of the Crown, and therefore moved to leave out *were*, and inſert *was*, as *was* would relate only to the dignity of the Crown, to which in this caſe, relation only ſhould be had.

Mr. *D-nn--g* ſaid, That, if the meaning of the Speech included

two

two objects, ſo did the meaning of the motion; and that, if the meaning of the Speech included but one, one only was included in the meaning of the motion; ſo that he ſaw no reaſon for the alteration.

Mr. *D-ſ-n* ſaid, That, if no alteration was intended as to meaning, he ſaw no reaſon for an alteration in terms; and that, as the motion now ſtood, it amounted to a declaration of the Houſe, That the rights of the people had been invaded, which was wholly improper and without precedent.

Colonel *B-r-é* threatened the Miniſtry with the loſs of their heads, for making a convention, which, he ſaid, ſtabbed the honour of the nation to the heart. He ſaid, it was condemned by every man in the kingdom, and that it was a forfeiture of the promiſe made by *Lord N---h* before the holidays, who ſaid, Spain ſhould bear a part of our expence, there not being a ſyllable about expence in the declaration. He ſaid, that, if we ſat down without a reimburſement of our expences, the precedent would not only encourage, but, if followed, enable an inferior nation to ruin us at pleaſure. They will have nothing more to do, ſaid he, than to take a rock from us, to put us to the expence of three millions, and then give it back. He ſaid, that the Miniſtry did not dare to go to war, becauſe a war would turn them out; and that, having let a French Secretary into their ſecrets, he had made near half a million, by gaming in the funds, and that they themſelves had been great gainers by the ſame ſcandalous traffic.

Lord N---h denied, in direct terms, that he ever promiſed Spain ſhould pay part of the expences, having never conceived even the idea of making ſuch a demand.

Mr. *Charles F-x* ſaid, There was an eſſential difference between that which *ſecures* a right, and the *right* that is ſecured; and declared, he remembered no promiſe that Spain ſhould pay part of the expence.

Mr. *B---ke* ſaid, He remembered the promiſe, but could not conceive Mr. *F-x*'s diſtinction; becauſe, if there were no rights, no ſecurity for rights could be needed. He confeſſed, that the ſatisfaction which Spain had made, was adequate to the injury, as far as it reſpected the Crown; that a deſolate rock had been taken away, and a deſolate rock reſtored; but that from the people ſomething had been taken away, of much greater importance, three millions of money, for which no compenſation had been offered or required. Mr. *B---ke* proceeded with ſome rhetorical flouriſhes; but there was ſuch a diſregard of him, and ſo much noiſe in the Houſe, that he was obliged to ſit down. He roſe again ſoon after, and expreſſed himſelf with ſome heat of paſſion, at the negligence with which he had been treated, and reiterated the threats of Col. *B---é* againſt the heads of the Miniſtry, with terms of yet greater vehemence, ſaying, "There muſt be *blood*," and repeating, "I ſay there muſt be *blood*, to attone for the miſconduct of thoſe who tranſacted this dark affair." He was obliged, however, again to ſit down in deſpair of being heard; and Mr. *D---w---ll* having agreed to *Lord N---h*'s amendment, the debate ended.

There was no further debate till *January* 29, when the report of the Committee which had determined the Shoreham election was received; by which it appeared, that the returning officer had been guilty of the groſſeſt partiality in returning the ſitting Member, and that a majority of the Shoreham freemen had formed themſelves into a ſociety, under the name of the *Chriſtian Club*, the members of which had entered into a bond to ſtand by each other at all elections, and make as good bargains with the candidates as they could. The Houſe was moved,

That

That further enquiry might be made concerning this club; which was carried without a diviſion.

On Monday the 4th of *February*, the papers relative to the affair of Falkland's Iſland were laid before the Houſe.

It was ſaid by the party in oppoſition, That theſe papers were not ſatisfactory, being only office-letters; and *Lord N---h* was aſked, whether France had mediated between Spain and England?

Lord N-----h anſwered, That France had not interpoſed *as a mediator*. Being aſked again, if France had not interpoſed, he ſaid, That *interpoſed* was a word of an extenſive and indefinite ſignification, and that he would make no reply to it as a queſtion.

A motion was then made, That the King be addreſſed, to acquaint the Houſe whether France did *interfere*, and, if ſo, in what manner.

The Miniſtry oppoſed this motion, and ſaid, That, in an affair which apparently involved the peace of Europe, all the powers of Europe would naturally, and, indeed, neceſſarily interfere in one manner or another; that it was manifeſt, there had been no diſhonourable interpoſition, from the terms of the declaration, which had given us all the ſatisfaction we had at firſt deſired; that all the papers which had been aſked for, had been laid before them; and that to aſk, not for papers only, but *verbal* negotiations, was altogether unprecedented.

It was replied, That, if no ſatisfaction was to be given to the Houſe, when a tranſaction was verbal, the Houſe might eaſily be defeated in every application for ſatisfaction, as the Miniſtry need only pretend that the object of enquiry was a verbal tranſaction.

The queſtion, being put, was carried againſt the Motion, 173

For it 57

Majority 116

On the 5th of *February*, there was a call of the Houſe, and no publick queſtion was debated till the 7th; when Sir *George S-----e* moved for leave to bring in a bill, to aſcertain the rights of electors, with reſpect to the eligibility of perſons to ſerve in Parliament.

He ſaid, That the diviſions on the Middleſex election ſeemed to have eſtabliſhed three principles, which, in his opinion, were ſubverſive of the conſtitution. *Firſt*, That the Houſe of Commons could, by its own power, make law. *Secondly*, That a determination of the Houſe was ſuch law. *Thirdly*, That incapacity reſulted from expulſion. That he conceived an act of the whole Legiſlature was become neceſſary, to prevent the eſtabliſhment of theſe three principles from the diviſions upon the Middleſex election; but that his motion had not the leaſt retroſpect to thoſe diviſions themſelves, nor was it his intention to diſturb them, or alter what had been done in conſequence of them, but only to aſcertain the law of the land, with reſpect to thoſe points for the future.

Mr. *Charles F-x* ſaid, in anſwer, That no ſuch principles as the two firſt could poſſibly be ſuppoſed to reſult from the diviſions in queſtion, without giving up all pretenſions to common ſenſe, they being abſurd in the higheſt degree; that, with reſpect to theſe, therefore, the bill was unneceſſary: and that, with reſpect to the third, it was unneceſſary for another reaſon; the point was legally determined already.

A debate commenced; but the arguments were little more than a recapitulation of thoſe which had been urged the laſt year. In a diviſion for the queſtion, there appeared, Againſt it 167

For it 103

Majority 64

On the 8th of *February*, after ſome debate, the Houſe came to a reſolution to proſecute thoſe who publiſhed

publiſhed the Parliamentary debates during the ſitting of the Houſe, by a majority of 35; there being for it 90, and 55 againſt it.

The chief Magiſtrate of Shoreham was then called to the bar, and accuſed of having returned a candidate, who had only thirty-ſeven votes, in preference to one who had eighty-ſeven.

The fact appeared to be, that he had queried ſeventy-ſix votes, and made his return without examining the validity of the votes ſo queried.

In his defence, he ſaid, That the Chriſtian Club, inſtituted at Shoreham, were under oath of ſecrecy and bond, to agree with the majority of that club, and not to break it up. That he had been one of the club, but, obſerving the groſs illegalities which it committed, he had requeſted that he might be voted out of it; but that he was refuſed.

That an article being added to their original compact, purporting, That a member not paying his arrears for three months, ſhould be excluded the ſociety, he procured his excluſion, by not paying his arrears for more than three months.

That, on the death of the late member, Sir *S. Corniſh*, five candidates came from London, and that the club appointed a committee to treat with them; that one of them (Gen. *S---h*) offered 3000 pounds, and to build 600 ton of ſhipping, the manufacture of the town; but that another candidate (Mr. *R--mb--d*) had bid more. That, at the laſt election, an affidavit was made and read, that Mr. *R--mb--d* had agreed to give the club five-and-thirty pounds a man; and that, from his knowledge of the principles of the club, having himſelf been a member; from their having appointed a committee to treat with the candidates; from the report of Gen. *S---h*'s agent, that he had offered the club 3000 pounds, and to build 600 ton of ſhipping, which had been refuſed; and from the affidavit, that Mr. *R--mb--d* had engaged to give them five-and-thirty pounds a man, he had conſidered the members of the club as diſqualified, notwithſtanding their having had the hardineſs to take the oath to prevent bribery and corruption; and therefore had returned the member, for whom the votes, againſt which no ſuch objection lay, had been given. That it was true, he had admitted the others to poll, but that he had done it only conditionally, and ſubject to a future reviſion, as appeared by the queries which he had ſet againſt their names when he received their votes. If he had done wrong, he ſaid, it was not intentionally, and he ſubmitted to the Houſe. It being late, the Houſe put off the further hearing to Tueſday the 12th.

On the 12th the returning officer was brought to the bar, according to order, when he proved, by ſeveral witneſſes, that the counſel at the election had told him, he might reject the votes, if in his own mind he thought them illegal. He was committed to the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms.

On the 13th he was again brought to the bar; and, being upon his knees, Mr. Speaker ſaid,

"*Hugh Roberts*,

"You have been convicted, upon the cleareſt and moſt ſatisfactory proof, of returning a member to this Houſe, againſt a very great majority of votes admitted by yourſelf, and which now ſtand upon the poll.

"This offence, conſidered in the abſtract, and without the accompanying circumſtances, is a crime of an atrocious nature; it ſtrikes at the very being of this Houſe; for, if practices of this ſort were to obtain, the Commons of Great-Britain, who are now the Repreſentatives of the free people of this kingdom, would be merely the delegates of corrupt returning officers.

"In vain have our anceſtors been anxiouſly careful to ſecure the free-

dom

dom of elections, by all the means human wiſdom and foreſight could ſuggeſt; in vain have they particularly guarded againſt the partiality of the returning officer, and obliged him, by every tie, to a faithful diſcharge of that truſt which the conſtitution hath repoſed in his hands, if men are to be found daring enough to ſend members to this Houſe, who were never choſen by the legal electors.

"You have ſaid, that you did not receive the votes abſolutely, but only admitted them to poll conditionally, and ſubject to future reviſion, as appears by the queries ſet againſt their names.

"I think this circumſtance alone, was it true, would not much avail you; for I have always been of opinion, (although I do not know that the reſolutions of the Houſe have gone ſo far) that the practice of receiving votes with queries, by the mere authority of the returning officer, and without the conſent of the parties, is illegal; I am ſure it is dangerous; for, if once it be admitted by this Houſe, that the returning officer has a right to receive votes upon terms which are to ſubject them to his future deciſion, after the poll is cloſed, and the numbers known, it will always be in the power of that officer, ſo to manage the queried votes, as to return which of the candidates he pleaſes; and, if he is an artful man himſelf, or artfully aſſiſted by others, he will alſo be able ſo to do the buſineſs, as to make it difficult to ſet aſide what he hath done, and more difficult to puniſh him for doing it.

"But your caſe does not afford you even this excuſe; for it has been proved, that, although you reſerved the queried votes for future diſcuſſion and re-conſideration, you made your return without either, as ſoon as the poll was over; rejecting, as you declared, all thoſe who had voted for one of the candidates (which amounted to a great majority of the whole), on account, as you alledged, of corruption; notwithſtanding you had adminiſtered the oath againſt bribery to all, except one, of thoſe you thought proper to reject.

"There are, however, circumſtances in your caſe, which greatly extenuate your offence, and which the Houſe hath, with pleaſure, laid hold of, to mitigate the ſeverity of your puniſhment; and this they have done at the recommendation of thoſe very reſpectable gentlemen who compoſed that committee, which, by its conduct upon this occaſion, hath merited not only the thanks of this Houſe, but the general applauſe of the public. By a ſteady attention to juſtice, and a firm perſeverance in obtaining it, they have ſurmounted a variety of difficulties, in carrying into execution a new law, which has founded a new court of judicature, for the trial of parliamentary elections; a law, which, if it continues to be executed for the future, with equal abilities and integrity, as it has been in this inſtance, will be a bleſſing to this country, and do honour to the memory of the perſon who planned, and to the Parliament which adopted and paſſed it.

"You have proved, that you were formerly a member of a club, in the borough over which you preſided, which hath profanely aſſumed the name of the *Chriſtian Club*; a club, inſtituted for the moſt infamous purpoſe, that of ſelling the borough to the higheſt bidder: that this club conſiſts of a great majority of the electors; and that the members of it bind themſelves to one another, and to ſecrecy, by oaths, in writing, and bonds with large penalties; that they carry on this ſcandalous traffic by a ſelect committee, who never appear or vote at any election, on account of their ſcruples of conſcience, having actually received the ſtipulated price of the borough; bnt that the reſt of the members of the club vote as they are direct-

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ed by their committee, and, without heſitation, take the oath againſt bribery, (as they did in the preſent inſtance) and, when the election is over, receive their ſhare of the price which has been paid to their factors.

"You proved, likewiſe, that you voluntarily quitted this club in February laſt, when there was no vacancy, and when you could have no expectation of being the returning officer, in caſe a vacancy ſhould happen. It has, likewiſe, appeared in evidence, that you acted by the advice of counſel.

"And you have inſiſted, that, tho' you may have acted illegally, you have not acted intentionally wrong, and that you ſhould not have rejected the queried votes, if you had not been convinced in your conſcience that they were all corrupted.

"Theſe are the favourable circumſtances under which the Houſe have conſidered your caſe; and, on account of them, have inflicted upon you the mildeſt puniſhment that the nature of their proceedings will permit.

"And I am, in obedience to their commands, to REPRIMAND you for this offence, which I now do: and I am, by their order, to acquaint you, which I alſo do, that you are diſcharged, paying your fees."

On the 11th of February, Sir *W-----m M------h* made a motion, and was ſeconded by Lord *C-----s Sp----r*, That a clauſe in the *Nullum Tempus* act, which allowed a year to the grantees or leſſees of the crown to proſecute their claims to effect, ſhould be repealed.

In favour of the motion it was alledged, That the clauſe had an effect very different from that intended by Parliament, which was not that new claims ſhould be ſet up, and great numbers of people diſturbed in their poſſeſſions by vexatious ſuits at law, as was the caſe at preſent in *Cumberland*, with reſpect to the Duke of *P--tl--d*; That, if the law was a good law, it ought to extend to all his Majeſty's ſubjects; if a bad one, to none.

It was anſwered, That the clauſe did exactly anſwer the intention of Parliament, which was neither more nor leſs than to preſerve the right of a legal determination of Sir *J—s L-----r*'s claim, for which purpoſe it was conſented to by the gentlemen who brought in the bill; and that to draw Sir *J---s* into a lawſuit, upon the faith of Parliament, and then paſs a bill, which ſhould at once diſable him from carrying it on, would be injurious to him, and infamous to themſelves.

It was replied, That no ſuch bargain or compromiſe was made at paſſing the act; that no more was intended, than to prevent the paſſing the bill from being interrupted by the introduction of private diſputes; and that many, who conſented to the bill, would have been againſt the clauſe in queſtion, if it had been ſeparately debated; and that, if Sir *J--s L----r* had been brought into any extra expences by the clauſe, he ſhould, upon the repeal of it, be remembered.

Mr. *P-tn-y* moved, That, inſtead of *repealing*, they would alter and amend; and it was ſaid, in that caſe, that Sir *J---s* would drop all cauſes that he had commenced againſt perſons who had derivative titles from the Duke of *P--tl--d*, and leave the cauſe to be determined between the principals only.

Upon a diviſion, Sir *W-----m M-----h* carried his queſtion againſt the amendment, 152 againſt 123.

On Monday, Feb. 28, the returning officer for *Shoreham* was examined, and ſome other perſons, who had been members of the Chriſtian Club. Their evidence confirmed the account of the club which has already been given; and a bill was thereupon ordered to be brought in to diſtranchiſe the members of the club, and prevent future corruption in the borough. This was oppoſed only by Mr. *C—s F-x* who

who ſaid, that the facts had not been proved, and that, if the men were guilty, they ought to be proceeded againſt according to law.

The following is the Letter preſented by John Wilkes, *Eſq; to the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, as the Obſervations of the celebrated* JUNIUS *upon a long Advertiſement from that Society, containing their Reſolutions* at a Meeting held on the 23d of July laſt.*

Extract of a Letter to JOHN WILKES, *Eſq; dated Sept. 7, 1771.*

A Man, who honeſtly engages in a public cauſe, muſt prepare himſelf for events, which will at once demand his utmoſt patience, and rouſe his warmeſt indignation. I feel myſelf, at this moment, in the very ſituation I deſcribe; yet, from the common enemy I expect nothing but hoſtilities againſt the people. It is the conduct of our friends that ſurprizes and afflicts me. I cannot but reſent the injury done to the common cauſe by the aſſembly at the London Tavern, nor can I conceal from you my own particular diſappointment. They had it in their power to perform a real, effectual ſervice to the nation; and we expected from them a proof, not only of their zeal, but of their judgment.—— Whereas the meaſure they have adopted is ſo ſhamefully injudicious, with regard to its declared object, that, in my opinion, it will, and reaſonably ought, to make their zeal very queſtionable with the people they mean to ſerve. When I ſee a meaſure, excellent in itſelf, and not abſolutely unattainable, either not made the principal object, or extravagantly loaded with conditions palpably abſurd or impracticable, I cannot eaſily ſatisfy myſelf, that the man, who propoſes it, is quite ſo ſincere as he pretends to be. *You*, at leaſt, Mr. Wilkes, ſhould have ſhewn more temper and prudence, and a better knowledge of mankind. No perſonal reſpects whatſoever ſhould have perſuaded you to concur in theſe Reſolutions. But my own zeal, I perceive, betrays me; I will endeavour to keep a better guard upon my temper, and apply to your judgment in the moſt cautious and meaſured language.

I object, in the firſt place, to the bulk, and much more to the ſtile, of your reſolutions of the 23d of July; though ſome part of the preamble is as pointed as I could wiſh, you talk of yourſelves with too much authority and importance. By aſſuming this falſe pomp and air of conſequence, you either give general diſguſt, or, what is infinitely more dangerous, you expoſe yourſelves to be laughed at. The Engliſh are a faſtidious people, and will not ſubmit to be talked to in ſo high a tone, by a ſet of private gentlemen, of whom they know nothing, but that they call themſelves *Supporters of the Bill of Rights*. There are queſtions, which, in good policy, you ſhould never provoke the people in general to aſk themſelves. At the ſame time, Sir, I am far from meaning to undervalue the inſtitution of this ſociety. On the contrary, I think the plan was admirable; that it has already been of ſignal ſervice to the public, and may be of much greater; and I do moſt earneſtly wiſh, that you conſider of, and promote, a plan for forming conſtitutional clubs all through the kingdom. A meaſure of this kind would alarm government more, and be of more eſſential ſervice to the cauſe, than any thing that can be done relative to new-modelling the Houſe of Commons. You ſee, then, that my objections are directed to the particular meaſure, not to the general inſtitution.

In the conſideration of this meaſure, my firſt objection goes to the declared purpoſe of the Reſolutions, in the terms and mode in which you have deſcribed it, viz. *the extermination of corruption*. In my opinion, you graſp at the *impoſſible*, and *loſe the really attainable*. Without plaguing you or myſelf with a logical argument upon a ſpeculative queſtion, I willingly appeal to your own candour and judgment. Can any man in his ſenſes affirm, that, as things are now circumſtanced in this country, it is poſſible to *exterminate corruption*? Do you ſeriouſly think it poſſible to carry through both Houſes ſuch a place-bill as you deſcribe in the fifth article; or, ſuppoſing it carried, that it would not be evaded? When you talk of contracts and lottery tickets, do you think that any human law can really prevent their being diſtributed and accepted? In ſhort, Sir, would you, *bonâ fide*, and as a man of honour, give it for your expectation and opinion, that there is a ſingle county or borough in the kingdom, that will form the declaration recommended

* Our readers may form a judgment of the purport of theſe Reſolutions, from Junius's animadverſions upon them.

mended to them in the Reſolutions, and enforce it upon the candidates? For myſelf, I will tell you freely, not what I *think*, but what I *know*; the Reſolutions are either totally neglected in the country, or, if read, are laughed at, and by people who mean as well to the cauſe as any of us.

With regard to the articles taken ſeparately, I own I am concerned to ſee, that the great condition, which ought to be the *ſine quâ non* of parliamentary qualification; which ought to be the baſis, as it aſſuredly will be the only ſupport, of every barrier raiſed in defence of the conſtitution; I mean a *declaration upon oath to ſhorten the duration of parliaments*; is reduced to the fourth rank in the eſteem of the Society, and, even in that place, far from being inſiſted on with firmneſs and vehemence, ſeems to have been particularly ſlighted in the expreſſion, *You ſhall endeavour to reſtore annual parliaments.* Are theſe the terms which men who are in earneſt make uſe of, when the *ſalus reipublicæ* is at ſtake! I expected other language from Mr. Wilkes. Beſides my objection in point of form, I diſapprove highly of the meaning of the 4th article, as it ſtands. — Whenever the queſtion ſhall be ſeriouſly agitated, I will endeavour (and, if I live, will aſſuredly attempt it) to convince the Engliſh nation, by arguments, to *my* underſtanding unanſwerable, that they ought to inſiſt upon a triennial, and baniſh the idea of an annual parliament.

Article 1. The terms of the firſt article would have been very proper a century or two ago, but they are not adapted to the preſent ſtate of the conſtitution. The King does not act *directly* either in impoſing or redreſſing *grievances.* We need not *now* bribe the Crown to do us juſtice; and, as to the refuſal of ſupplies, we might puniſh ourſelves indeed, but it would be no way compulſory upon the King. With reſpect to his civil liſt, he is already independent, or might be ſo, if he had common ſenſe, or common reſolution; and as for refuſing to vote the army or navy, I hope we ſhall never be mad enough to try an experiment every way ſo hazardous. But, in fact, the effort would be infinitely too great for the occaſion. All we want is an honeſt repreſentative, or, at leaſt, ſuch a one as will have ſome reſpect for the conſtituent body. Formerly the Houſe of Commons were compelled to *bargain* with the Sovereign. At preſent they may preſcribe their own conditions. So much, in general, for grievances: as to particular grievances, almoſt all thoſe we complain of are, apparently, the acts either of the Lords or the *Commons.* The appointment of unworthy miniſters is not ſtrictly a grievance, (that is, a legal ſubject of complaint to the King) until thoſe miniſters are arraigned and convicted in due courſe of law. If, after that, the King ſhould perſiſt in keeping them in office, it would be a *grievance* in the ſtrict, legal ſenſe of the word, and would undoubtedly juſtify rebellion, according to the forms, as well as the ſpirit, of the conſtitution. I am far from condemning the late addreſſes to the throne; they ought to be inceſſantly repeated. The people, by the ſingular ſituation of their affairs, are compelled to do the duty of the Houſe of Commons.

Article 2. I object to the ſecond article, becauſe I think that multiplying oaths is only multiplying perjury.— Beſides this, I am ſatisfied, that, with a triennial parliament, (and without it all other proviſions are nugatory) Mr. Grenville's bill is, or may be made, a ſufficient guard againſt any groſs, or flagrant offences in this way.

Article 3. The terms of the third article are too looſe and indefinite to make a diſtinct or ſerious impreſſion. That the people are not equally and fully repreſented is unqueſtionable. But let us take care what we attempt. We may demoliſh the venerable fabric we intend to repair; and where is the ſtrength and virtue to erect a better in its ſtead? I ſhould not, for my own part, be ſo much moved at the corrupt and odious practices by which inconſiderable men get into parliament, nor even at the want of a perfect repreſentation, (and certainly nothing can be leſs reconcileable to the theory, than the preſent practice, of the conſtitution) if means could be found to compel ſuch men to do their duty, (in eſſentials at leaſt) when they *are* in parliament. Now, Sir, I am convinced, that, if ſhortening the duration of parliaments (which in effect is keeping the repreſentative under the rod of the conſtituent) be not made the baſis of our new parliamentary juriſprudence, other checks or improvements ſignify nothing. On the contrary, if this be made the foundation, other meaſures may come in aid, and, as auxiliaries, be of conſiderable

ſiderable advantage. Lord Chatham's project, for inſtance, of increaſing the number of Knights of Shires, appears to me admirable, and the moment we have obtained a triennial parliament it ought to be tried. As to cutting away the rotten boroughs, I am as much offended as any man at ſeeing ſo many of them under the direct influence of the Crown, or at the diſpoſal of private perſons; yet, I own, I have both doubts and apprehenſions, in regard to the remedy you propoſe. I ſhall be charged, perhaps, with an unuſual want of political intrepidity, when I honeſtly confeſs to you, that I am ſtartled at the idea of ſo extenſive an amputation. In the firſt place, I queſtion the power, *de jure*, of the legiſlature to diſfranchiſe a number of boroughs, upon the general ground of improving the conſtitution.—— There cannot be a doctrine more fatal to the liberty and property we are contending for, than that which confounds the idea of a *ſupreme* and an *arbitrary* legiſlature. I need not point out to you the fatal purpoſes, to which it has been, and may be, applied. If we are ſincere in the political creed we profeſs, there are many things which we ought to affirm cannot be done by King, Lords, and Commons. Among theſe I reckon the diſfranchiſing a borough with a general view to improvement. I conſider it as equivalent to robbing the parties concerned of their freehold, of their birth right. I ſay, that, although this birth right may be forfeited, or the exerciſe of it ſuſpended in particular caſes, it cannot be taken away by a general law, for any real or pretended purpoſe of improving the conſtitution. I believe there is no power in this country to make ſuch a law. Suppoſing the attempt made, I am perſuaded you cannot mean, that either King or Lords ſhould take an active part in it. A bill, which only touches the repreſentation of the people, muſt originate in the Houſe of Commons, in the formation and mode of paſſing it. The excluſive right of the Commons muſt be aſſerted as ſcrupulouſly as in the caſe of a money bill. Now, Sir, I ſhould be glad to know by what kind of reaſoning it can be proved, that there is a power veſted in the repreſentative to deſtroy his immediate conſtituent; from whence could he poſſibly derive it? A courtier, I know, will be ready enough to maintain the affirmative. The doctrine ſuits him exactly, becauſe it gives an unlimited operation to the influence of the Crown. But we, Mr. Wilkes, muſt hold a different language. It is no anſwer to me to ſay, that the bill, when it paſſes the Houſe of Commons, is the act of the majority, and not of the repreſentatives of the particular boroughs concerned. If the majority can diſfranchiſe ten boroughs, why not twenty? Why not the whole kingdom? Why ſhould not they make their own ſeats in parliament for life? When the ſeptennial act paſſed, the legiſlature did what, apparently and palpably, they had no power to do; but they did more than people in general were aware of; they diſfranchiſed the whole kingdom for four years. For argument's ſake, I will now ſuppoſe, that the expediency of the meaſure, and the power of parliament, were unqueſtionable—ſtill you will find an inſurmountable difficulty in the excluſion. When all your inſtruments of amputation are prepared—when the unhappy patient lies bound at your feet, without the poſſibility of reſiſtance, by what infallible rule will you direct the operation? When you propoſe to cut away the rotten parts, can you tell us what parts are perfectly ſound? Are there any certain limits, in fact or theory, to inform you at what point you muſt ſtop—at what point the mortification ends? To a man, ſo capable of obſervation and reflection as you are, it is unneceſſary to ſay all that might be ſaid upon the ſubject. Beſides that I approve highly of Lord Chatham's idea of "infuſing a portion of new health into the conſtitution, to enable it to bear its infirmities," (a brilliant expreſſion, and full of intrinſic wiſdom) other reaſons concur in perſuading me to adopt it. I have no objection to paying him ſuch compliments as carry a condition with them, and either bind him firmly to the cauſe, or become the bittereſt reproach to him if he deſerts it. Of this laſt I have not the moſt diſtant ſuſpicion. There is another man, indeed, with whoſe conduct I am not ſo compleatly ſatisfied; yet even *he*, I think, has not reſolution to do any thing flagrantly impudent in the face of this country. At the ſame time, that I think it good policy to pay thoſe compliments to Lord Chatham, which in good truth he has nobly deſerved, I ſhould be glad to mortify thoſe contemptible creatures, who call themſelves Noblemen, whoſe worthleſs importance depends entirely upon their influence

ence over boroughs, and cannot be safely diminished, but by increasing the powers of the counties at large. Among these men, I cannot but distinguish the meanest of the human species, the whole race of the *C-n-w-ys*. I have but one word to add: I would not give representatives to those great trading towns, which have none at present. If the merchant and the manufacturer must be *really* represented, let them become freeholders by their industry, and let the representation of the county be increased. You will find the interruption of business in those towns, by the triennial riots and cabals of election, too dear a price for the nugatory privilege of sending members to parliament.

The remaining articles will not require a long discussion: of the 4th and 5th articles I have spoken already.

Article 6. The measures recommended in the sixth are unexceptionable. My only doubt is, how can an act, *apparently* done by the House of Commons, be fixed, by sufficient legal evidence, upon the Duke of G——n or Lord N—h, of whose guilt I am nevertheless compleatly satisfied? As for Lord W—h and Lord B———n, their own letters are a sufficient ground of impeachment.

Article 7. The seventh article is also very proper and necessary. The impeachment of Lord M———d, upon his own paper, is indispensable. Yet suffer me to guard you against the seducing idea of concurring in any vote, or encouraging any bill, which may pretend to ascertain, while in reality it limits, the constitutional power of juries. I would have their right, to return a general verdict in all cases whatsoever, considered as a part of the constitution, fundamental, sacred, and no more questionable by the legislature, than whether the government of the country shall be by King, Lords, and Commons. Upon this point, an enacting bill would be pernicious; a declaratory bill, to say the best of it, useless.

Article 8. I think the eighth article would be more properly expressed thus: *You shall grant no money, unless for services known to, and approved of by, Parliament.* In general the supplies are appropriated, and cannot easily be misapplied. The House of Commons are, indeed, too ready in granting large sums under the head of *Extraordinaries incurred and not provided for.* But the accounts lie before them;—it is their own fault if they do not examine these. The manner in which the late debt upon the civil list was pretended to be incurred, and really paid, demands a particular examination. Never was there a more impudent outrage offered to a patient people.

Article 9. The ninth is indispensable; but I think the matter of it fitter for instruction, than the declaration you have in view, I am very apprehensive of clogging the declaration, and making it too long.

Articles 10 and 11. In the tenth and eleventh you are civil to Ireland and America; and, if you mean nothing but ostentation, it may possibly answer your purpose. Your care of Ireland is much to be commended. But, I think, in good policy, you may as well compleat a reformation at home, before you attempt to carry your improvements to such a distance. Clearing the fountain is the best and shortest way to purify the stream. As for taxing the Americans by their own representatives, I confess I do not perfectly understand you. If you propose, that, in the article of taxation, they should hereafter be left to the authority of their respective assemblies, I must own, I think you had no business to revive a question, which should, and probably would, have lain dormant for ever. If you mean, that the Americans should be authorised to send their representatives to the British Parliament, I shall be contented with referring you to what Mr. Burke has said upon this subject, and will not venture to add any thing of my own, for fear of discovering an offensive disregard of your opinion. Since the repeal of the Stamp-act, I know of no acts tending to tax the Americans, except that which creates the tea-duty; and even that can hardly be called *internal:* yet it ought to be repealed, as an impolitic act, not as an oppressive one. It preserves the contention between the mother-country and the colonies, when every thing worth contending for, is, in reality, given up. When this act is repealed, I presume you will turn your thoughts to the postage of letters; a tax imposed by authority of Parliament, and levied in the very heart of the colonies. I am not sufficiently informed upon the subject of that excise, which you say is substituted in North America to the laws of customs, to deliver such an

opinion

opinion upon it as I would abide by. Yet I can eaſily comprehend, that, admitting the neceſſity of raiſing a revenue for the ſupport of government there, any other revenue laws, but thoſe of exciſe, would be nugatory in ſuch a country as America. I ſay this with great diffidence as to the point in queſtion, and with a poſitive proteſt againſt any concluſion from America to Great-Britain.

If theſe obſervations ſhall appear to deſerve the attention of the Society, it is for *them* to conſider what uſe may be made of them. I know how difficult and irkſome it is to tread back the ſteps we have taken; yet if any part of what I have ſubmitted to you carries reaſon and conviction with it, I hope that no falſe ſhame will influence our friends at the London Tavern. Let my opinions be fairly examined.

JUNIUS.

Lord LYTTELTON's *Account of* HENRY II.'s *Penance for the Murder of Archbiſhop* BECKET.

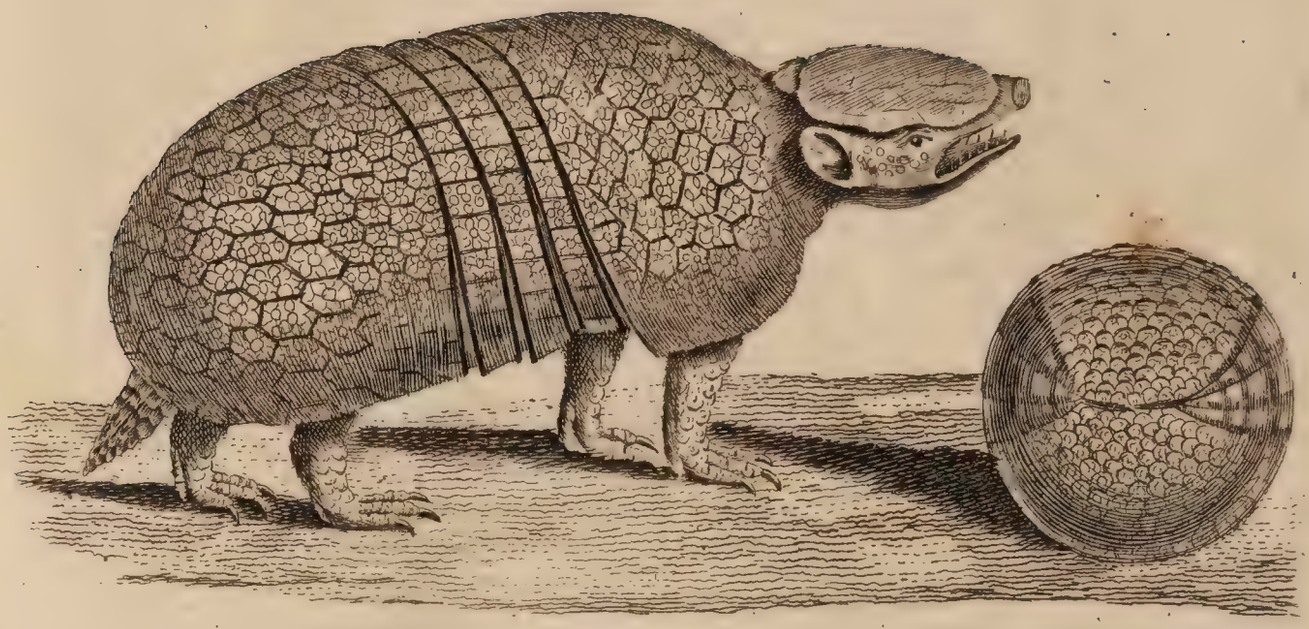
"INSTEAD of leading his forces, immediately after his landing, [at Southampton, July 8, 1174,] to join his royal army under Richard de Lucy, in order to act with his uſual alacrity againſt the rebels, K. Henry went on a pilgrimage to the tomb of the late Archbiſhop Becket, with the fame of whoſe miracles the whole realm was now filled, and whom the Pope, by a Bull dated in March the year before, had declared a Saint and a Martyr, appointing an anniverſary feſtival to be kept on the day of his death, *in order* (ſays the Bull) *that, being continually applied to by the prayers of the faithful, he ſhould intercede with God for the Clergy and people of England.* Henry, therefore, deſiring to obtain for himſelf this interceſſion, or to make others believe that the wrath of an enemy, to whom it was ſuppoſed that ſuch power was given, might be thus averted from him, thought it neceſſary to viſit the ſhrine of this new-created Saint; and as ſoon as he came within ſight of the tower of Canterbury Cathedral, [July 10,] at the diſtance of three miles, deſcended from his horſe, and walked thither barefoot, over a road that was full of rough and ſharp ſtones, which ſo wounded his feet, that in many places they were ſtained with his blood. When he got to the tomb, which was then in the crypt [or under-croft] of the church, he threw himſelf proſtrate before it, and remained, for ſome time, in fervent prayer; during which, by his orders, the Biſhop of London, in his name, declared to the people, That "he had neither commanded, nor adviſed, nor by any artifice contrived, the death of Becket, for the truth of which he appealed, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to the teſtimony of God; but, as the murderers of that Prelate had taken occaſion from his words, too inconſiderately ſpoken, to commit this offence, he voluntarily thus ſubmitted himſelf to the diſcipline of the Church." After this he was ſcourged, at his own requeſt and command, by all the Monks of the Convent, aſſembled for that purpoſe, from every one of whom, and from ſeveral Biſhops and Abbots there preſent, he received three or four ſtripes. This ſharp penance being done, he returned to his prayers before the tomb, which he continued all that day, and all the next night, not even ſuffering a carpet to be ſpread beneath him, but kneeling on the hard pavement. Early in the morning, he went round all the altars of the church, and paid his devotions to the bodies of the Saints there interred, which having performed, he came back to Becket's tomb, where he ſtaid till the hour when maſs was ſaid in the church, at which he aſſiſted.

"During all this time he had taken no kind of food; and, except when he gave his naked body to be whipt, was clad in ſackcloth. Before his departure, (that he might fully complete the expiation of his ſin, according to the notions of the Church of Rome,) he aſſigned a revenue of 40l. a year, to keep lights always burning in honour of Becket about his tomb. The next evening he reached London, where he found it neceſſary to be blooded, and reſt ſome days. . .

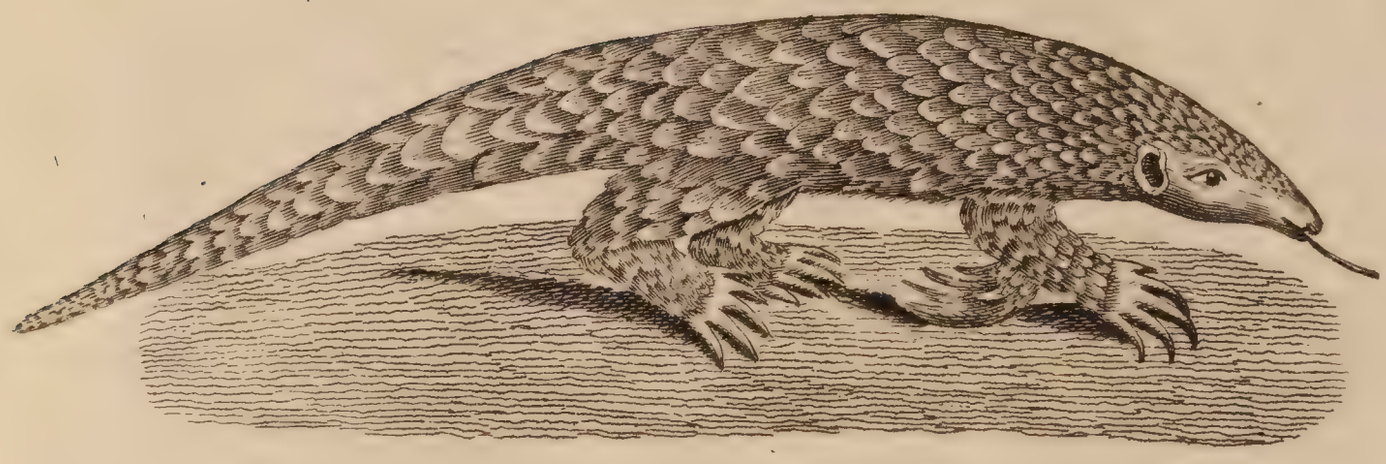
"If the report of Becket's miracles, or the authority of Rome in his canonization, did really work ſuch a change in Henry's mind, as to make him now deem that Prelate, with whoſe whole conduct he had been ſo well acquainted, a Saint and a Martyr, it is a moſt wonderful inſtance of the prevalence of bigotry over human reaſon: But, if he continued to think of the man and the cauſe as he had hitherto thought, this pilgrimage to his tomb, theſe proſtrations before it, theſe acts of worſhip paid to him, were an impious hypocriſy and mockery of God, which no policy could excuſe." . . .

The

I



II



I. THREE BANDED ARMADILLO

II. SHORT TAILED MANIS

R. Murray Sculp.

The Three-banded ARMADILLO, *and Short-tailed* MANIS.

IN our laſt Magazine, we gave ſome account of the Synopſis of Quadrupeds, publiſhed laſt ſpring. In the preſent, we endeavour to ſupply the want of plates repreſentative of every genus by one of the Three-banded *Armadillo*, and the Short-tailed *Manis*. The beſt deſcriptions ſometimes fail of their end; it is, therefore, always eligible, would the expence permit, to ſpeak to the eyes, by the means of excellent figures.

The upper animal, or No. 1, repreſents the *Armadillo*; and the ball by it, exhibits its form rolled up, and *undique tutus*. In this ſtate, it braves the claws of the *Jaguara*, and the fangs of the *Cugacuarana* *.

The lower figure is the *Manis*. We avoid entering into a detail of both theſe animals, but refer our readers to p. 523 and 529 of Mr. *Pennant*'s *Synopſis*, where they will find them amply and accurately treated*.

Concluſion of the Second Vindication of Emmerſon's Aſtronomy, continued from page 540.

IN his reply he is pointing out ſome other faults; and one is, *The deductions from the fluxions of the ſides of ſpherical triangles are not accurately true.* This is no news; and, perhaps, I knew it before he was born. But it is a ſtrange inference he would draw from it, that ſuch things can be of no uſe. By this artifice, he may cut off almoſt all the advantages we have from fluxions: We ſeldom want accurate ſolutions in mechanical matters, or practical inquiries. And upon this footing, he ſays, my Prob. 17. Sect. VI. *can very ſeldom be of any uſe.* If he had ſpoken right, he ſhould have ſaid, "can ſeldom fail of being uſeful;" ſince there are few caſes (except they be choſen on purpoſe) where it does not give an anſwer, generally near enough for common uſe. But I have no opinion of theſe approximating methods; and therefore I gave another ſolution in my appendix, which he never ſaw.

He tell me next, *Beſides, as a writer on practical aſtronomy*, (is my book titled ſo?) *you ought to have known that* WE *have methods which will give the diſtance true to* 3″ *or* 4″. What does this WE ſignify? Is it himſelf only, that he addreſſes in the language of kings; or is it himſelf, and his particular acquaintance? for it is not the public in general that he means. Be how it will, he thinks the reſt of the world ſuch fools, as to *know* nothing at all of interpolation. He adds, *With little more labour than your incorrect one.* Another piece of impertinence, as if I had any thing to do with other peoples ſolutions, any more than he had to do with mine. *Cor.* 1 *and* 2, *page* 339, likewiſe do not pleaſe him. Have the almanacks informed him of their abſurdity?

Then he finds fault with my recommending the method by Jupiter's Satellites; a thing which (with his uſual impudence) he ſays I know nothing of. But his manifeſt deſign is to degrade that noble method, and prejudice his readers againſt it, by giving a falſe account of it. I had ſaid, that a man has nothing to do but look thro' a tube till the obſervation is over: In anſwer to which, he, with great judgment, compares *holding* the tube with a man's *flying* in the air; and by this *flight* of his imagination, he has rendered that article utterly impoſſible. He goes on, *You ſeem, Sir, to have no apprehenſion of the great magnifying power requiſite in a teleſcope for this purpoſe, and the very ſmall field of view.* I have made ſome hundreds of obſervations of theſe Satellites and their eclipſes, with a Gregorian teleſcope, that magnifies about thirty-ſix times, and found it far more than it was needful. I thought twenty-four times might be ſufficient, and in ſuch a teleſcope the field of view is large enough. I have many times diſtinctly ſeen the Satellites of Jupiter, ſometimes all of them, through a ſhort refractor, that magnifies about ſix times; ſo that there is no ſuch magnifying power required. *The leaſt motion*, he ſays, *throws the object out, and it is not eaſy to find it again.* True, but he muſt be a bungling artiſt indeed, that cannot find it again in a minute; and that amounts but to a quarter of a degree loſt: And, therefore, if a man can but get a peep at it once in a minute, it will very well anſwer the purpoſe. Beſides, thoſe that are uſed to the motions of a ſhip, can, by habitual cuſtom, humour theſe motions, and keep the object in view at pleaſure. If

* Two dreadful animals, of the tiger kind, found in *South America*, the country of the *armadillo*. Vide N. 127 and 129 of the *Synopſis*.

If this was not ſo, how could they take obſervations by Davis's quadrant, or the croſs-ſtaff, &c. I had ſaid, that other methods required more attention and more ſteadineſs than this. He cries out, *You expoſe yourſelf, Sir; for had you been acquainted with the uſe of Hadley's quadrant, you would have known, that the motion of a ſhip has very little effect on the uſe of this moſt valuable inſtrument.* And if this favourite inſtrument (for he can talk of none elſe) be unaffected with the motion of the ſhip, does it follow, that the obſerver, or the hands and eyes that are to act, have likewiſe this privilege? Another great inconvenience, he ſays, *which I am not aware on, is, the obſervation being fixed to a certain time, and, if we miſs it, all is over.* True again; but this has been obviated before. And I wonder what the obſerver has to do elſe, but mind the time; and, if he hits it within a minute, it will ſerve the turn. *There is yet another diſadvantage,* he ſays, which is, *that they ſeldom have above a dozen in a year, and but one for a Weſt-India voyage.* I know not by what ſort of computation he has made his eſtimate. There are above 200 eclipſes in a year, and if two thirds of them be loſt, when Jupiter is under the earth, or near the ſun, there will ſtill be about ſeventy uſeful ones in a year, or near ſix in a month, inſtead of one, by his reckoning: So that all theſe difficulties, that ſtartle him ſo much, may be got over. That there are difficulties in all methods, every body will allow; and he has brought his great magnifying glaſs to view theſe with. But when a difficulty appears, muſt we be frightened at it, and ſit down, and look about us, and cry out, O! this is impoſſible? Is this the way to improve arts and ſciences? We had more need to ſet about finding a remedy for it, than run away from it. But there are ſome advantages in the ſatellite method above others; for any illiterate ſailor may perform, that has good hands and eyes; and, if he can hit the time, no inaccuracy of obſervation can take place. And, in regard to the tables, the error ariſing from them cannot amount to above a degree, in their preſent condition; and I know of no method that can come nearer.

The next remark in his reply, is, *The three remaining paragraphs of your Vindication need little anſwer. The diſpute between us is not whether I be a man of letters* (no, I never diſputed that), *but whether or no you be an Aſtronomer* (nor this neither): *And here I think the hand-writing on the wall is againſt you.* So that here I ſtand arraigned, and muſt be tried; a voice from a hollow tree bids me prepare, or give up all pretenſions to aſtronomy, if I can be ſo obliging as to obey the oracle. But, in the name of Goodneſs, what art thou, *man* or *dæmon*, that haſt taken ſuch an extraordinary juriſdiction upon thyſelf, unknown and unheard of before? One would think, by this audacious ſummons, that this ſubterranean judge has got a commiſſion from *Rhadamathus*. However, my trial will ſoon be over: for when I conſider the great extent of this ſcience, how many things it includes, and how many branches of ſcience it depends on, and is connected with, and the time required for all this; I dare not preſume to ſuch a claim, and therefore ſhall leave him in full poſſeſſion of the title, and the name he has ſo arrogantly aſſumed, to make the beſt he can of.

He is *ſurprized*, he ſays, *that I ſhould be guilty of ſuch a paltry trick, as to deceive poor Mr. Urban, by telling him there are extraordinary caſes, &c.*—(as if there were no ſuch extraordinary caſes.)—What can be the meaning of ſuch an infamous ſpeech, but a deſign to prejudice an impartial man againſt me in his favour, and ſo to cut me out from a poſſibility of giving an anſwer; whilſt that honeſt man was diſpoſed to give fair play to both ſides. This is like all his other dark actions. As to theſe extraordinary caſes, I happened, by accident, to light upon one (a *minimum*), when I aimed at another. But all this is only matter of curioſity, for nothing depends upon it, but itſelf; and none but ſuch a ſnarling caviller as this would have troubled his head about ſuch trifles. As he has taken upon himſelf to be an aſtronomer, he can, no doubt, find ſpots in that glorious luminary, the ſun.

But Mr. *Urban* was certainly to blame for inſerting my Vindication; and 'tis a pity he did not underſtand this perſon's deſign; for he wants an excluſive privilege to do all the miſchief he has a mind for, and expects to abuſe without being abuſed. And that this was his firſt deſign, no body can have the leaſt doubt, that carefully reads over his Remarks, from one end to the other.—But *Poor Mr. Urban* was

impoſed

impoſed on to ſome purpoſe, by his ſpecious pretence *for the love of truth*, and his great care *for the lives and properties of his Majeſty's ſubjects*; neither of which has the leaſt concern with him: And this *great care* of his has given me all this trouble.

He ſays, *Few people deſcend to abuſe, when they have reaſon on their part*; (I am very much ſurprized, then, that he ſhould fall into this method)—*or lay it aſide, and invoke the aid of Billingſgate* (the very thing he has done himſelf). But he thinks himſelf authorized, by virtue of his obſcurity, to ſay what he pleaſes, without contradiction. He tells me, over and over, of things I am utterly *unacquainted* with, and quite *ignorant* of, without his knowing any thing of the matter. He tells me of my *known turn for abuſe*, of which he knows as little. Was not he the aggreſſor? And if he thinks I have handled him too ſharply, he may take the blame to himſelf. The beginner of miſchief is anſwerable for all the conſequences of it. What buſineſs had he with my book? Who ſet him up a judge, or a cenſor? If he was inveſted with any ſuch power, he ſhould have appeared, and ſhewn his credentials. But I can ſee nothing, but his unparallelled impudence, that can thruſt him into ſuch an office. His other qualifications fall ſhort; for it appears that he cannot read a book without miſunderſtanding the meaning and the deſign of it. Indeed, I am at a loſs to know whether his inſolence or his vanity is greater. He takes upon him, not only to judge of books, but men. He erects himſelf into a ſort of a court of judicature, and expects that every body will kneel down before his tribunal, and give an account to him of their writings; though we know not where, or to whom, to make our appeal. I have not been allowed to ſolve a common problem my own way, but I muſt be called to account for it by this *new Inquiſitor-General*. To attempt ſuch a thing without his leave and approbation, is an unpardonable fault; and I am to be condemned at any rate.

He need not talk about Billingſgate, his behaviour has been worſe; for,

1. He has, without any cauſe, or the leaſt provocation from me, taken upon him to cenſure and condemn my book, without underſtanding it. Likewiſe obſerve,

2. His falſely charging me with numerous errors I had committed, and that under the falſe pretence for *truth*; and all, that he has been able to make out, amount only to *number one*, in a very trifling matter.

3. His manner of attacking me is very extraordinary, not like that of a gentleman, but in form of an aſſaſſin, by ſneaking into a hole, and acting in diſguiſe. By this ſcandalous practice, there is hardly any ſort of wickedneſs but what may be perpetrated, by ſuch as lie lurking in a hole; without fear either of diſcovery or puniſhment of the villain that does it. 'Tis this ſort of gentry he has imitated.

He has preſumed to give a title to my Vindication, which would better have ſuited his own. But here, indeed, I ſhall not lay the fault upon the poor printer, as he has done.

As to the particulars he reminds me of, they have all been anſwered. The laſt is my being *utterly unacquainted* with the manner of making obſervations; *which is a heavy charge indeed*. By this heavy charge, one would think the ſummit of his knowledge conſiſted in his ſkill of making obſervations. If that be all, any ſeaman may be made *acquainted* with this in a few hours.

But he mentions a great many things that, according to his judgment, I underſtand nothing of. I ſhall underſtand juſt as little as he pleaſes in any thing. But let him remember, I have written a book of Aſtronomy that he does not underſtand; not the ſimpleſt thing in it, without help: and the ſolution of a problem (which he owns is the ſubject of all his cavilling) he can by no means get into; though a ſchool-boy may do it, with the directions given, if he knows but how to reſolve a triangle. — A fit man to be a judge of books!

He tells me, *I make much ſtir about his letter being anonymous; Wherein lies the difference, if the remarks are true?* To which I anſwer, if they be *not true*, he has this excellent advantage, of keeping cloſe in his hole, and eſcaping the cenſure of his ill-judgment; an advantage I can never pretend to, for I muſt abide the brunt of every thing I do.

As to the ſolution of the longitude problem, (which is the grand point in view, of his famous expedition) he is quite miſtaken in it. He has been endeavouring with all his might, to put people

people upon a wrong ſcent, by making them believe that my profeſſed deſign was to ſolve the problem to the utmoſt exactneſs; whereas I knew it was not to be done, when I had no exact data to work on. I ſtated the errors of the tables and obſervations at 4′ or 5′; which is too little, for they will oftener be without than within: And therefore I took the moon's declination from the mean motion only, being as exact as the other data. I ſought not a ſolution to 4 or 5 ſeconds, when my data could not be truſted to 4 or 5 minutes; and ſo I avoided a great deal of needleſs trouble, by taking the ſhorteſt way. This being granted me, I will abide by my ſolution, to be perfect and compleat.

And, in the third way, where I ſolved it upon other data, by drawing a meridian, I likewiſe took no notice of the moon's unequal motion, becauſe my data were not ſuppoſed exact enough to require it; ſo that my ſolutions are all of a piece, and uniform. And in both methods, the ſolutions there given, may, with very little variation, be accommodated to any ſuppoſition of exactneſs in the data; but then, to be more exact, requires more calculation, which I always endeavour to avoid, without abſolute neceſſity.

I ſhall ſay no more here concerning theſe methods, than this, that the method he maliciouſly objects ſo much againſt, will determine the longitude to as great a degree of exactneſs, as he can ever get his data. This I know will make him ſtare, becauſe he was ſo raſh as to affirm that my data were not ſufficient; ſo that I don't know what the man would be at. And, beſides, the method I have taken is the moſt natural and genuine way of ſolving it from my data. If he knows of a better, let him ſhew it.

Hence, then, if ever I put out another edition of the book, I ſhall have nothing to do but put down the errors of the lunar tables at 2′ or 3′, with this ſingle exception of the new tables; ſuppoſing they are found to be as perfect as he pretends; which is to be tried by time. But my ſolution in the main articles muſt remain as it is; nothing more being required, than to have the data to correſpond with one another in point of exactneſs, which is eaſily managed.

Towards the end of his reply, he ſays, *One would not willingly hang up ones name as a mark to be ſhot at.* — With all my heart, then keep it *down*. This intrepid *hero* firſt proclaims war, and, when the enemy appears in the open field, he deſires to be excuſed from coming there, for fear of being *ſhot at*, and ſlain; and therefore moſt judiciouſly chuſes to intrench himſelf, and keep out of danger; with full liberty, however, to ſhoot at, and batter the enemy at pleaſure, who muſt be expoſed to all his fire. A courageous champion indeed! a very fit one for defending truth!

At laſt, however, he propoſes ſome terms of capitulation; and I muſt not paſs by the generous propoſal he makes, which is, *That, if I will, in a candid manner, acknowledge my miſtakes, the editor is impowered to publiſh his name.* That is, if I will but give him up the cauſe, (or ſay that white is black) he will then take the opportunity to come out of his cave, and ride triumphant over the field of battle, and ſing *Te Deum* without a victory; otherwiſe, he will ſtill chuſe to remain under cover. And he may ſtay there long enough for me.

But I have one account more to adjuſt with this unprovoked libeller, and it is this. He would wickedly inſinuate, that I ſhall be acceſſary to the death of *many thouſands of his Majeſty's ſubjects*, by this method of finding the longitude. Now, what foundation has he to take up ſuch a vile thought? when, inſtead of encouraging, I (on the contrary) diſcourage them from truſting to it, upon account of the difficulties and uncertainties that attend it, and prefer other methods as ſuperior to it. Is this endangering *the lives of his Majeſty's ſubjects?* And the like he inſinuates in his reply, when he ſays, he has no time to *examine my theories, as I call them, and there is here leſs danger of my doing miſchief*: So that, according to this *inviſible calumniator*, my theories can tend to nothing but doing miſchief, if people had but time to read them. What a vile, wretched principle muſt this be! Let him try, then, how he can make this out. Did he never hear tell of a theory before?

But the old proverb ſays, *A whore will always cry whore firſt*: For he tells us, over and over, of ſome method he knows of, that will come within a very ſmall matter of the truth; but he takes care to keep it out of ſight as a particular *noſtrum*, by which artifice, he is ſure it can never be detected as deficient. But I dare venture to

ſay,

ay, that this method of his, is more likely to endanger *the lives of his Majeſty's ſubjects*; for if he gives it them as a perfect method, they will certainly be deceived, and have reaſon to repent their raſh credulity. I have honeſtly told them *how far* they may truſt to ſuch methods, beyond which all is uncertainty; and, therefore, I caution the ſailors to take care. But, it ſeems, this has provoked this wrangling adverſary *to take up his pen* againſt me: But he may lay it down quietly again, for any thing he has got by it; for all that his impotent malice can do is only to raiſe a falſe cry for a moment, which will now vaniſh, when the club foot appears.

The concluſion of his Remarks is very remarkable. Being puffed up with the pleaſing thoughts of having effectually diſgraced me and my book, he cries out, in an extacy of joy and triumph, *What now are we to think of a perſon, who aſſerts in this manner, things which are known to be notoriouſly wrong, and that, in a manner, to all the world!* This is his concluding ſtroke, by which he expects I ſhall be demoliſhed at once. *He cries aloud, and ſpares not.* But there is ſome ambiguity in this pathetic ſpeech; for it is dubious, by the grammatical conſtruction, whether I have aſſerted theſe things to all the world, or the things themſelves are known to all the world. But I ſhall not be ſo ſcrupulous as to ſift this matter any further; but I ſhall take the liberty now to cry out, in my turn, What now are we to think of a perſon, who, without any ſhame, dares to falſify, pervert, miſrepreſent, and prevaricate at his pleaſure, *and that, in a manner, to all the world!* What will the world think of ſuch a one, or, indeed, what can he think of himſelf! How ridiculous muſt he look after all theſe falſe alarms! In this view, he muſt cut a moſt deſpicable figure. He does well to ſculk in a hole, to avoid the indignation and contempt which would juſtly fall upon him. And as he has laboured ſo hard to deſtroy my reputation, he is juſt in the condition of the Wolf in the fable; for, inſtead of doing that, he has effectually ruined his own: For there is no danger of his ever being truſted for the future; and, therefore, if ever he *takes up his pen* again, I would adviſe him, to keep ſomething like truth in his view, and learn a little more Engliſh.

Oct. 21, 1771. I am, &c. W. E.

Mr. URBAN,

BOerhaave, Shaw, and the Chemical Writers, all lay it down as an indiſputable truth, that no vinous or ſpirituous liquor can be produced from any other than vegetable ſubjects; notwithſtanding which, the Hiſtory of the Tartars is full of accounts of ebriety among them, from ſpirituous liquors diſtilled from cows and mares milk; and they alſo frequently put fleſh into the milk, to increaſe the ſtrength of it for diſtillation. And altho' fleſh and vegetables are ſo very different in appearance, it may be worthy of obſervation, that the food of all terreſtrial animals is of vegetables, or of ſuch animals as feed on them; ſo that what is ſaid in Scripture in a figurative ſenſe, that *all fleſh is graſs*, is really and philoſophically true; and that, by digeſtion and the operations of the body, the food is aſſimilated and tranſmuted into the body of the animal which receives it. And as there is ſuch an analogy between terreſtrial and marine animals, and ſuch great quantities of vegetable marine productions, it is natural to conclude, they are deſigned by Providence for the ſupport of them, and that fiſh are ſuſtained and nouriſhed in the ſame manner that all other animals are.

That all animal and vegetable ſubſtances are ultimately the ſame, I think, may be ſtrongly enforced, by obſerving, that, by putrefaction, they are both reſolved into one uniform, undiſtinguiſhed maſs, the properties of which are exactly the ſame, be the ſubjects ever ſo different; ſo that the matter is originally the ſame, only modified into different forms.

Now, I ſhould imagine, if ſpirituous liquors could be produced in any conſiderable quantities from milk, it would be a matter of important and beneficial conſequence to the public, by increaſing the number of cattle for that purpoſe, which muſt ultimately become proviſion, and thereby leſſen the price of it, beſides the increaſe of hides, tallow, &c. and as this would be a ſubſtitute for ſo much corn, now uſed in diſtillation, the price of that, in the ſame proportion, would be leſſened; ſo that, on the whole, if this could be effected, it would be of the moſt extenſive benefit in every point of view.

The manner how milk is prepared by the Tartars for diſtillation, is thus related by Strahlenberg, in his Hiſtori-Geographical Deſcription of the North

and

and Eaſt Parts of Europe and Aſia, 332: "Ariki or Arki; thus the Tartars and Calmucks call the brandy "which they diſtil from cows or mares "milk. They put the milk in raw "ox-hides ſown into bags, and there "let it grow ſour and thick; they after ſhake it ſo long till a thick cream "ſettles upon it; this they take off, "and dry it in the ſun, and treat their "gueſts with it; and the ſour milk "they either drink, or diſtil into brandy. The ſour milk which they "drink they call Kumiſe." So that this is really no more than letting the milk grow ſour, and then do what is in their manner equivalent to churning it, to ſeparate the aqueous and ſerous, from the oleaginous parts of the milk; and which, perhaps, might be made uſe of, and preſerved as ſome ſpecies of cheeſe, and thus no loſs ſuſtained.

And it may be worth trying, whether the whey from cheeſe, ſuffered to grow ſour, and treated in the ſame manner, might not produce the ſame effect as by the Tartarian method; the deſign of the whole proceſs ſeeming to be, to free the milk from its oleaginous parts before diſtillation, as thoſe might prevent the uniting and coaleſcence of thoſe particles, from which, by diſtillation, ſpirits are formed: And this I am more inclined to think may be the caſe, as it is well known to the makers of ſugar, that a ſmall quantity of butter or fat thrown into the ſyrup will totally prevent its granulating, that is, the union and adhæſion of its parts.

Black Bourton, Oxon,
Dec. 23, 1771. P. E.

Mr. URBAN,

THE number of melancholy accidents, which, within a few years, have been occaſioned by the overturning of ſtage-coaches and machines, even on the turnpike roads, calls for ſome method to prevent them.

The firſt and moſt manifeſt cauſe ariſes from the great height of the body of the coach from the ground, and the number of paſſengers, who ſit on the top of it: but if theſe were forbid to ride there, it would ſoon give occaſion to the owners to increaſe the price paid by the inſide paſſengers, and would conſequently be a general diſadvantage, by hindering many perſons from travelling ſo frequently as their buſineſs requires.

There is another cauſe of theſe coaches ſo often overturning; I mean, the exceſſive roundneſs of the turnpike roads, which, in ſome places, is ſo great, as to make it dangerous even for poſt-chaiſes to turn out of the middle of the road, whenever they meet any other carriage, as the road is often very ſteep on each ſide.

Now the moſt obvious and certain method of removing theſe inconveniences, ſeems to me to be this. As the diſtance between the two fore-wheels, and alſo between the two hind-wheels, of both coaches and poſt-chaiſes, is now only four feet and eight inches, from outſide to outſide; ſo, if the length of each of the axle-trees of the ſtage-coaches was to be lengthened one foot more, that ſo the oppoſite wheels ſhould be five feet and eight inches diſtant from out to out, being the ſame diſtance as the oppoſite wheels of carts and waggons are now from each other, it would entirely prevent the ſtage-coaches and machines from overturning: And it would alſo ſink the prices of the inſide paſſengers, as they would then hold ſix perſons with eaſe, and travelling would be cheaper.

If ſuch a law ſhould be approved of, and all ſuch ſtage coaches and machines, as travel for hire from one ſtage to another on any turnpike road, ſhould be obliged to have their axle-trees ſo long, that the two oppoſite wheels ſhould be five feet eight inches aſunder from out to out, it would be proper to give the owners of them one year's time to alter them; and ſuch as had not conformed to it by that time, ſhould be obliged to pay a double toll at every turnpike gate. I might add, that all thoſe, who altered their axle-trees directly, ſhould pay no toll at all for one year, till the act took place for all.

From Dr. BEATTIE's *Eſſay on Truth, p.* 507.

'I AM apt to ſuſpect,' ſays Mr. Hume, 'the Negroes, and, in 'general, all the other ſpecies of them, '(for there are four or five different 'kinds) to be naturally inferior to the 'Whites. There *never was* a civilized 'nation of any other complection than 'white, nor even *any individual* emi-'nent either in action or ſpeculation. '*No* ingenious manufactures among 'them, *no* arts, *no* ſciences.—There are 'Negro ſlaves diſperſed all over Europe, 'of which *none* ever diſcovered any 'ſymptoms of ingenuity.'——"Theſe aſſertions are ſtrong; but I know no whethe

whether they have any thing elſe to recommend them. For, firſt, though true, they would not prove the point in queſtion, except it were alſo proved, that the Africans and Americans, even though arts and ſciences were introduced among them, would ſtill remain unſuſceptible of cultivation. The inhabitants of Great-Britain and France were as ſavage 2000 years ago, as thoſe of Africa and America are at this day. To civilize a nation, is a work, which it requires long time to accompliſh; and one may as well ſay of an infant, that he can never become a man, as of a nation now barbarous, that it can never be civilized. Secondly, of the facts here aſſerted, no man could have ſufficient evidence, except from a perſonal acquaintance with all the Negroes that now are, or ever were, on the face of the earth. Theſe people write no hiſtories; and all the reports of all the travellers, that ever viſited them, will not amount to any thing like a proof of what is here affirmed. But, thirdly, we know that theſe aſſertions are not true. The empires of Peru and Mexico could not have been governed, nor the metropolis of the latter built after ſo ſingular a manner, in the middle of a lake, without men eminent both for action and ſpeculation. Every body has heard of the magnificence, good government, and ingenuity of the ancient Peruvians. The Africans and Americans are known to have many ingenious manufactures and arts among them, which even Europeans would find it no eaſy matter to imitate. Sciences, indeed, they have none, becauſe they have no letters; but in oratory, ſome of them, particularly the Indians of *The Five Nations*, are ſaid to be greatly our ſuperiors. It will be readily allowed, that the condit on of a ſlave is not favourable to genius of any kind; and yet the Negro ſlaves, diſperſed over Europe, have often diſcovered ſymptoms of ingenuity, notwithſtanding their unhappy circumſtances. They become excellent handicraftſmen, and practical muſicians; and, indeed, learn every thing their maſters are at pains to teach them, cruelty, perfidy, and debauchery not excepted. That a Negro ſlave, who can neither read, nor write, nor ſpeak any European language; who is not permitted to do any thing but what his maſter commands; who has not a ſingle friend on earth, but is univerſally conſidered and treated as if he were of a ſpecies inferior to the human;—that ſuch a creature ſhould ſo diſtinguiſh himſelf among Europeans, as to be talked of through the world for a man of genius, is ſurely no reaſonable expectation. To ſuppoſe him of an inferior ſpecies, becauſe he does not thus diſtinguiſh himſelf, is juſt as rational as to ſuppoſe any private European of an inferior ſpecies, becauſe he has not raiſed himſelf to the condition of royalty.

Had the Europeans been deſtitute of the arts of writing, and working in iron, they might have remained to this day as barbarous as the natives of Africa and America. Nor is the invention of theſe arts to be aſcribed to our ſuperior capacity. The genius of the inventor is not always to be eſtimated according to the importance of the invention. Gunpowder, and the Mariner's Compaſs, have produced wonderful revolutions in human affairs, and yet were accidental diſcoveries. Such, probably, were the firſt eſſays in writing and working in iron. Suppoſe them the effects of contrivance, they were at leaſt contrived by a few individuals; and, if they required a ſuperiority of underſtanding, or of ſpecies, in the inventors, thoſe inventors, and their deſcendants, are the only perſons who can lay claim to the honour of that ſuperiority.

"That every practice and ſentiment is barbarous, which is not according to the uſages of modern Europe, ſeems to be a fundamental maxim with many of our critics and philoſophers. Their remarks often put us in mind of the fable of the Man and the Lion. If Negroes or Indians were diſpoſed to recriminate; if a Lucian, or a Voltaire, from the coaſt of Guinea, or from *The Five Nations*, were to pay us a viſit; what a picture of European manners might he preſent to his countrymen at his return! Nor would caricature or exaggeration be neceſſary to render it hideous. A plain, hiſtorical account of ſome of our moſt faſhionable duelliſts, gamblers, and adulterers, (to name no more) would exhibit ſpecimens of bruiſh barbarity and ſottiſh infatuation, ſuch as might vie with any that ever appeared in Kamſchatka, California, or the land of Hottentots."

[To the above may be added two inſtances, that Blacks, if properly educated, are capable of the ſame improvements as Whites. About forty years ago, Mr. Williams, an African of fortune, who dreſſed, like other

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen, in a tye-wig, sword, &c. and who was honoured with the friendship of Mr. Cheselden, and other men of science, was admitted to the meetings of the Royal Society, and, being proposed as a member, was rejected solely for a reason unworthy of that learned body, viz. on account of his complection. The vulgar, indeed, used sometimes to jeer and insult him in the streets; but such philosophers as Mr. Hume, and those of Crane-Court, might have known, that souls are of no colour, and that no one can tell, on viewing a casket, what jewel it contains. And at this time, the *proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, every year inform us, that the Rev. Mr. Philip Quaque, a Black, who is missionary, catechist, and school-master, to the Negroes on the Gold Coast, is diligent and successful in the duties of his function: And it cannot be supposed, that any English Bishop would have admitted this Gentleman into holy orders, if he had *discovered no symptom of ingenuity*.

Let it also be remembered, that, some centuries ago, the Russians were as uncivilized as many Indian nations are now; and that Egypt is at present immersed in sloth and ignorance, tho' formerly it was the repository of learning and knowledge. Such have been, and may be, the revolutions of science in all parts of the world, without consideration of climate or complection.]

Mr. URBAN,

IN justice to the memory of Bp. Mawson, please to add to your Memoirs of that worthy Prelate, Vol. XL. p. 560, some instances of his munificence. He contributed 1000l. towards defraying the charge of removing the choir of Ely Cathedral to the east end of the church, (an alteration long wished for by all persons of true taste) to which the Dean and Chapter added the like sum. His Lordship also engaged, at his own charges, to pave the new choir with black and white marble, and to glaze all the windows at the east end of it with painted glass. The Bishop also, in a manner, re-built and improved the public jail of Ely, at an expence of more than 500l. The schemes for embanking the river, draining the lands, and making safe and free communications through the large levels, with which Ely is surrounded, owed much of their success to the advice and encouragement, the aid and munificence, of this worthy Bishop. Benet College, Cambridge, and the See of Chichester, (while he presided over them) in like manner, experienced his liberality: And to the latter he has left, by will, 9000l. two thirds of which are to be applied to the purchase of lands for founding scholarships, and the remaining 3000l. to be laid out in re-building the College. The Bishop of Ely, for the time being, is appointed Visitor of this foundation; and the money left for re-building the College is not to be laid out without his Lordship's approbation. Archbishop Herring had before bequeathed 1000l. for the same purpose. These are imperial works, and worthy kings!

On removing the choir of Ely Cathedral, the bones of seven Saxon worthies, which were immured in the north wall of the choir, (built in Edward III's reign) viz. of Wolstan, Archbishop of York; Osmond, a Swedish Bishop; Alwin, Ælfgar, and Athelstan, Bishops of Elmham; Ednoth, Bishop of Dorchester; and of Brithnoth, Duke of Northumberland; were found on taking down that wall, the bones being placed in separate cells within the wall, under their several names and painted effigies, which are still visible, though much decayed. They are now put into distinct cases, in order to be deposited in some convenient part of the church, with a suitable memorial, to preserve their names to posterity.

Mr. URBAN,

SEeing, in a late Magazine, a letter signed G. F. written with the intention of preventing the public's subscribing to Mr. Hewson's conclusions from some of his experiments on the blood, because G. F. on a *candid examination*, finds them "*groundless* and *false*;" permit another candid examiner to request, before they subscribe to G. F.'s opinion, that they would either examine those conclusions themselves, or consider the following answer to G. F.'s objections.

His objections are principally made to Mr. Hewson's conclusion, "That "the tendency of the blood to coagu- "late is increased, in proportion as "the action of the heart and blood- "vessels upon it is diminished in "strength;" and in his first objection he says, "If the tendency of the blood "to coagulate increaseth in proportion "as

'as the action of the blood-veſſels is 'diminiſhed, then, &c." And here, in my opinion, he miſtakes the author's meaning, by ſubſtituting the number of ſtrokes of the artery, for the ſtrength of its action; and, after this error, he improperly concludes, that the experiment on the dying ſheep, inſtead of confirming Mr. Hewſon's opinion, "abſolutely refutes it."

G. F.'s ſecond concluſion, in my opinion, is likewiſe too poſitive: It is, 'That 'it is evidently certain, upon examin-'ing Mr. Hewſon's 19th experiment, 'his concluſion is falſe, and all the 'inferences from it to be rejected.' And why? Becauſe G. F. has found a ſingle experiment, that ſeems to contradict a concluſion, that is far from being ſo weak as to be founded on a ſingle experiment, but on the contrary is drawn from a conſiderable number. Now, in my opinion, G. F. would have better merited the title of a Candid Examiner, and would have been more likely to prevent the public's being miſled, if he had ſuppoſed, that, as he did not himſelf make that experiment, there might poſſibly be ſome circumſtance in it, that might explain this ſeeming contradiction; and it appears to me not difficult to define what it was. The experiment G. F. alludes to, appears to have been made by tearing open an old orifice; and the blood, perhaps, might not run in ſo large a ſtream into the firſt cup, as it might afterwards do into the ſecond or third, when the ſurgeon, wiſhing to haſten the evacuation, might, after the firſt cup was ſet down, tear it a little more open: For it does not appear, that the blood trickled down the arm, as in experiment the 27th; but it is only ſaid, the blood ran 'even faſter 'into the laſt cup,' which, in my opinion, may alter the caſe very conſiderably.

G. F.'s next remark, if I underſtand it, is, that when the veſſels act weakly, the blood trickling down the arm may be without a ſize, even from its having been merely expoſed more to air and to cold, the one of which, from Mr. Hewſon's experiments, is found to coagulate, and the other to thicken it. But, if this is G. F.'s meaning, it ſeems to me that it will not explain the appearance or abſence of the ſize, ſo well as Mr. Hewſon has done; as might readily be proved by *attentively* comparing thoſe experiments, and is, I think, evident even from that one made on the dying ſheep alone; for, in that experiment, the blood runs from a depending orifice, and in a ſtream all the time; and the ſtream is very ſhort, the neck of the animal (in the common way of killing ſheep) lying over the edge of the veſſel that catches the blood, which therefore does not trickle down, nor is much expoſed to air or to cold, as is the caſe when it is taken from the arm of a patient; and tho' the circumſtances of expoſure to cold or air do not ſenſibly differ in the beginning or latter part of this experiment on the ſheep, yet there is the ſame diverſity between the blood taken away when the animal is ſtrong and when it is weak, as there is in the other experiments, which I know not how to explain better than Mr. Hewſon has done, by ſuppoſing its properties altered, in proportion as the blood veſſels act leſs vigorouſly upon it—a concluſion, which is indeed very new, and very difficult to be exactly conceived, and yet is ſupported by ſo great a number of facts and experiments, which ſeem to be fairly related, that, inſtead of precipitately rejecting it, becauſe on a curſory peruſal I could not ſee ſo much as the author has done, I would rather ſuppoſe this owing to his having had better opportunities than myſelf; and I would likewiſe hope, as he has given proofs of a patient perſeverance in thinking, and in comparing facts and experiments, that he had now been ſo fortunate as to ſtrike out ſome new lights, which, in the hands of ingenious and candid enquirers, might hereafter extend the bounds of medical ſcience, and benefit mankind.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

A. P.

Mr. URBAN,

MR. *Emerſon*, in his ſhort but uſeful Comment on the *Principia*, has cleared up a number of difficulties, which muſt very much embarraſs every reader of that excellent book upon his firſt applying himſelf to ſtudy it. The proceſſion of the equinoxes, which Sir *Iſaac Newton* has calculated in Prop. 39, Book III. has always been reckoned a problem of great difficulty, and its ſolution has been attempted a variety of ways by different authors; but they have, in general, differed from each other, both in the principles they have made uſe of, and in the concluſions deduced from them. Mr. *Simpſon*, among the reſt, has written very diffuſely

uſely upon this ſubject; but his calculations vary much from Sir *Iſaac*'s. To account for *this*, he points out what he apprehends to be two miſtakes in the method made uſe of by that illuſtrious author. Mr. *Emerſon* has animadverted upon theſe objections in his Comment on this propoſition; but, inſtead of doing it with candour, he certainly treats Mr. *Simpſon* in a manner much different from what is due to the memory of ſo eminent a mathematician: and, what is equally remarkable in an author of Mr. *Emerſon*'s acknowledged abilities, he poſitively denies, that theſe objections are of any conſequence, without giving any ſatisfactory reaſons for rejecting them.——As in this place, I preſume, our Commentator is evidently miſtaken, I ſhall endeavour, in as few words as poſſible, to demonſtrate, that the *firſt* * of the objections, which Mr. *Simpſon* has made, is well founded.

Suppoſe a lever, fixed on a pivot at one end, to revolve round it as a center; upon this lever imagine a body to be placed at any indetermined diſtance from the center. Likewiſe, ſuppoſe a given power applied at a given diſtance from it. Then the force, with which the lever acts upon the body, will be inverſely as the diſtance of the body from the center of motion, and, conſequently, the velocity generated will be in the compound proportion of the diſtance and quantity of matter inverſely. The angular velocity is as the real velocity directly, and the diſtance from the center inverſely. Hence the angular velocity, generated in a given time by a given force applied at a given diſtance, is in the compound proportion of the ſquare of the diſtance from the center of motion, and the quantity of matter inverſely. This concluſion muſt be well known to every mathematician, and had not been here premiſed, but that the queſtion in diſpute depends immediately upon it, and whoſe ſolution, by its help, may be eaſily obtained in the following manner.

Let a be to b, as the periodic time of the moon to a ſiderial day; the quantity of matter in the exterior earth or ring (as calculated in that propoſition) to the inſcribed ſphere, as m to n; the diſtance of the center of gyration of the ring from the center of the ſphere, when revolving round its diameter, to the diſtance of the center of gyration of the ſphere, as s to r; and let the mean motion of the moon's nodes in a ſiderial year be repreſented by p. Then ſuppoſing the whole matter in the ring and ſphere to be collected into their reſpective centers of gyration, it is evident, from what we have juſt premiſed, that the angular velocity, generated in the ring in a given time, is to the angular velocity, generated in the ſphere and ring when connected together by the ſame force, acting for the ſame time, and applied in the ſame manner, as $\frac{1}{s^2m}$ to $\frac{1}{r^2n+s^2m}$, or as r^2n+s^2m to s^2m. Hence the motion of the nodes of the ſphere and ring connected is, to the motion of the nodes of the ring, $:: s^2m : r^2n+s^2m$; and the motion of the nodes of this ring, is, to the motion of the moon's nodes (p), $:: b : a$. Hence it follows, *(ex æquo)* that the motion of the nodes of the ſphere and ring connected is, to the motion of the moon's nodes (p), $:: s^2mb : a \times \overline{r^2n+s^2m}$. But the motion of the nodes in the ſphere, when the matter is ſpread all over the ſurface of the ſphere, is, to the motion of the nodes of the ſphere and ring connected, $:: 2 : 5$; therefore the motion of the nodes of the ſphere in theſe circumſtances is, to p, $:: 2s^2mb : 5a \times \overline{r^2n+s^2m}$; and conſequently is $= p \times \frac{2s^2mb}{5a \times \overline{r^2n+s^2m}}$. This being diminiſhed in the proportion of the coſine of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees to radius, (which coſine may be repreſented by c, radius being 1) gives $p \times \frac{2s^2mbc}{5a \times \overline{r^2n+s^2m}} =$ the annual proceſſion of the equinoxes by the ſun's force alone. By prob. 3, ſect. 2, examp. 2 and 6, of *Emerſon*'s Fluxions, (2d Edit.) $s^2 : r^2 :: \frac{1}{2} : \frac{2}{5} :: 5 : 4$; and by this propoſition, $a : b :: 39343 : 1436$, $m : n :: 459 : 52441$, $p = 20° 11' 46''$, and $c = .91706$; therefore the above expreſſion, turned into numbers, gives $20° 11' 46'' \times \frac{2 \times 5 \times 1436 \times 459 \times 91706}{5 \times 39343 \times 4 \times 52441 + 5 \times 459} = 10'' 33'''$ the anſwer required.

We have gone here upon principles, which, it is preſumed, are unexceptionable; and the reſult is exactly the ſame as that which Mr. *Simpſon* has brought out, when the firſt of the objections

* The latter is of the much greater conſequence of the two; but a full examination of it would take up too much room for this place.

jections he mentions is properly corrected. Hence, if we are right, beſides *its own*, this objection receives ſufficient *auxiliary* evidence. And, leſt what is here done might, by ſome, be looked upon as a preſumptive proof that Mr. *Emerſon* is miſtaken in the whole of his ſtrictures in queſtion, it, perhaps, may be thought incumbent upon him to re-examine the ſubject with more attention; and ſhould he, in the end, continue in his preſent opinion, it will alſo be judged a duty he owes to truth and the ſciences, to point out in a particular manner, where Mr. *Simpſon* is wrong; and not to let his bare aſſertion uſurp the place of demonſtration.

Sedbergh, T. DAWSON.
Nov. 22, 1771.

The following Paper having been circulated by the Friends of an intended Application to Parliament, for Relief in the Matter of Subſcription; it is now recommended to the Editors of the Gentleman's Magazine, as a valuable Acquiſition to their excellent Repoſitory. S. S.

IN every propoſal wherein the public is concerned, and to the conſideration of which their attention is deſired, they have an undoubted claim to a full and circumſtantial information, with reſpect to the deſign itſelf, and the meaſures whereby the promoters of it mean to effect their purpoſe.

It is now pretty generally known, that a plan has been ſome months in agitation, to petition Parliament for relief in the matter of ſubſcription to the Thirty-nine Articles and Liturgy of the Church of *England*; and that meetings have been held in *London*, to conſult upon the methods of obtaining ſuch relief.

Upon the firſt general meeting at the *Feathers* tavern in the *Strand*, on the 17th of laſt *July*, it was agreed that the following Bond of Aſſociation ſhould be ſigned by the perſons there preſent:

> "We, whoſe name are hereunto ſubſcribed, do profeſs, that the intent of our preſent meeting, is to obtain redreſs in the matter of Subſcription to the Liturgy and 39 Articles of the Church of *England*; and that we purpoſe, by every legal and juſt method, to promote the ſaid end."

This declaration was accordingly ſubſcribed by ſeveral gentlemen of the three profeſſions of Divinity, Civil Law, and Phyſic; and immediately after, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to.

> *Firſt*, That the method of petitioning Parliament, is judged a legal and juſt method of promoting the aforementioned end.
>
> *Secondly*, That a committee of Eleven gentlemen (then named) be appointed to draw up a petition, in order to be ſubmitted to the ſenſe of the next general meeting.
>
> *Thirdly*, That the twenty-fifth of *September* next, be appointed for a ſecond general meeting, to conſider the petition, which ſhall then be preſented to them by the ſaid Committee.

At this ſecond general meeting, the petition which had been previouſly prepared by the ſaid Committee, was twice read, unanimouſly approved of, and immediately ſigned by the gentlemen then preſent.

The aſſociated members are ſenſible that the publication of this Petition would be the moſt natural and ſatisfactory method of acquainting the public with the nature and whole extent of their purpoſe; but they are reſtrained from giving this proof of the candor and moderation of their proceedings, by the conſideration of the impropriety and indecency which would attend the publication of ſuch Petition, previous to its preſentment to that honourable Houſe, from which they ſolicit relief.

The following ſummary view, however, of their plan and intentions, is ſubmitted to the conſideration of every friend to religious liberty and the goſpel.

It is well known, that, previous to ordination and admiſſion to eccleſiaſtical preferments, ſubſcription to ſome, or all, of the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, as well as to the Liturgy, is inſiſted on by various Acts of Parliament, and Canons of the Church.

It is alſo well known, that ſuch ſubſcription is required previous to admiſſion to every degree in the univerſities of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*; in the latter of which it is required, even at the time of firſt admiſſion, or matriculation: Reſtraints which experience has ſhewn to be unneceſſary by the example of the Univerſity of *Dublin*, wherein they are abſolutely unknown.

It

It is the intention of the petitioners to ſolicit relief in the matter of ſubſcription to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of *England*, for the following reaſons:

Firſt, Becauſe they apprehend, that the liberty of judging for themſelves, with reſpect to the ſenſe of Scripture, is one of thoſe poſſeſſions which they have a right to enjoy as members of a Proteſtant State; a poſſeſſion which the firſt and moſt venerable of our Reformers claimed, as the unalienable property of Chriſtians, in oppoſition to the tyranny and bigotry of *Rome*;—a privilege, which cannot with juſtice be circumſcribed by any juriſdiction upon earth, by whatever names ſuch juriſdiction is diſtinguiſhed or defined.

Secondly, Becauſe they are in their conſciences perſuaded, that the requiſition of ſuch ſubſcription, very powerfully obſtructs the right underſtanding and progreſs of the goſpel, by impoſing upon more improved times the doctrines of dark and ignorant ages, as the genuine declarations of Holy Writ—by elevating the opinions and commandments of fallible men, to an equality of honour and authority with the word of the infallible God—by ſubjecting the profeſſors of Chriſtianity to the charge of inſincerity and prevarication, in ſubſcribing or declaring their unfeigned aſſent to propoſitions which are expreſſed in abſtruſe and unſcriptural terms—by deriving upon the moſt zealous friends of Religion, the reproaches of intolerant and bigotted brethren—by expoſing the holy doctrines of their Maſter, to the ſcorn and deriſion of unbelieving and profligate men; at the ſame time precluding the uſe of thoſe arguments from Sacred Writ, whereby the enemies of Revelation might be effectually ſilenced—by depriving the Church of many valuable members, who, on account of her exerting an authority in matters of Faith, have thought themſelves under a neceſſity of departing from her Communion—by producing unhappy diviſions in her boſom—Diviſions hurtful to the intereſts of Chriſtianity—deſtructive of that piety and ſtrict morality which is recommended in the Goſpel—and therefore pernicious, and even dangerous, to the State.

Thirdly, Becauſe all the ſecurity which the State can reaſonably require, is already provided by the oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance; and all the ſecurity which a Proteſtant church can conſiſtently demand, is provided by many declarations of attachment to the cauſe of Chriſtianity as contained in the Scriptures: whereby all danger, which might be apprehended to our excellent Conſtitution, and the intereſts of that holy Religion, which is eſtabliſhed in our land, from the encroachments of the Papal power, is effectually and intirely removed. At the ſame time, the Petitioners are willing to afford any further proof of their abhorrence of the antichriſtian power and ſpirit of Popery, which the legiſlature ſhall think proper to require.

With reſpect to ſubſcription to the Liturgy, we cannot but lament, that the legiſlature ſhould think proper to continue the requiſition of a ſubſcribed approbation of a form of worſhip, the uſe of which is eſtabliſhed by penalties, which muſt ſufficiently enſure the obedience of the parties concerned. Penalties, and not ſubſcriptions and declarations, ſurely conſtitute the proper ſanctions of law.

It is therefore the intention of the Petitioners to ſolicit relief in the matter of ſubſcription to the Liturgy alſo of the Church of *England*.

Firſt, Becauſe ſuch ſubſcription not only implies an aſſent to thoſe doctrines, which are ſaid to be contained in the forms of public worſhip, and therefore is liable to the ſame objections as ſubſcription to the articles themſelves; but is attended with the additional inconveniences that ariſe from ſuch doctrines being more obſcurely and indeterminately declared.

Secondly, Becauſe ſuch requiſition of ſubſcription muſt eventually preclude all improvement in a Liturgy, which, however excellent in the main deſign, has been proved to be defective and reprehenſible in many of its parts; inaſmuch as it ſubjects to the charge of inconſiſtency, thoſe perſons who may at any time propoſe an amendment in the forms of public worſhip, to the full approbation of which, it may be urged, they have with all ſolemnity ſubſcribed.

Parliamentary redreſs is preferred to the mode of obtaining relief in convocation

Becauſe, it is apprehended, that ſubſcription being enjoined by *Law*, it is not in the power, nor does it fall within the province of the Biſhops and Clergy aſſembled in Convocation, to afford

afford that effectual relief to the Petitioners, which is the object of their ſuit—more eſpecially as the grievance complained of affects not the Clergy only, but the two profeſſions of Civil Law and Phyſic, as well as others of the Laity; the diſcharge of whoſe functions, ſeems to be wholly exempt from the controul of, and altogether unconnected with, every kind of eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.

It may be demanded of us, to aſſign our reaſons for petitioning redreſs at this particular period; and it may be objected, that we ſhould reſpectfully wait for the interpoſition, or requeſt the concurrence of, our ſuperiors in the Church. It is anſwered, That, as the grievances we complain of are peculiarly our own, ſo they have been acknowledged and proclaimed long before the commencement of the preſent diſſenſions in the State; and that the promoters of this attempt to remove them, diſclaim all other reaſons and motives for coming forth in ſupport of this cauſe, which do not immediately ariſe from a ſenſe of duty, and which would not, upon the ſtricteſt examination, appear deſerving of approbation. Conſcious of the purity of their intentions, they court the countenance of no party whatſoever; they intreat, and ſhall joyfully accept the aſſiſtance of every honeſt and liberal man.

After ſuch an avowal, we may be allowed ſtill further to obſerve, That the time when a grievance is felt, and complained of, is always the proper time for Proteſtants, and Engliſhmen, to petition for its removal—That the Petition in queſtion muſt ſupport itſelf, not by the dignity or number of the perſons who prefer it, but by the intrinſic juſtice and moderation of its claims—And that there is a perpetual obligation upon the Legiſlature, in every well-conſtituted State, to attend to, and redreſs the religious grievances of the ſubject, although ſuch remonſtrance ſhould proceed from the meaneſt of the people. With reſpect to the conduct of our eccleſiaſtical ſuperiors, the Petitioners have obſerved a moſt reſpectful ſilence: Solicitous only to approve themſelves the faithful ſervants of God, by a diſcharge of their own duty, in their Petition they preſume neither to cenſure nor commend. Yet, if reprehended for officiouſneſs in ſtepping forth from their obſcurity, by aſſuming the character of Petitioners, inſtead of acquieſcing with a dutiful ſubmiſſion to what the wiſdom of their ſuperiors has thought reaſonable and juſt, they muſt at length be obliged to confeſs, that the requeſted relaxation and indulgence would indeed have been recommended to the Legiſlature with peculiar propriety from the Bench. And it may be further allowed to the zeal of perſons, whoſe hearts are warmed by an affectionate concern for the true intereſts of Religion, to declare, That, after ſo many juſt, ſo many affecting remonſtrances from the preſs, it was but reaſonable to expect that the Biſhops of the Church of *England* would have long ſince taken the lead in this truly Proteſtant deſign: But the time of all reaſonable acquieſcence being expired, it is now become the duty of every friend to Chriſtian liberty, each according to his ability, to be active in a cauſe wherein the advancement of the Goſpel, and the honour of his Maſter, are ſo immediately and eſſentially concerned.

To Mr. URBAN.

"*Their Smiles I court not, nor their*
"*Cenſures fear.*"

SIR,

THE reaſon of giving you this trouble, is, a wiſh to reſcue the fair fame of an injured Lady, from the rude attacks of malevolence and diſingenuity.

In the Monthly Review of October, two rival tranſlations of the Abbé Milot's Elements of the Hiſtory of England, (the one by Mrs. Brooke, the other by Mr. Kenrick) are anounced to the public with this extraordinary introduction: "It is a matter of curioſity to know the ſentiments of a learned foreigner on the important periods of our hiſtory; and, independent of the pleaſure ariſing from this circumſtance, in the preſent caſe, it muſt be obſerved, that Abbé Milot has executed his taſk with great accuracy and attention. The merit of his tranſlators is indifferent. Eaſe and freedom, and the dignity of hiſtorical narration, has been aimed at by the one; the verſion of the other is faithful, but feeble, and too much in the ſtyle of converſation. A compariſon of the following extracts, with the correſponding paſſage of Milot, may entertain our readers, and will fully enable them to decide for themſelves concerning the reſpective value of the preſent tranſlations."

A very

A very long quotation is then produced from each verſion, together with the original French.—If a fair compariſon had been deſigned, all would have been well; both would ſtand the teſt of criticiſms, and both may be admired. But why prefix ſo *inſidious* an introduction? Are the public to be tricked into applauſe? "We will not pretend to direct your judgment, gentle reader; take which of the two you prefer; but one of them, let us tell you, is infinitely better than the other."—Is this manly? Is it honeſt? Even admitting Mrs. Brooke to have been exceeded by Mr. Kenrick (which candor cannot allow), the conduct of the Reviewers is certainly illiberal. They knew, they muſt have known, the plan of the tranſlation was originally Mrs. Brooke's. She advertiſed the work long before the other verſion was attempted: And if to engage in ſuch a taſk, in oppoſition to an amiable Lady, be a proof of Mr. Kenrick's politeneſs, I confeſs, I envy him not; though his friends in the Review, have, ungeneroufly, acted in a ſimilar manner, by placing him before Mrs. Brooke, when, even if civility had not demanded the contrary, at leaſt, the prior right of publication did.

Mr. Kenrick's merits as a writer are too well known to need any unfair recommendation.—His Epiſtles to Lorenzo, and his Tranſlation of Rouſſeau, are laſting monuments to his fame: But, ſurely, whilſt delicacy of ſentiment, and purity of morals are eſteemed, the Author of Julia Mandeville, and of Emily Montague, commands our commendation.——Bluſh, bluſh, then, ye canker-worms in the Republic of Letters, (as a ſhining ornament of the Church once ſtiled you), and retract your partial judgment. One excellence in Mrs. Brooke's Tranſlation you have meanly concealed; the many curious notes with which ſhe has enriched it, particularly in places where the ingenious Author had not paid a proper regard to the honour of our nation, or our church.—But to mention this, would have been inconſiſtent with your purpoſes, as it would have preponderated the ſcale of ſuperiority againſt the intereſts of your employers.

I would not have troubled you, Mr. URBAN, with ſo long a letter, on ſuch a ſubject, had I not been excited to it, by an honeſt indignation.—I need not ſay, that the Lady, whoſe cauſe I would vindicate, knows not that I write to you. Her liberal ſoul would not eaſily be provoked to ſo mean a controverſy. I am, &c.

IMPARTIAL.

Mr. URBAN,

ARchbiſhop Uſher, in his treatiſe *De Primordiis Eccleſiarum Britannicarum*, gives us the following account of the tranſlation of the relics of St. Patrick, St. Columba, and St. Bridget, extracted from an Eccleſiaſtical Office, printed at Paris, 1620.

"It is ſaid, that, at the time of the conqueſt of Ireland by the Engliſh, there was a certain man, named Malachy, of great merit, and holy life and converſation, who was Biſhop of Down, where the bodies of the aforeſaid Saints were buried.—That Biſhop prayed daily and earneſtly to God, that he would vouchſafe to ſhew him where the precious treaſure of the relics of the abovementioned Saints was hid, and that it might be manifeſted in his time; and, as he was praying very earneſtly to God, one night, in the Cathedral of Down, he ſaw, as it were, a ray of the ſun ſhining through the church, even to the place where the bodies of the Saints were interred. The Biſhop, rejoicing greatly at this viſion, prayed more earneſtly that the ray of light might not depart, till he had found the relics; and then, ariſing from the place where he was, and taking with him the neceſſary tools, he approached the enlightened earth, and dug there till he found the bones of the three bodies. At that time the governor of Ulſter was John de Courcy, a knight of great probity, and conqueror of the country, greatly devoted to the ſervice of God, to whom the ſaid Biſhop related his viſion, and by whoſe aſſent and ready aſſiſtance a ſupplication was ſent to Rome to the Pope, for leave to remove the ſaid holy relics. The Pope, graciouſly liſtening to their ſupplication, ſent Vivian, Cardinal Preſbyter of St. Stephen, in Monte Cœlio, his Legate, into Ireland, who, having celebrated divine ſervice in the Cathedral of Down, on the 9th of June, tranſlated the relics from the place where they were interred, to a place prepared for them in the church. At the time of this tranſlation, there were preſent, in the ſaid church, with the Legate, fifteen Biſhops, with Abbots, Provoſts, Deans, Archdeacons, Priors, and many other orthodox men, who appointed the day of the tranſlation of the

the ſaid Saints to be yearly celebrated in Ireland by all the faithful on the 9th of June, and removed the feſtival of St. Columba to the morrow after the octaves of the tranſlation." One would imagine this revelation, made to the good Biſhop, would have aſcertained the place of St. Patrick's interment, beyond any reaſonable doubt; but yet a Monk of Glaſtonbury pretended, that the Saint appeared to him after his death, and aſſured him that he was once a Monk, and then Abbot, of that monaſtry, where the Hiſtory of that place ſays he was buried on the right ſide of the altar. I am, &c.

Whitchurch, Shropſhire, CANDIDUS.
Jan. 7, 1772.

An Epitome of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, *continued from* p. 131.

XVII. AN Account of the Bones and Teeth of Elephants, &c. found foſſil in North America, and other Northern Countries. By *R. E. Raſpe.* See an Account of theſe Bones by Mr. Hunter.

XVIII. Obſervations on the particular manner of encreaſe in the animalcula of vegetable infuſions; with the diſcovery of an indiſſoluble ſalt ariſing from hemp-ſeed, put into water till it becomes putrid. By *John Ellis*, Eſq; F. R. S.

It appears that infuſions of various vegetable ſubſtances in boiling water, hermetically ſealed up in glaſs veſſels while the water is of a boiling heat, ſwarm with animalcula 24 hours afterwards. The ſalt is obtained from hemp-ſeed, by infuſing it in water in a vial, and letting it remain to putrefy, when it will throw up a viſcid ſcum, which will abound with ſalts of a regular figure. The ſame chryſtals will be produced by an infuſion of flax-ſeed, and a great variety of pulſe and grain.

XIX. On the Computation of the Sun's diſtance from the Earth, by the Theory of Gravity. By Mr. *Horſley.*

This cannot be abridged.

XX. Meteorological Obſervations for the Year 1768, made at Bridgewater, in Somerſetſhire, and at Ludgvan, in Mountſbay, Cornwall.

This canot be abridged.

XXI. A Propoſal of a method to ſecure the Cathedral of St. Paul's from Fire.

This is by means of electrical conductors, fixed up in a manner that is now generally known.

XXII. to XXVI. inclusive. Accounts of Obſervations of the Tranſit of Venus, from various places.

XXVII. An Account of ſeveral ſepulchral Inſcriptions and Figures in Bas Relief, diſcovered in 1755, at Bonn, in Lower Germany. By *John Strange.* Of this Article, no good account can be given, without copies of the cuts by which it is illuſtrated.

XXVIII. and XXIX. An account of the Lymphatic Syſtem in amphibious animals and fiſh. By Mr. *Wm. Hewſon*, lecturer in anatomy. We muſt refer our anatomical readers to the Tranſactions, and what is ſaid of theſe diſcoveries in the account of Mr. *Hewſon*'s ingenious performance, *p.* 461.

XXX. A letter on the ſolubility of Iron in ſimple Water, by the intervention of fixed air, from Mr. *Lane*, Apothecary, in Alderſgate-ſtreet. Steel filings in water, which were contained in a glaſs veſſel, ſuſpended over ſome diſtiller's melaſſes forty-eight hours, ſo as to receive the fixed air eſcaping from the fermented liquor, was ſtrongly ſaturated with a ſolution of the metal; had a ferruginous taſte, and turned black by an infuſion of galls. Other contrivances to convey fixed air, eſcaping from a fermenting liquor, to an infuſion of iron filings in water, produced the ſame effects.

XXXI. An account of ſeveral Phœnomena, obſerved during the ingreſs of Venus into the Solar Diſc. By the Rev. Mr. *Hirſt*, F. R. S.

This cannot be abridged.

XXXII. Obſervations on the Tranſit of Venus at Leiceſter, by Mr. *Ludlam.*

XXXIII. An account of a rare plant found in the Iſle of Sky. By *John Hope*, M. D. F. R. S. Profeſſor of Phyſic and Botany in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

This cannot be underſtood without the cut.

XXXIV. Aſtronomical Obſervations. By *Samuel Holland*, Eſq;

This cannot be abridged.

XXXV. Farther Obſervations of the Tranſit, on the Iſland of Hammerfoſt. By *Jeremiah Dixon.*

XXXVI. The ſame made at the North Cape.

XXXVII. The ſame at Iſle Condre, near Quebec.

XXXVIII. An account of a Cuticular Glove. By Mr. *B. Gouch*, Surgeon of Sottiſham, near Norwich.

The

The patient, Mr. Wm. Wright, of Saham-Toney, in Norfolk, about 50 years of age, with a ſingular fever, to which the medical perſons he applied to, could give no name, neither could they diſtinguiſh it by any character: It afterwards returned many times, ſometimes twice in a year, during ten years, generally upon catching cold. One ſingular ſymptom was an intolerable itching of the ſkin, eſpecially at the joints, which itching was ſucceeded by red ſpots, with a ſmall degree of ſwelling: Soon after the fingers became ſtiff and painful at their ends, and at the roots of the nails; in twenty-four hours the *Cuticle* began to ſeparate from the *Cutis*, and in ten or twelve days the ſeparation became general from head to foot; ſo that he has turned off the *Cuticle* from the wriſts to the fingers ends, compleatly like gloves, and in the ſame manner alſo to the ends of his toes; after which, his nails ſhot gradually from their roots, at firſt attended with great pain, which abated as the ſeparation of the *Cuticula* advanced, and the nails were generally thrown off by new ones in above ſix months.

The *Cuticle* role in the palms of his hands and ſoles of his feet, reſembling bliſters; but had no fluid under it, and when it came off, it left the ſubjacent ſkin very ſenſible for a few days. Sometimes upon catching cold before he has been quite free from feveriſh ſymptoms, he has had a ſecond ſeparation of the *Cuticle* from the *Cutis*; but then it is ſo thin, as to appear only like ſcurf.

XXXIX. Farther Obſervations of the Tranſit.

XL. Obſervations of a Solar Eclipſe on the 4th of June, 1769, at Auſthorpe, near Leeds. By *J. Smeaton.*

The END of Vol. LIX. for the Year 1769. Part I.

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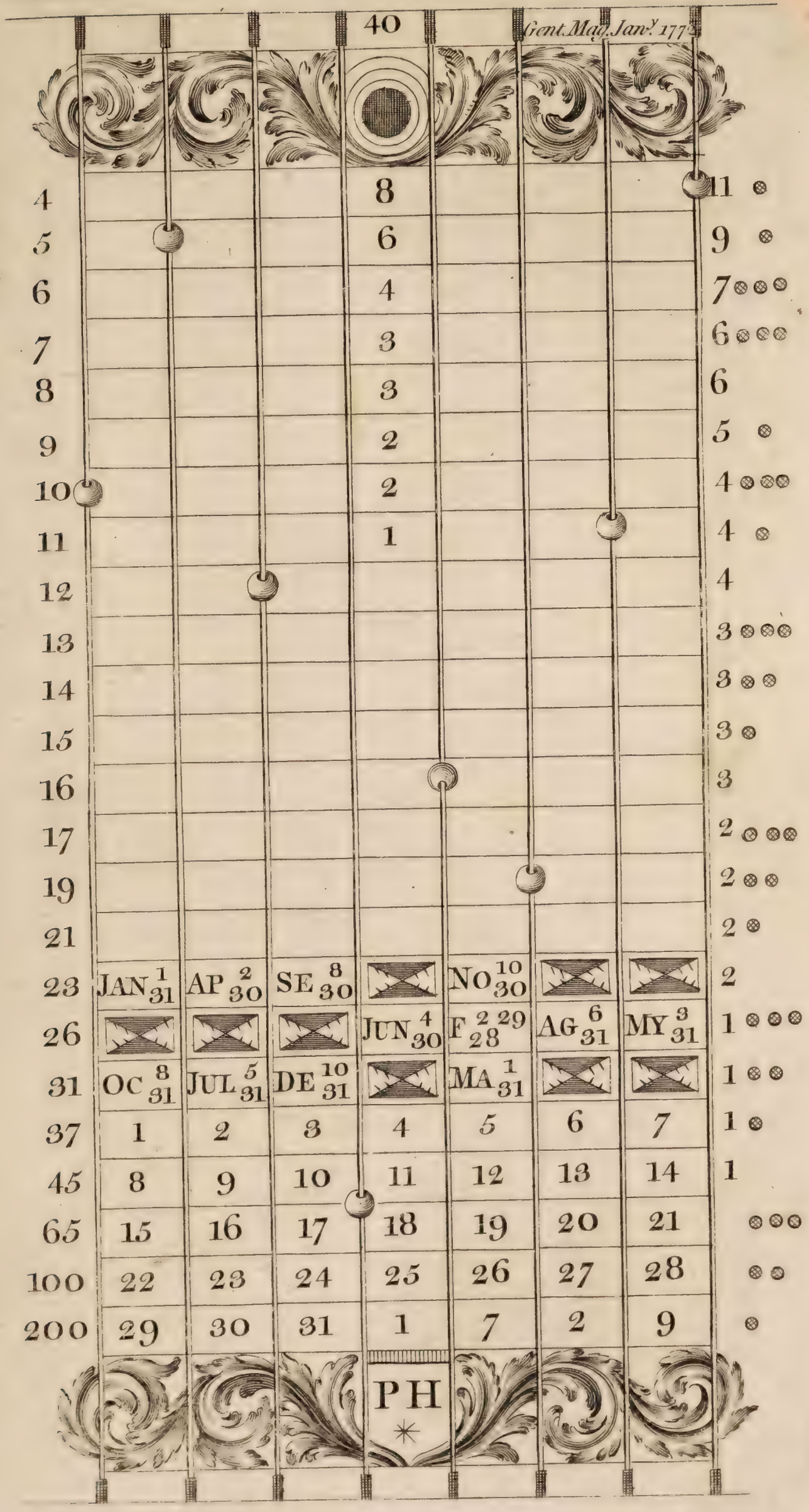
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perſon who ſhall make trial hereof, will give an ingenuous account of the event to the public.

" An officer, who had a conſumptive complaint on his breaſt, was diſſolving, over a chaffing-diſh of fire, in a very cloſe room, an equal quantity of white pitch and yellow beeswax, with an intention of ſoldering ſome bottles; and, after having breathed in for ſome time the vapour ariſing from it, he found the complaint in his breaſt greatly relieved. This obſervation (extremely intereſting to himſelf) determined him to continue for ſome days the ſame fumigation. He ſoon perceived a very conſiderable amendment, and at length was entirely cured.

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" It muſt be obſerved, that the room, in which the fumigation is to be peformed, ought to be very cloſely ſhut up, and that the perſon ſhould walk about to ſuck in the vapour by degrees."

An Account of a Man's ſtanding the Shot of a Cannon at a ſmall Diſtance, with the Method of doing it with Safety.

I Was a few days ſince in company with a perſon, who affirmed he had the ſecret of doing a thing I have often heard of, but hitherto always imagined impoſſible; that is, ſtanding the ſhot of a cannon charged with a proper ball, and full quantity of powder, at the diſtance of only ten yards. A ſet of us, who were together, on his poſitively aſſerting this, againſt all our objections to the poſſibility of it, offered, in ſhort, to procure a cannon, and powder and ball, if he dared to put it into execution; to which he readily conſented; and the next day we got an iron gun, a nine pounder, a bullet of that weight, and a quantity of powder for a charge.

All that he required was, to have the charging of the gun himſelf, which when he had done, he placed himſelf at ten yards diſtance, ſtrait before the muzzle, and deſired one of us to fire it: We were a good deal ſurprized at his confidence, but, unwilling to be acceſſary to his loſing his life by his raſhneſs, deſired him to ſtand from before the cannon, and only place his hand to receive the bullet. This he did, and I fired it myſelf: The loudneſs of the report gave us no room to doubt but that he had put in the full charge of powder we gave him, but, to our amazement and ſurprize, we ſaw him ſtop the ball with his hand; the ball fell directly down; in ſhort, he received no hurt. Some of the company judged he had done this by putting in a falſe ball made of hollow paſteboard, but, on examining it, we found it the very bullet we had given him; ſo that it was plain there was no cheat.

On the whole, after a thouſand random gueſſes about the way in which this was done, the man offered, for a certain ſum of money, to tell us the ſecret, which we joined to purchaſe, and found to be this:

When you have the proper quantity of powder for a charge, put a very little of it into the cannon, then put in the ball, and over it put in the reſt of the powder, then put in the wadding, and ram it down hard as uſual. This is the whole myſtery, and a cannon thus charged will not carry the bullet twenty yards. The report of the cannon this way is as loud as any other, for all the powder is fired, the bullet not filling the barrel ſo exactly as to prevent its catching; and the effect of the ball is almoſt nothing, becauſe the ball is only thrown forward by the ſmall quantity of powder that is below it, that which is above rather driving it back than forward.

When we had purchaſed the ſecret, we tried it ſeveral times, firing againſt thin deal boards, without hurting them; and, for fear of accidents, that, I think, is much the beſt way of making the experiment.

T. W.

A Me-

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for *January*, 1771.

January 1771	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S ſtrong	29 5	47	fair morning, very wet afternoon.
2	S S W ditto	29 4	51	conſtant rain all day.
3	Ditto	29 2½	48	ſtormy night & morn. with hail & rain, fair day.
4	W N W little	29 3	43	froſt in the night, rain in the morn. fair aftern.
5	S S W ditto	29 2½	44	Ditto very heavy moiſt day.
6	W N W freſh	29 5	41	froſt night and day, and in general bright.
7	W S W ditto	29 7	33	hard froſt, bright morn. black aft. with ſnow.
8	W N W ditto	29 6	34	very hard froſt night and day, in general bright
9	N N W ditto	29 6	33	very bright, hard froſt.
10	Ditto	29 6	32	ſevere froſt, heavy atmoſphere, with ſome ſnow
11	N E freſh	29 5½	31	froſt intenſe, bright air, ſome ſnow at times.
12	Ditto	29 5	30	Ditto heavy atmoſphere, with a little ſnow
13	Ditto	29 5	29	Ditto ditto ſlight ſnow all day.
14	Ditto	29 5	29	Ditto very bright morning, heavy aftern.
15	Ditto	29 6	30	Ditto bright and clear.
16	E N E freſh	29 5½	30	Ditto ditto N. B. From the 16th to the
17	N E little	29 5	30	Ditto ditto 19th inclusive the naviga-
18	E N E ditto	29 5½	30	Ditto ditto tion of the Thames was entirely ſtopped.
19	E N E little	29 4	30	heavy morn. moiſt aftern. an apparent thaw.
20	N N E freſh	29 2½	34	wet night, heavy black day, a gentle thaw.
21	Ditto	29 5	35	a very heavy, dull day, a gentle thaw.
22	Ditto	29 8½	36	Ditto.
23	N N W little	29 8½	36	Ditto.
24	S W ditto	29 9½	36	froſty night, bright morn. heavy miſling aftern.
25	Ditto	29 7	37	a very fine bright day.
26	Ditto	29 6½	37	heavy dull day.
27	W N W ſtrong	29 2½	40	very tempeſtuous night, fine bright day.
28	E N E freſh	29 3	36	ſmart froſt night, heavy day, a good deal of ſnow
29	E to S little	29 6	35	ſmart froſt night and morning, heavy aftern.
30	S ditto	29 5½	37	heavy dull morning, wet afternoon.
31	Ditto freſh	29 6	46	a very moiſt, mild day.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL *of*

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS *from* December 11, 1770, to December 10, 1771.

Died under 2 Years of Age	7617	20 and 30 -	1671	60 and 70 -	1469	100 - -	1
Between 2 and 5	1830	30 and 40 -	1945	70 and 80 -	1210	101 -	2
5 and 10	818	40 and 50 -	2094	80 and 90 -	460	103 - -	0
10 and 20	844	50 and 60 -	1751	90 and 100 -	67	107 - -	1

DISEASES.						CASUALTIES.	
Abortive & Stilborn	696	Evil	15	Miſcarriage	6	BIT by mad Dogs	0
Aged	1512	Fever, malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	2273	Mortification	199	Broken Limbs	2
Ague	1			Palſy	69	Bruiſed	3
Apoplexy & Sudden	223	Fiſtula	9	Pleuriſy	13	Burnt	9
Aſthma & Tiſſick	59	Flux	8	Polypus	0	Choaked	0
Bedridden	9	French Pox	6	Quinſy	6	Drowned	138
Bleeding	6	Gout	9	Raſh	2	Exceſſive Drinking	11
Bloody Flux	0	Gravel, Strangary, and Stone	34	Rheumatiſm	4	Executed	8
Burſten & Rupture	12	Grief	3	Rickets	4	Fractured	0
Cancer	42	Headach	2	Riſing of the Lights	0	Found Dead	10
Canker	1	Headmould ſhot, Horſhoehead, and Water in the Head	22	Scurvy	3	Killed by Falls, and ſeveral other Accidents	76
Chicken pox	1			Small Pox	1660		
Childbed	174	Jaundice	156	Sores and Ulcers	24		
Cholick, Gripes, Twiſting of the Guts	48	Impoſthume	5	Sore Throat	22	Killed themſelves	34
Cold	7	Inflammation	79	St Anthony's Fire	0	Murdered	5
Conſumption	4800	Itch	0	Stoppage in the Stomach	14	Overlaid	8
Convulſions	6156	Leproſy	2	Surfeit	0	Poiſoned	2
Cough, and Hooping Cough	24	Lethargy	6	Swelling	1	Scalded	3
Diabetes	1	Livergrown	2	Teeth	809	Stabbed	0
Dropſy	1034	Lunatick	90	Thruſh	69	Shot	0
		Meaſles	11	Tympany	1	Starved	5
				Vomiting and Looſeneſs	10	Suffocated	6
				Worms	8	Total	320

Chriſtened	Males 8839, Females 8233	Buried	Males 10921, Females 10859	Decreaſed in the Burials. this Year 654.

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